SPECIAL REPORT

How To Defeat Global Strategic Irregular Warfare



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LAROUCHE IN 2004

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How To Defeat Global Strategic Irregular Warfare

September 2001

A Special Report, including recent reprints from **Executive Intelligence Review**, and the LaRouche-commissioned 1995 exposés of the creation and deployment of the 'Afghansi' and other terrorist assets by U.S., British, and Israeli intelligence services.

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Sept. 20, 2001

Letter of Transmittal

The LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee has decided to provide the background material that follows as a public service to the American people, including to elected officials and other policy makers, who are involved now in the process of shaping a national response to the covert irregular warfare attack mounted against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, 2001.

In the days following the Sept. 11 attacks, the American mass media, led by CNN, have painted a dangerously fraudulent picture, pronouncing one man—Osama bin Laden—the architect and banker of the most sophisticated irregular warfare assault mounted against the United State, or any other nation, for that matter, in memory. One former national security official, Gary Sick, has observed that, at the height of the Cold War, the United States would have been incapable of successfully mounting such an attack against the Soviet Union. Yet CNN and the rest of the yellow media came out, within hours of the attack, with "authoritative" statements that bin Laden was the guilty party, despite the fact that he is operating out of secluded corners of Afghanistan.

Over a period of decades, Lyndon LaRouche has established himself as one of the world's foremost experts on modern irregular warfare. Thus, it was of significance that, on the morning of Sept. 11, 2001—as the events were unfolding in New York and Washington—LaRouche was already warning, in a live radio interview, that silly people would likely jump to the conclusion that "bin Laden did it," even before the first shreds of evidence had been gathered and reviewed.

The material published in this Special Report is intended to serve as an antidote to such dangerous simplicity. In the autumn of 1995, *Executive Intelligence Review,* the international news and analysis weekly founded by Lyndon LaRouche, published three voluminous dossiers on "the new

international terrorism." Those dossiers documented the evolution of a vast network of "Afghansi mujahideen" terrorist cells, out of the 1979-1989 Afghanistan War, during which period, U.S., British, and Israeli military and intelligence services created a fighting force to drive the Soviet Red Army out of Afghanistan, employing irregular warfare methods. Those "Afghansi" were financed, in large part, through a vast illegal opium- and heroin-trafficking operation, which transformed the "Golden Crescent" region of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran into the biggest opium-producing and -processing region in the world. When the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, the veterans of the "mujahideen" campaign were dumped upon the world, as the core of a new terrorist apparatus, the most virulent ever, with many of their ties intact to the most corrupt elements of U.S., British, and Israeli intelligence.

Britain's own continuing involvement with the "Afghansi" terrorist apparatus became a matter of international diplomatic focus, during the late 1990s, when at least a dozen governments, many of them in the Arab world, formally protested the role of the British government in harboring "Afghansi" terrorist operations on British soil. In January 2000, the editors of *EIR* filed a formal request with then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, to consider whether Great Britain should be placed on the list of states harboring terrorists.

In addition to highlighting the broader "Afghansi mujahideen" roots of the new international terrorism—with its political ties extending all the way up to Vice President (and, later, President) George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher—Lyndon LaRouche has also warned, since Sept. 11, 2001, that the events in New York and Washington were the work of a rogue "enemy within," still invisible within the ranks of the United States security and intelligence establishment. LaRouche has insisted that, unless this dimension of the threat, internal to the United States, is factored into government investigations and actions, no viable outcome can be hoped for.

Much of the material that follows was published in the pages of *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine between 1995 and 2000. It stands the test of time, and is must reading for anyone grappling with the shocking events of recent days.

Jeffrey Steinberg

Counterintelligence Adviser to Lyndon LaRouche

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1. A Conversation With LaRouche In a Time of Crisis

A Conversation with LaRouche in a Time of Crisis

The following interview with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a Democratic Presidential pre-candidate in 2004, was prepared for "The LaRouche Connection," for televised broadcast on cable stations throughout the United States, on Sept. 18, 2001. He was interviewed by John Sigerson.

EIR: It's one week after the attacks on the Pentagon and on the World Trade Center. You have been making comments over the whole week about that, starting with the events as they were unfolding last Tuesday. What do you have to say to the American people now?

LaRouche: The point is, the first thing is, people are frightened—the first consideration. The nature of the events is frightening, especially for this generation, and most of this population. They are showing signs of great anxiety; of course, most acute in the D.C. area and the New York area. Under these conditions, people tend to become suggestible. They tend to have fantasies, exert bad judgment.

Now, the first thing a commander does under conditions of war—and there are certain things about this situation which are analagous to war, in the real sense. You must have your troops, the fighting troops, not panic-stricken, calm, realistic, don't try to pump them up with false confidence, but a realistic view of the situation, and a sense that you are effectively in charge. And that's what the American people need now, as opposed to what CNN, for example, and Fox News, have been doing with their television broadcasts. The worst possible thing you can do to the American people, to cause the worst kind of crisis.

Look at the situation.

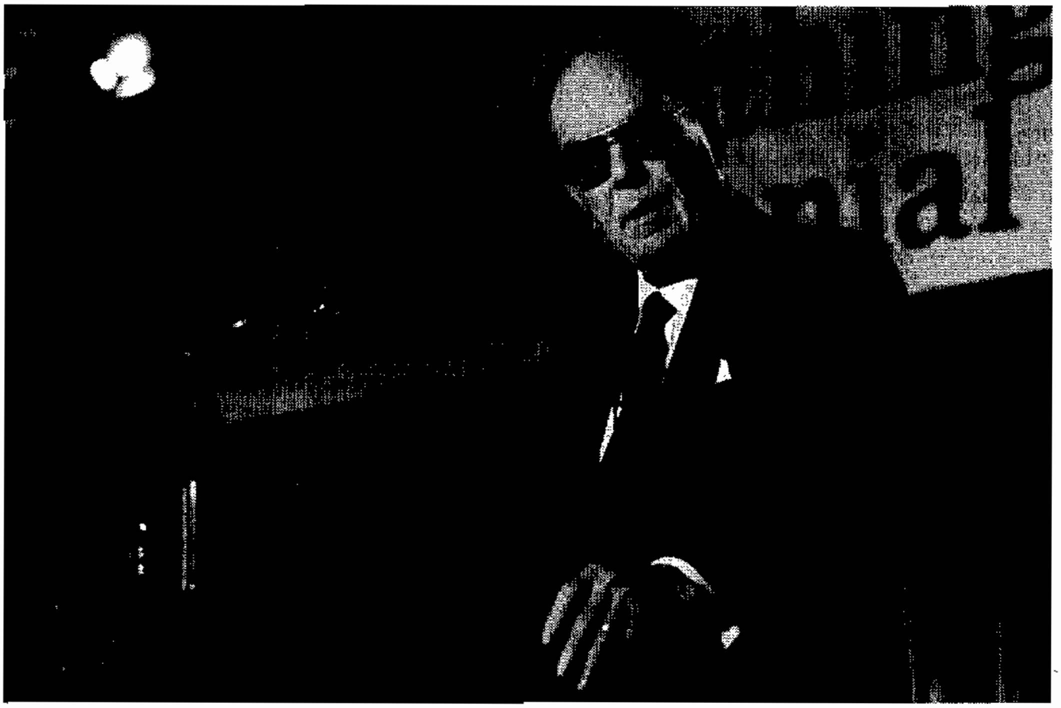
First of all, what has happened to the United States is, on last Tuesday, the 11th, it came under attack by a mysterious force, which I know is some kind of rogue operation *inside* the security screen of the United States. This did not come from the Middle East. It didn't come from Europe. It didn't come from South America. There may be people who are nationals from other parts of the world who were involved in this, but the operation is very sophisticated, and no one could do an operation like this, from *outside* the United States at present; there is no one who could do what was done here then.

So, we know it's a very high-level rogue operation inside our own country.

Now, that's not the only problem. When something like this happens, many other things begin to go wrong. People who are crazy, begin to do crazy things. People who are frightened, can be *set off,* shall we say, by these kinds of events, will do crazy things. So, you have a general insecurity situation inside the country.

So, you've got to calm the thing down. The President doesn't know who is behind this yet—I think that's a fairly safe thing to say. But we have to approach from a command standpoint—as like a hunter. What a hunter does, as opposed to the bang-bang guy who goes out with a gun and shoots in all directions, hoping to see something: A hunter stalks his prey in a very systematic way. What the hunter does, is reads the spoor, and tries to read the mind of that species of animal. Identify the species, identify the spoor, read the spoor, find out what kind of animal you're up against—with an animal.

Now, we're trying to find the perpetrators of this crime, not just to punish them, but to prevent them from doing what obviously they intend to do, something similar, worse, than they did on the 11th of September. So, therefore, you have to have a sense of a government which knows what it's doing, in defining who the enemy is, reading the enemy's mind from his spoor and from his capabilities, going at the problem in a systematic way, and turning to the American people and saying, "Here's what our situation is. Yes, we have an enemy within. It's a very powerful, very dangerous enemy. We don't know how far he's prepared to go, but we must conclude he's prepared to go further than he did on the 11th of September. But we're in charge. We're taking the following measures." That kind of thing.



Lyndon H. LaRouche: "My job is to say to the American people what I would say as President, and hope that would be echoed by the actual incumbent, sitting President, in the next phase."

You've got to give the American people a sense—and particularly the American people—a sense that you care for them, that you understand their problems, that you're in charge and you're taking responsibility. And you've got to calm them down, with a sense, that kind of approach.

That's what I tried to do in the course of the broadcast—I was talking to Jack Stockwell during this broadcast [see the *Feature* story in last week's *EIR*], and Jack and I, in a sense, were talking to each other, but we were both aware of the large listening audience on the radio from that station at that time. And we knew that would be picked up and relayed to other parts of the country. And therefore my job, as, for example, a Presidential candidate, someone who knows what it is to be President, is to say to the American people what I would say as President, and hope that would be echoed by the actual incumbent, sitting President, in the next phase. And that's what's needed at this time.

There are no guarantees. I think we can lick the problem, but if the American people go crazy, or if they're terrified by what CNN and Fox News and others are doing to them in the mass media, then we're in real trouble.

EIR: Do you think the President is going to follow your advice?

LaRouche: I think there are, probably by now, there are indications that there are a number of the institutions of the United States who probably agree with me, and probably are thankful for what I did. I certainly know that many governments abroad, or leading circles in those governments, do agree with me.

I think that some of these people who are experts, have the ear of the President as his advisers, I think that they are reporting to him the kinds of things that I would wish them to report to him. There's still a lot of confusion. Still a lot of things are being said, and by others, and things aren't being done that should be done. But I think that to some degree, some of the message is getting through. I just hope, enough of the message, and I hope in time.

EIR: There's obviously a large buildup, at least according to the media, for some kind of military operation in Afghanistan, as a punishment for Osama bin Laden, it seems. Do you think the United States should go into Afghanistan?

LaRouche: No, not at all. There may be a reason to do something like that, but at this point there is no reason to anticipate going into Afghanistan, or any other country, at this time.

The practical thing is to get a Middle East peace immediately, to end this war which is going on in Israel, in the area of Israel, to bring about peace there. You would hope that Sharon would cooperate with us, and realize that what he's doing, in avoiding the kind of peace process which Oslo set into motion, that he's actually contributing to a great danger to the United States, and many other countries at this time. Therefore, we would hope he would come to his senses, with other Israeli leaders, and work to calm this thing down. Because that's our major danger.

Our major problem is *inside* the United States. There are two things we have to consider. It is not accidental that this attack, on us, occurred at precisely the time that the ongoing international monetary and financial collapse was reaching a

peak point, a point of crisis. And things like this, happen in times like this. So obviously, some very powerful group of people, inside our country, perhaps with some cooperation from outside, but essentially inside our country, decided to do the equivalent of a coup d'état against the United States. Which meant, methods of terror to make the population malleable, to accept what they're to do, and at some point, come forward, and actually represent a new kind of government of the United States, to replace the present government. That's their objective.

So therefore, one of the things we have to do, we have to preempt this, by dealing with the financial and monetary crisis now.

For example, right now the airline system of the United States is crashing. Not that the planes are crashing, but the finances are crashing. We can't have that. We cannot allow the essential airline industry, which is a part of our national infrastructure, to collapse. Therefore the government must step in, not with a bailout of Wall Street, but with a plan to supply credit and reorganization—that is, government-protected reorganization of the airline industry—to ensure this thing functions. And to give them a plan which would, perhaps over a year, or 10 years or 20 years, allow the industry to come back to full self-sustaining stability. That kind of protection.

There are other things we must do. So therefore, the first thing is to realize we must act upon the general nature of the world situation, the effects of the international monetary and financial crisis, which is a point of danger. Things like the Middle East war, which must be calmed down, a point of danger. We must win the confidence of the American people for measures of this type. And we must act.

In that process we will weaken the potential of the enemy, who is now preparing to strike again. And if we make the American people aware of this, then no coup d'état could be successful in the United States. Then the enemy is morally, and politically, defeated, whatever power he represents. Those, I think, are the immediate objectives.

EIR: You have talked a lot in the past about a "Pearl Harbor effect" in the population, as being the only way to get the American population to effectively act, to realize the kind of solutions that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was able to implement, following Pearl Harbor. So you're saying, that this crisis, which some people have also compared to Pearl Harbor, could also have that effect.

LaRouche: Well, I had hoped to avoid anything like a Pearl Harbor effect. My view was, that—I had made certain proposals. Numbers of people around the world, including people close to the Vatican, for example, leading Italian politicians, or Senators, and members of the House of Deputies, and others; people from all over the world had endorsed my proposal for a New Bretton Woods, which means: Address the present financial crisis, by admitting that the system we've had for the past 30 years, has failed.

What Nixon set into motion in August 1971, the so-called floating-exchange-rate system, measures taken by Carter afterward, have been the biggest catastrophe the United States has faced economically in the 20th Century—it was a mistake! So, between 1945 and the middle of the 1960s, despite all the mistakes that were made in the period, we had an economy that worked. Europe recovered from a war and depression. South America survived. Japan was rebuilt. Other parts of the world benefitted. Some didn't. We didn't have cooperation with everybody, but it worked. The old system.

So, I said, simply, the American people are not prepared yet, nor other nations, to experiment with some new-fangled kind of approach. They are prepared to say, "This system isn't working. Hey, please, let's go back to the one that did work." And therefore, if you would have enough political figures who would make that decision, and announce it to the American people, you would find a sudden change in the attitude of the American people. Because people, like our Americans, they're frightened people. They don't tell the truth. They deny things that frighten them. They pretend that something else is the problem, rather than the thing that frightens them the most. They will not face up to the idea of a general financial collapse, which threatens their bank, which threatens their employment, which threatens their community—they will not face

this reality, unless first, as Franklin Roosevelt understood this very clearly: You have to say, "We know your problem; we're going to deal with it."

At that point, when people have a credible offer of a solution for their problem, they will now admit the problem exists. Under those conditions, if enough American people, leaders, had said to the American people during the year 2000, during the Presidential election campaign, "This is the situation. This is what we have to do about it, this is what we have to be prepared to do." The American people would have listened—or most of them. And politicians would then have the support of the American people, and we would have this thing under control.

If you don't deal with a problem like this in a timely fashion, if government says, as the Gore campaign, and the Bush campaign, said in the year 2000, "We're not going to talk about it"—not a single one of them said a word about the worst financial crisis in history, which was coming on down then. Not a word. They're running for President! The biggest thing anyone's going to face as President in the year 2001, is the worst financial crisis in modern history. Not a word. Not a whimper. They left the American people exposed psychologically, to the impact of something for which the American people were not prepared, psychologically.

If you try to run an operation like that, and you keep postponing—you pretend it's not true, "Oh no, the market will always rebound," things like that. When it hits, the shock will drive people into a state of anxiety, where their behavior becomes unpredictable, highly irrational, and dangerous. And that happened.

So, now we've come to a Pearl Harbor effect. As I saw in that famous Sunday, on Dec. 7, 1941, as I was walking the streets of New York that morning, Manhattan, and it was a strange atmosphere in the streets. It was Sunday. The streets were largely deserted. I walked into a hotel lobby where I had a business appointment, and I found out what was happening—Pearl Harbor had been struck. And during the rest of that day, people were running, looking for the recruiting offices, military recruiting offices. In panicked mobs. "I want to join up, I want to join up." So, that was a Pearl Harbor effect which changed the behavior of the American people in one day.

And we've come to that time where we have a Pearl Harbor-like effect, not a good one, but an effect, and therefore we *have* to change now. So therefore, the leaders have to respond to this reality, and reassure the American people, not with phony promises, but reassure in a way that makes the American people ready to face the problem. And then work on the solutions.

EIR: You said that the enemy is within. Do you expect further attacks, and if so, it's hard to imagine, but do you expect further attacks soon, or will the enemy wait for things to calm down?

LaRouche: No.

This attack that was done in New York and in Washington, targetted the people of the United States. What did they hit? They hit New York City. New York City is a symbol of the financial power of the United States—that's only a symbol, it's not really the financial power of the world, but it's a symbol of that in people's minds. It's the greatest concentration, outside of London, of the financial center population. They attacked the *personnel* in the Pentagon, which is the command of the military forces. These were psychological attacks against the U.S. population. It was not an attempt to kill the President—no sign of it. And, as I read the mind of the enemy, the enemy had no intention to kill the President *at this time*. Maybe later, yes. Though the people who said there was a threat to the life of the President, were right. Anytime something like this happens, the Secret Service, and other agencies, have to assume there's a threat to the President, and act as if they had actual knowledge of a threat, under those conditions, even if there's no actual threat known. The very fact of an attack on New York City in that way, indicates that there is a threat to the President of the United States; you don't do that to the United States, without representing a potential threat, immediately, to the life of the President.

Because, what do you want to do with it? Why do you want to attack the United States? Obviously, to defeat it. How can you defeat it with an attack like that? Well, maybe, bring down its government, attack its centers of government. They weren't at that, this time. This time, they were trying to *panic* the American people.

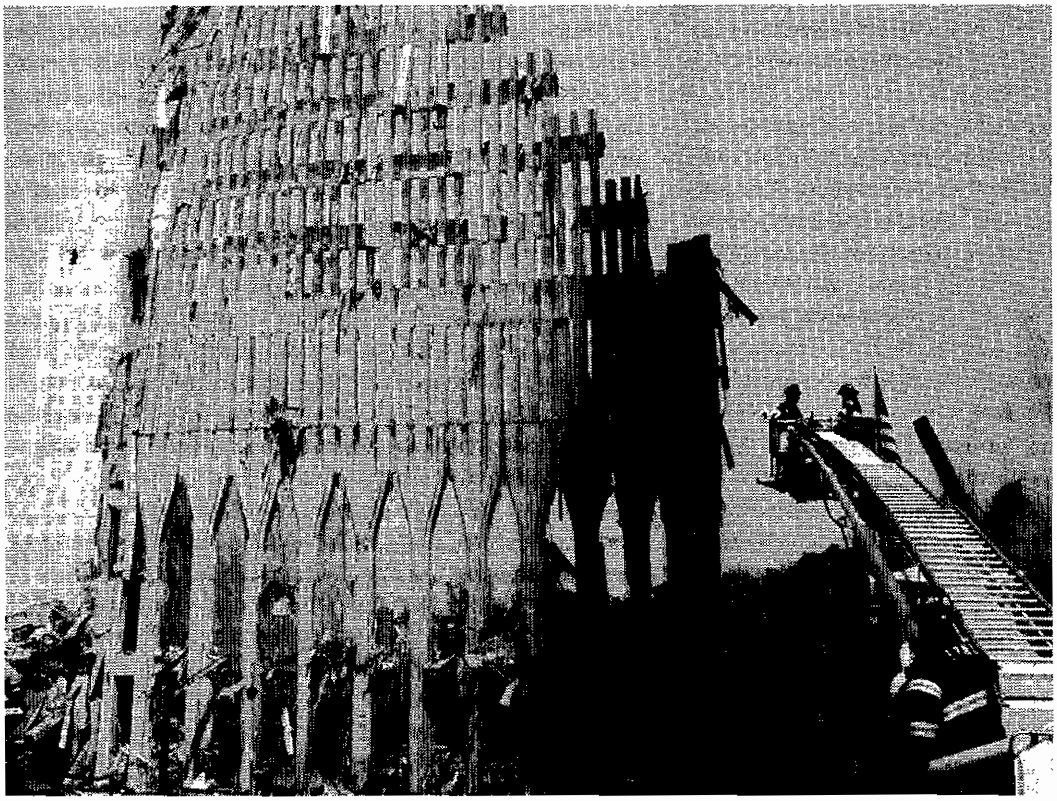
Now that means that they're not ready to make the coup d'état yet. That means that they'll be looking for a next operation which would probably, knowing the mind of the animal, will be different than this operation, that just happened. But it will be a larger-scale attack on the American population.

Then, if the population is sufficiently malleable, by being terrified by this, then they might go for the actual coup d'état. But we're looking at a threat of a coup d'état against the United States government.

Now, therefore, I know how these things can be done. I've been at this counterintelligence for a long time.

So, we're playing a mind game against an animal, in the forest, an animal whose spoor I have read, and whose necessary species I know. I do not know the names of the animals. I don't know where they're located. I can guess. Therefore, we're playing a mind game against the enemy, which is this animal—the coup potential, the rogue element inside our security forces, with whatever allies it has and accomplices it has. Therefore, we have to conduct our policy not merely to find him, and neutralize him, but we also have to take measures which will frustrate his ability to achieve the effects for which he aims.

Therefore, we have to do as I say. First of all, you have to calm the population; you have to say what the enemy's nature is. Stop talking about Arab terrorists; this is not our problem. There are problems of that type in the world, but this is not



The attack was launched against New York City, as the symbol of financial power of the United States. Here, recovery operations at the World Trade Center on Sept. 18.

our problem here. Name the names—as much as we can. Say what the danger is. Say we're determined to stop it, and say that if the enemy tries to run a coup d'état, the American people will rise up and destroy him if he tries it.

That's the first thing to be made clear. Because we don't know where he is. We don't know where to hunt him out. We don't have his name, but we know what kind of an animal he is, and we know what his game is. Therefore, we maneuver, as you do in warfare, where you don't see the enemy's eyes. You know his troops are there, and you deal with him accordingly.

EIR: Well, let's get this a little bit clearer. I mean, there are people in the United States now who are arguing that it's the U.S. government that did it. I've heard arguments going so far as to say, that George Bush did it himself. Now, you're saying that it's rogue elements *inside* the government.

LaRouche: They're inside the government, probably. But you have Mr. X—see, Mr. X, on the one hand, is a government official, or a member of some part of the security establishment. Maybe a retired general officer, acting in some other capacity. So, you know him by his right name, his ordinary name. But he has another identity, as a member of this organization.

Also, in these kinds of things, an operation like this has a very tricky command structure. The command structure is designed to be an efficiently centralized command structure, but on a need-to-know basis, so the various elements that are being deployed, really don't know what they're doing. We've seen this before.

EIR: But, inside the United States.

LaRouche: Inside the United States. The danger lies *inside* the United States. An outside attack on us would be dangerous to anyone, any enemy. We don't have much power left, but we have that kind of power. Nobody better attack the United States from the outside. We are vulnerable to an attack delivered by an agency from the inside. And that's something I think frightens some people in government, who may suspect I'm right on this one.

How do you tell the American people they have to look for the danger from the inside? Isn't it convenient to say, we're going to go out and hit somebody, particularly when you have idiots like CNN, and Fox News, clamoring for the United States to go out and run a "clash of civilizations," to turn the planet into a global religious war, in attacking a billion Muslims on this planet—stirring up you know not what else?

They're nuts. And the first thing is to shut these guys down. Don't take away their civil rights, but come out and say, "These are clowns, don't listen to them."

If the President of the United States says, "Don't listen to CNN, don't listen to Fox News, they're a bunch of irresponsible clowns lying to you, and just trying to drive you crazy," it probably would be a very good thing for him to do.

EIR: You've gone through what Americans shouldn't fear. What should your average American *do* under these circumstances?

LaRouche: First of all, is face the truth.

He needs some help. I found that what we're doing, what I'm doing and my associates are doing, and others, is working. That people to whom we speak—first thing you do is, how do you speak to American people? Speak in a calm voice, even, level, calm—"Relax, friend." "Let's think about this, think about what you're saying, think about what you're being told. Do you really think it's true?"

Get people from panicking, get them to think. We find, it works. Oh, you'll have a few people who are crazy already, driven crazy by this stuff. But most people will tend to think, if you approach them in the right away.

So, first of all, we have to, I, my associates, and others, have to approach the American people calmly: Say, "Look, it's a terrible threat. We don't deny it. There's a terrible depression coming down. Don't deny it." But we say, we can lick these things. We can defeat the enemy. We can control this depression. We can survive this quite nicely. We did it under Roosevelt; we've learned lessons, we can do it again. So we don't need to worry about that. What we need to worry about, is, can we get ourselves together, to get the government to do what it has to do.

That's what has to be done essentially. If you got the American people mobilized behind you, on the basis of that kind of voice, that kind of determination, you now have an army, the army of the people of the United States. The army will mobilize as an army, to fight the enemy it has. And I think this army will do fairly well.

EIR: In 1995, your magazine, *EIR,* put out a *Special Report* which discussed in great detail, the British intelligence involvement in all sorts of terrorist activities internationally, and domestically. Do you think there's a British involvement in the current operations?

LaRouche: Yes. There are probably two sides in Britain on this one, as there are in this country.

For example, terrorism, modern terrorism, in the present form, was unleashed as a mass phenomenon in Europe, the United States, and elsewhere in 1968. Some of the same people who were leaders, or key participants, in terrorism in 1968, such as, for example, the Basque terrorists in Spain, have been continuously functioning as terrorists to the present day.

EIR: That's the ETA.

LaRouche: The ETA. They're part of this operation. They were part of the operation. . . . Remember, we had this planned terrorist deployment in Washington, D.C. for the end of September. This was headed up by an international intelligence figure named Teddy Goldsmith. Teddy Goldsmith is the brother of the deceased Jimmy Goldsmith, who is a key part of Iran-Contra, what we called Iran-Contra, that created the Afghansi operation, which created Osama bin Laden—created him. So this was a British-American-Israeli operation, essentially—this terrorist operation—and it was used for political effects. It was not a bunch of independent terrorists running around organizing terrorist organizations. These things were organized from the top, by the so-called secret, or special warfare branches of government, or similar kinds of government agencies, and powerful agencies, financial and so forth.

So, part of this was British intelligence; you had an element in the United States. Take the United States in the past 25 years.

The terrorism which created the Afghansi was first launched on behalf of the United States by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the man who designated Jimmy Carter to be nominated as President of the United States, and who became his National Security Adviser. It was under Brzezinski that the Afghansi was created, as an Afghan operation against the Soviet system. It was sort of like a Vietnam operation against the Soviet system.

So, this kind of terrorism is that. That has continued to the present day.

In the 1980s, in the name of counter-terrorism, operating out of one branch of the National Security Council, you had what became known as Iran-Contra. This was another level.

Now, you had the 1970s terrorism, which was organized out of government agencies. In Italy, in France, and so forth. You had the 1980s terrorism, which was organized by the same forces. British—and the British, Israeli, and U.S. forces were key in this stuff. Certain elements of NATO—"funny-funny" departments of NATO—were involved.

Today, this crowd, that is now training and directing the operational aspects of the terrorism planned for Washington, D.C. for the end of this month, this crowd is trained by people who were part of the generation of '68 terrorists, part of the generation of the 1970s terrorists, part of the generation of the 1980s terrorists. So you have a terrorist capability loose on this planet. And this is known, it can be identified, it can be dealt with, it can be exposed, and if you expose it adequately, you can neutralize it.

EIR: So, you're saying that the enemy that committed this act, one week ago, although U.S.-based, or based partially in the United States, could be using these elements, like bin Laden, and so forth.

LaRouche: I think bin Laden is not too important. I don't think he's particularly significant for this particular operation. But the same people who, as a command group, were operating in things like the terrorism of the 1960s, '70s, '80s, who were involved in Iran-Contra—which was actually a terrorist operation, if you want to know, an irregular warfare operation. The same people are loose, and it is in that command structure, that somebody could pull together a group of people who have access to all kinds of resources,



The Afghansi were created on behalf of the United States by Zbigniew Brzezinski, in order to encircle the Soviet Union with an "arc of crisis." This is the kind of mentality that could have launched the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington.

and know how to do these things.

Because the mind that runs this kind of special warfare operation is a special kind of military mind. So you're looking for top-grade military-strategic specialists, who know how to set up an operation as skillful and technologically polished as this attack on New York and Washington was. No amateur is going to do this; no rough-and-tumble terrorist can do that. They can do certain things; they're part of the auxiliaries of the operation. But they're not the people who can set up the kind of operation we're presented with.

And we have this element—the command element is still here. Nobody's exposed it. It's not been caught. It's ready to strike again. And with the behavior of CNN and so forth, it's being given all the encouragement it needs to strike at its choosing.

The only defense we have now, is an increasing awareness, in some part of the political command-structure and elsewhere, possibly including key people in the White House, who, while not saying much about it publicly, are aware that this kind of problem exists. And therefore, they are probably beginning to act.

The only thing that will prevent the enemy from acting, is our taking some kind of preemptive action of that type. If you expose the problem—a terrorist problem, a cover-up problem—you largely weaken it, if not destroy it.

EIR: Do you think that this has anything to do with the Oklahoma bombing?

LaRouche: Well, it's the same kind of operation. The Oklahoma bombing obviously required a capability which Timothy McVeigh did not have, nor his associate. Somebody decided to put the lid on it. He was willing to have himself killed as a martyr for the cause.

Now, what about these guys who flew planes into the Pentagon, or into the two buildings in New York City? They're willing to be martyrs for a cause. They have such pleasure in killing themselves, they could do that with precision. Timothy McVeigh advertised himself as a man who was willing to do what was done at Oklahoma City with precision—well, not precision; he didn't have the capability. But you have organizations like that—and obviously McVeigh came from an organization like that—which is why I protested so loudly against the way in which he was railroaded into a quick conviction. What we needed was counterintelligence, against whatever was really behind what he did.

The problem was, from my standpoint, that when this happened at Oklahoma City, very soon higher authorities stepped in, and put the lid on other leads that might have led to others—"We got the man! Try him! Hang him! Get rid of him! Cover it up!" Like a cat covering up what it just did.

EIR: What do you think foreign governments could do, right now, in order to help the United States? I know there are a lot of foreign governments that are very, very wary of what they *think* the United States is about to do, with the Middle East adventure. They're terrified, in fact.

LaRouche: They're afraid that—they think the United States is proposing to do things that are crazy, for the United States and for everyone concerned. That is, launching a so-called revenge attack. Revenge is the worst idea in military science. You never practice revenge in military practice—never! You win wars—winning means a peaceful, successful conclusion to a conflict. And your objective is to achieve that, with the least expenditure of time and effort possible, especially life.

You never go to war for revenge. We had that in the European experience, in the period from 1511-1648, which is the period in which Europe was dominated, and almost destroyed, by religious war—

EIR: That was the Thirty Years War.

LaRouche: But also from 1511; all the wars of the 16th Century. Most of the major wars—wars of the Netherlands, all the other wars—were largely religious wars. In these religious wars, the character of the warfare was revenge. In the Crusades, there was an element of the same thing. The character of the warfare was religious warfare—revenge.

There are other things in history of the same kind. You never fight war for revenge! You never chase a defeated enemy and try to make war on him. You try to induce him to surrender, or to come to an agreement which ends the causes of the war. And if you have a peace agreement, you honor it. You don't look for victims; you don't look for revenge.

Revenge is a motive which leads to new dark ages of civilization. People who pose it, don't know what they're doing, and should be kept out of political and military command! Fire them! Don't keep them in there! They're a menace to peace and civilization.

So that's one concern, but there's another aspect to this. The governments of the world are afraid, not of terrible things that the United States might do—that's not the fear. The fear, as expressed in France and in Germany in the past week, for example, is the fear that—and they use this language—that this kind of attack will cause a clash of civilizations.

Now, "clash of civilizations" is the language of Zbigniew Brzezinski. Now, Brzezinski represents the kind of mentality—I'm not saying that Brzezinski is behind the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, but Brzezinski represents the state of mind of the kind of person who would want to do that. He might not *intend* to do that. But his state of mind would lead at least other people to do that.

EIR: As an attack against the former Soviet Union?

LaRouche: No, the purpose is very simple. The possibility now—and it's coming, rapidly—the Eurasian continent, and its adjoining islands, has been moving into a step-by-step cooperation, economic cooperation, for rejuvenation of that continent from the conditions of ongoing financial and monetary collapse. This would mean that the continent would tend to be united as an economic force, for economic purposes.

Western Europe, for example, which is bankrupt, would now have a market opened in China, India, and elsewhere, for export of high-technology. You would have long-term agreements, large-scale infrastructure projects which would create vast new employment opportunities, and new wealth in Eurasia. This would make Eurasia a power.

Now, there are certain people, in the United States and Britain, who see themselves as the English-speaking, maritime power that rules the world. And they see any such development, involving Japan, Russia, China, India, Southeast Asia, Western Europe—that kind of cooperation—they see as a threat, in the long term, to their continued ability to rule this planet, as a maritime, financier power.

Therefore, there are some people, like Brzezinski, and Kissinger, who say, "Break it up." How do you break it up? Well, you start wars. We've had two world wars over this issue, in the last century. The British organized World War I, and they're solely responsible for it. Other people were idiots, but the British monarchy, specifically organized it, as a geopolitical war, to prevent France, Germany, Russia, Japan, China, from cooperating around ideas such as the Trans-Siberian Railroad, or the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad. To break that up, the British ran an operation to put France and Russia, against Germany, Austro-Hungary, and so forth. We finally got in—in the war. But, that was a geopolitical war.

World War II was started as a geopolitical war: Some British interests, and some financial interests in New York City—Averell Harriman and company—put Hitler into power in January 1933, with the intent, that Hitler would move Germany for an attack on the Soviet Union, and then France and Britain would attack the rear of Germany, while Germany was deeply involved in conquering the Soviet Union. That was their plan. It wasn't going to work. So, therefore, the British got the United States to get into the war. We got in happily, because we wanted to defeat Hitler.

But, that's how that war had happened. We're now headed for the potential *third* geopolitical war in a hundred years. And, Brzezinski wants to start it, to prevent the nations of Central Asia, as being a fulcrum point for bringing East Asia and Western Europe into contiguity.

My view, of course, is that, it's in our interest, that Eurasia should unite in that way, for an economic recovery, in Asia; in which we would hope that the United States would participate, and find that as a market for what we should go back to producing and exporting into this part of the world. But, some people, in the United States and Britain, think differently.

Now, the key weapon these guys have: They say, could they induce Israel to start a religious war in the Middle East? Israel could not win a war in the Middle East, now. They

have the conventional ability to win a war; but *they could not occupy and hold the territory.* They would be destroyed by the attempt to occupy and hold adverse territory. So, they would be forced to go to so-called weapons of mass destruction. That would be sufficient to throw the whole continent into flames. Some people say, "We don't want the Israelis to do that." Other people say, "The United States has to do that. We have to do that. We have to keep the Israelis out, the way it was done with Desert Storm. Keep the Israelis out; *we'll* do the job, on Iraq." And, the same thing is coming back now.

So, there are people who have a *mentality* which tends to push them into schemes of this type. You have a war-game that was run in July 2000, in New York, at the CFR. [See article in *National.*]

EIR: New York Council on Foreign Relations—

LaRouche: Yes. Which ran this simulation: What do you do when an economic crisis—along these kinds of lines.

So, we have people, typified by Brzezinski—people like that—who, in the establishment, are talking and thinking in these terms. So, therefore, why assume that there are not other people in the establishment, maybe with general or flag officer rank, or retired, and others, who think the same thing, share the same thoughts, and say, "Well, we're men of action. We're going to do something about it. How do we get the United States to go that way? Well, you terrify the United States; you overthrow the government; you establish the equivalent of a military dictatorship. *And we go gung-ho!*" Right?

And, that's the kind of danger.

So, therefore, what happens in Russia—which is key in this thing? The key nation for cooperation, with the United States, is Russia. Russia is on bad times; so are we. It does not have the degree of military power it had 10 years, 12 years ago. But, it is a great power, still. It has the command structure at the top, including military intelligence and other elements of command structure, which are that of a great power. And, it's the greatest power on this planet, after the United States, in terms of this capability.

Russia wishes to recover. It has a President, Putin, who is oriented toward recovery and Eurasian cooperation, who has sought and is willing to cooperate with the United States. If we and Russia—if the President of the United States and the President of Russia—agree on this problem, and say we're going to outflank it, under those circumstances, the nations of Western Europe will rejoice, and will cooperate. And much of the rest of the world will cooperate. And, then, as a global force of allied nations, or nations which are acting as partners, we could bring this problem under control. That's the possibility.

So, therefore, yes: They are concerned. What they're *afraid* of, is that, if we *don't* get the kind of cooperation, between the United States and Eurasia; between the United States and Russia, and with Western Europe, China, India, and so forth—Japan, and so forth—unless we get that kind of cooperation, this world is headed for Hell.

So, therefore, the immediate, obvious danger, is: The United States will do something foolish, in military adventures, in so-called reprisal warfare. The more general danger is, that we don't cooperate, for a much higher purpose, of bringing this world into order, where this kind of threat no longer arises.

EIR: On the financial situation: Yesterday, the stock market opened. It went down quite a bit. I think, today, the airlines went to the White House, hat in hand, asking for a huge amount of government aid—direct aid—to help bail them out. The government seems disposed to giving large quantities of money, for, obviously, the reconstruction of New York—the World Trade Center; but, seems to also want to give a lot of money elsewhere. Is this the right direction to go? Or, what would be the effect if they just continued to print money this way?

LaRouche: A bailout is absolutely wrong. You have two tendencies, in the United States, on this issue. There's a general understanding, we have to deal with this financial collapse. Wall Street is about to go under. No question about it. Greenspan, and similar, like-minded idiots, are hitting the panic button. "Bail out! Bail out! Bail out! At any price! Bail out for tomorrow! Bail out for tomorrow! Bail out for tomorrow! We don't care about next week: Bail out tomorrow—!" They're crazy. They're men of desperation.

There are other people in the woodwork, who are key bankers, political influentials, who disagree strongly with Greenspan, and say, we've got to do other things—of the kind that I've been proposing.

Now, the government should not pour out money, to bail out bankrupt corporations. You don't do that in a private bankruptcy, do you? You have a firm. You want to save the firm. The firm's accounts show that it is technically, financially bankrupt. What do you do? You put the firm under *bankruptcy protection.* You want it to continue to function. You freeze certain things. You come in and give it protection, against foreclosure. You come in—. Now, you get a line of credit organized, organized by the government; not money, but a line of government credit—like store credit. The government creates a line of credit, which is a guarantee, that this company will be able to function—or this group of companies, this industry, will be able to function in its normal fashion, over the next 10, 20 years. It's undergoing reorganization, will find a way of dealing with this pile of unpaid bills, which it can't handle, at present.

So, you don't want more stock speculation. You don't want to boost the stock, by a big infusion of money. What you want to do, is, you want to walk in and say, "Okay, boys. We'll give you bankruptcy protection, as an industry. An emergency has been created; an emergency, which has been created by the world financial crisis; an emergency which has been aggravated, by what has happened here, with this

incident in New York and Washington, which was terrible. Therefore, under the conditions of emergency, we will give you protection. The power of government will protect you. You will also be given—we'll go to the Congress. We'll get you a long-term line of credit. What do you need? Ten? Twenty years, to rebuild? You'll get it! Not as cash. Not as payment to your stockholders: But insurance that you continue to do that job that you're doing. That you will function. That you will maintain your equipment. You'll maintain your flights."

Just the same way we used to protect the railroads. It's a national asset. It's an essential part of our national infrastructure. We need it. Therefore, we're not going to sit back, and watch it go down the drain. It's *ours*. It may be private companies, but the benefit these private companies are giving us, is *ours*. Therefore, we protect *our interest* in what they're doing, and keep them functioning.

We have a number of cases like that. We have a situation like that in much of the energy industry—and utility area. Same thing. We're going to have other sections of the economy, that are going to go under—the same thing. What we have to do, is reorganize the finances. Put the shebang under bankruptcy reorganization. Organize lines of credit—not pour money out—to get people back to work.

And, what we have to do, above all, is, put the U.S. economy back above breakeven. Look, for the past years, the United States has been running a massive current account deficit. That is, we have been earning less than we have been spending, in buying from the world. Therefore, for a great number of years, this means that we have been operating as bankrupts, been operating at a loss. We no longer have the ability *to generate* the wealth to pay our own bills. We have been borrowing money from the world—from yen, and other parts of the world, flooding in as financial capital; we've been printing paper money, at a hyperinflationary rate, as a way of keeping it going. We can't go on like this!

The solution is: We can reorganize everything. But, how are you going to have a viable company, or a viable national economy, when you get through with all the reorganizing? You have to have a growth factor. It means you have to put people to work, producing wealth. We have a vast infrastructure gap in this country, and in the world. We must do two things: We must have an export drive, in cooperation with Eurasia, especially, in which we are now going to commit ourselves to produce products that the world *needs* for the development of its infrastructure: rail systems, and other kinds of things they need; technology needed for local communities, around the world. We're going to produce that, on long-term arrangements. We, at the same time, are going to increase our internal, domestic employment, by cranking up some of the infrastructure development we desperately need, such as the utility industry. So, we will crank it up.

So, we will now bring the economy above a loss ratio, which—we're now operating at a loss, as the current account deficit teaches us. We must now go to the profit side, where we are actually producing more and earning more, than we're spending. Now, the way to do that, is not to cut the number of people who eat. The way to do it, is to put a number of the people who are unemployed, or inadequately employed, into producing things we need.

So, that's what government has to do.

EIR: Well, that's good! Do you have any final comments?

LaRouche: No, I think, just what I said, at the beginning. We're in a *terrible* crisis, the worst crisis we've faced, probably since the Civil War in our country, and since a long time in the history of European civilization. It's a terrible crisis. It's awful. We saw what happened in New York; what happened in Washington: It's awful. It could become much worse.

Some of us think about what our lives mean for the future of humanity. And we act, not because of what benefit we calculate for ourselves, personally, in the here and now. We estimate what we should do and what we do for future generations of humanity. When people used to have children, and maintain families, and didn't get divorces every time they didn't like the dinner, that one or the other cooked—you had long-term perspectives on the basis of children and grandchildren. People would locate their connection to the future, in terms of the family. That has not become so fashionable, nowadays. Usually, the children are taught in school to hate their parents, and so forth: It's not a very good situation.

But, there are some of us around, who still think that way: that the importance of our lives lies not in what we get, but it lies in what we give, to the future of humanity. People who think like that, as I do, are leaders. They're not only leaders, because they're qualified to be leaders—because that *does* qualify them to be leaders—but, they're just *committed* to be leaders. It's like a profession. It's like being a doctor. It's like being a teacher. You don't do it, because you want to get money; some do, of course. But, you do it, because you think that's what you, as a person, should do *with your life*. The teacher looks at the children, and says, "What's going to *become* of these children, as a result of my being a teacher?" The physician thinks, "What's going to happen to my community, as a result of my being a physician?" They have a sense of *identity*, which reaches beyond their mortal life. They're leaders, on all levels.

We, who are leaders, or who have the capacity to think as leaders, must take the crisis of our time, think as leaders, and try to impart our sense of building the future, to the rest of our citizens. And, say to them, that, no matter what happens, to any of us, we guarantee, that your life will not be wasted. That, whatever good you do, the rest of us are dedicated to perpetuate, for the benefit of the future of humanity. And, you can smile, because your future, in that sense, is assured—your sense of identity.

2. LaRouche: Let Calm Heads Prevail To Stop Destabilization

LaRouche: Let Calm Heads Prevail To Stop Destabilization

On Sept. 11, just at the very moment that news reports were first coming across the wires about the terrorist actions against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, 2004 Presidentical pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche was being interviewed by Jack Stockwell, morning radio host on K-TALK radio in Salt Lake City, Utah. The interview was conducted from 7:15 to 9:00 a.m., Mountain Daylight Time.

We are publishing the transcript because it affords the average citizen, government official, or other policymaker, a blow-by-blow account of LaRouche's comments, as first word was coming in of the attacks on the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. It was the unique circumstances of LaRouche being interviewed live, as the tragic events were unfolding, that defines this interview as of particular importance. LaRouche has had unique experience in tracking and combatting such acts of irregular warfare over decades, and his running commentaries, as the news was first breaking, and as his fellow citizens were responding to the news, should serve as an important corrective to the kinds of errors that are already being made by many among the so-called "experts" appearing on national and international news programs.

The following day, in an interview with WGIR-AM radio in New Hampshire, LaRouche re-emphasized that the terrorism "was primarily a domestic, covert, special operation, by people with very high-grade military-special operations backgrounds." Rejecting the conventional wisdom that "it had to have been Osama bin Laden," LaRouche pointed to the high degree of sophistication and coordination required for such a massive attack. "Look," he said, "the United States could not have done that to the Soviet Union during the high point of the conflict of the Cold War. We didn't have the capability to do to the Soviet Union then, *what was done to us yesterday."*

Stockwell: Good morning, everybody. It is five and a half minutes after 7:00 here on the eleventh day of September 2001. My name is Jack Stockwell. I will be here



The scene of devastation at the Pentagon on Sept. 11, as Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (center) inspects the area with Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich., left) and Sen. John Warner (R-Va., right).

for two hours this morning. This morning's schedule, in about another 10 minutes, is Lyndon LaRouche, an already preannounced candidate for the 2004 election in the Democratic Party.

I have been having LaRouche people on this program by popular demand, as well as my own interest, for several years. And occasionally, we get Mr. LaRouche himself on here. And we've been able to do that this morning. He's scheduled to be a guest at 7:15.

And there are a number of things to talk about, to talk to him about. I'll talk to him for a while, and then we'd be more than happy to entertain your phone calls.

So, I am sitting here looking at—two planes have hit the World Trade Center? Well, I'm looking at it right now at the Internet, at MSNBC. There's a link on the very first page of MSNBC.

You're kidding! A second plane has hit the tower. Well, that's unconfirmed. We just heard that.

Well, the picture I'm looking at, I can tell you right now how many casualties there are. They're all casualties. Looking at this picture I'm looking at. The smoke is just billowing out of the top of the World Trade Center.

They're terrorist attacks? Well, you would think so. That is one explosive-looking picture. . . .

I want to give out a number several times here. Because a lot of you, during the course of my discussion with Mr. LaRouche, or at least towards the end of the program, will want some more information. So I'm going to give you a number now. 1-888-347-3258. And if you will call, there will be people on the other end of the line who will be happy to talk to you and clarify some of the discussion that we're having.

Also, information regarding videos, pamphlets, anything else of—regarding what we're going to be discussing, will be available by calling that number. 1-888-347-3258.

Well, I'm still sitting here looking at this incredible picture, this incredible image in front of me of this burning World Trade Center, as these two jets have just slammed. One jet has slammed into each of the two towers.

So, we'll go ahead, and I'm going to go ahead and get my guest on here with me. Mr. LaRouche.

LaRouche: Yes.

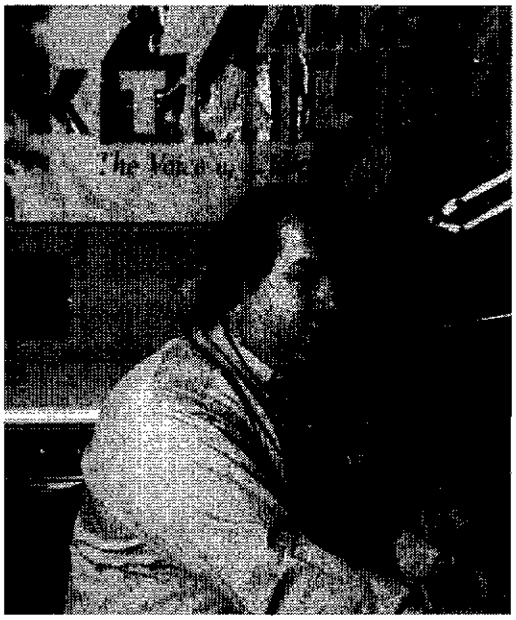
Stockwell: Good morning, sir.

LaRouche: Good morning, Jack.

Stockwell: Well, what a pleasure and an honor to have you back on my program again. I was hoping to move the discussion initially, with what we were going to do here, into the area of the Sublime.

LaRouche: Yes, right.

Stockwell: But now, with what has just happened in New York, with this—you know, interesting enough. Just yesterday, I received—I think it was just yesterday—a bundle of leaflets from your organization in Leesburg that I regularly




Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (right) and Utah radio talk show host Jack Stockwell.

pass out in my office, warning of terrorist attacks in America here very shortly.
LaRouche: Yes.

Stockwell: And here we have the morning that you're on my program, what's happening in New York at the World Trade Center. I don't know if you've seen these images or pictures yet on the television.
LaRouche: I haven't yet. I was just sitting up here working, and just heard about it before I went to call you.

Stockwell: Yes. Well, the smoke is billowing out of the one tower here. My wife called me a moment ago. And apparently they caught, live, on film, the second jet smashing into one of the other towers.
LaRouche: Obviously, this is not exactly an accident.

Stockwell: No, sir. I don't believe it is.
LaRouche: I mean, it's not a coincidence. It's obviously—this is so remote in probability that there has to be intention in this thing.

Stockwell: Well, it's one thing for somebody to strap on a jacket made of dynamite and walk into a diner in downtown Jerusalem. It's another thing to jump inside of a Lear jet and go smashing in the side of a building like that.
LaRouche: The thing you have to look at, and the context in which this is occurring, is two things. First of all, the first suspicion that's going to be on this is Osama bin Laden. That name is going to come up prominently, whether as suspicion—or just suspicion.

Stockwell: Certainly.
LaRouche: And the second thing, which is not unrelated to the Osama bin Laden question, is this festival which is planned—really a terrorist festival, for Washington, D.C.

Stockwell: At the end of the month.
LaRouche: Yes. We have a global process. Look, the financial system's coming down. That's always a dangerous thing. Because when the entire system is being shaken up the way it is now, by the financial collapse, political things happen, because various people try to intervene and orchestrate events by spectacular interventions, which will change, shall we say, get public attention off one thing and put it on another.

So, this is obviously—I mean, I can not draw a conclusion, except the circumstances tell me something rather evil is behind this thing. And I don't know which, but they're both connected, because I know the Goldsmith brothers—for example, Jimmy Goldsmith was key in helping to create—he's now deceased—Osama bin Laden and people like that. The Taliban and so forth.

And at the same time, his brother, Teddy Goldsmith, who is still very much alive, is sort of the spiritual godfather of this movement which is planning to inundate Washington, D.C., with some pretty nasty stuff at the end of this month.

Stockwell: Something to a much greater degree than what happened in Seattle.
LaRouche: Oh, absolutely. This thing went from Seattle—Seattle was basically a terrorist operation. But, you know, if you look at the history of how terrorist operations are run, you would run a hard-core terrorist operation, and around it, they would run sympathizer operations which were not necessarily wittingly connected to the terrorist operation. But they were run and coordinated simultaneously.

If the President reacts, in "We're going to get revenge, we're going to teach everybody a lesson," the President will have the worst possible effect for the United States. This is not the way to react.

In Seattle, you had the so-called legitimate protest, which was largely trade union-backed. But into the same scenario, you had coming out of Canada, based in Canada—and the Canadian-U.S. border is rather leaky, you know. And they were coming across in droves over there to do funny things.

Then you had the operation, a conference in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, just a short time ago, which Teddy Goldsmith chaired. And this cuts into the people who are generally the ambiance of international terrorism.

Then, from there, from Genoa, they went to some other things. But the big thing—from Pôrto Alegre to Genoa, where they staged an upscale terrorist operation.

Now, from what I know of the details of the terrorist operations being prepared in Maryland and Virginia for Washington, D.C., where they're being prestaged, this is intended to be much bigger than Genoa.

So, what you have is a challenge to the integrity of the nation's capital, of what is ostensibly the most powerful nation—a nuclear power—on this planet. And that is not funny.

Stockwell: If you can—the FBI is now saying that a plane was possibly hijacked for this attack. If you can do that with the World Trade Center, what could you do with the White House?

LaRouche: Absolutely. I've been very concerned about this. You know, I'm not very sympathetic with what some of these agencies do. But I'm concerned, not just as a Presidential pre-candidate. But I'm concerned with the security of the United States and the peace of the world. And this is not good for the health of the nation or the world. These things should not happen.

And we could prevent this kind of stuff. But we just don't do it, because, I don't know, someone says, let it happen.

Stockwell: How would you prevent terrorist activity?

LaRouche: Well, the thing is, if you don't—if you dispense with the myth that there are a number of unknown people out there coming out of the mists, and nobody knows where they come from, then you would say, How can you stop the terrorist operations?

If you know how the world is actually organized, you know you can not organize a sustained preparation for terrorist operations in any country without the backing of a powerful government, or governments.

So that, if you know what the operation is—and I would say, you know, I have been warning against this Teddy Goldsmith operation all along, because I know what it's connected to politically. It's extremely dangerous.

And if I had been President, or in a similar position during this period, I would have had an all-out, very discreet, but very all-out and effective discussion with some other governments in the world, and we together would have taken appropriate steps to try to neutralize this kind of danger.

Of course, you can't be 100% in this sort of thing. But you can do a pretty good job. And two planes. Now, that's pretty big. That's—one plane, that might not be preventable. But two in the same short—

No, that's not small-time stuff.

Stockwell: No, this is pretty serious. . . .

Lyndon, is there any reason to assume that this would be something other than Osama bin Laden?

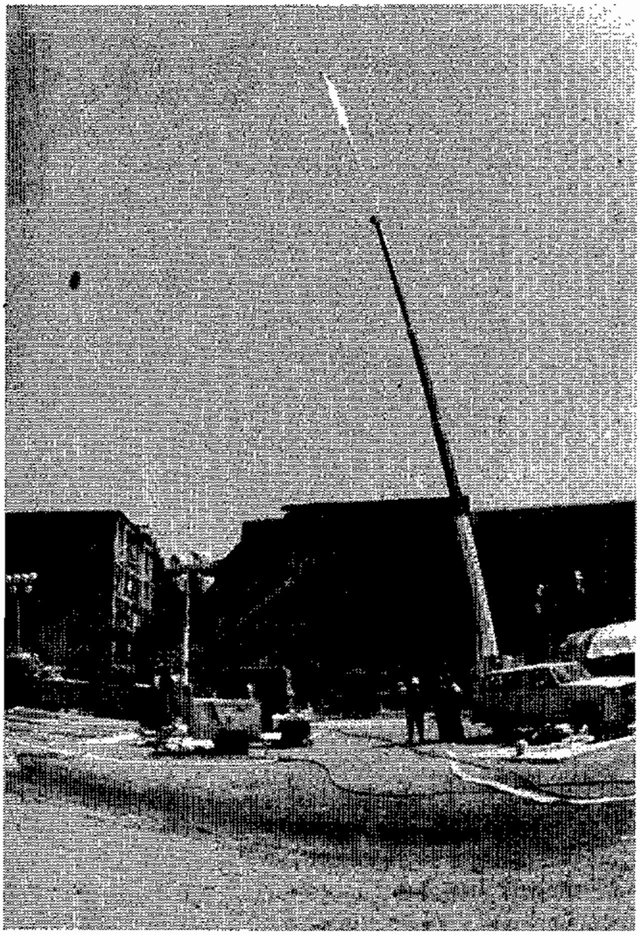
LaRouche: Sure. There are many. Osama bin Laden is a controlled entity. Osama bin Laden is not an independent force. Remember how he came into existence. Osama bin Laden was a wealthy Saudi Arabian. Back in the 1970s, during the Carter Administration, or shall we say the Brzezinski Administration, the idea of running an Afghanistan war on the borders of Soviet territory was cooked up by Brzezinski as a geopolitical operation. Well, Brzezinski was responsible. He didn't necessarily cook it up. But all right, this thing started, and an Anglo-American unit, running together with a certain section of the Pakistani military, the funny-funny boys in the Pakistani military, set up this operation.

The United States government and British government and others—that is, our funny-funny boys—went out and recruited a lot of Islamic people to fight communism and defend Holy Islam, and so forth. That sort of line.

They recruited in many countries. And they deployed them. Now later, they killed some of the same people they deployed. You know, they're expendable. So they don't really have an insurance policy that goes with their recruitment.

But they were recruited. Osama bin Laden was one of the big funding agents of this, a funding conduit which was used by people, among others, then-Vice President George Bush. This is Iran-Contra, or what's called Iran-Contra, which I've called by other names which I wouldn't put on the air.

So, this thing is left behind. And suddenly now we find Osama bin Laden becomes the name. And Osama bin Laden could not last, the way he's running around, if he didn't have



Search and Rescue teams at the Pentagon on Sept. 12.

big protection. And it's not just from a section of the Pakistani government or Afghanistan. It's from other governments who would like to see the effects that Osama bin Laden produces thrown around.

So, now you can blame Osama bin Laden. At some point, you go in and kill him, and you say the problem was solved. But you never considered who sent, who created Osama bin Laden, and who protected him, and deployed his forces and name for these purposes.

And as we saw in terrorism in Italy in the 1970s, for example, the people who were running the so-called terrorist operations in Italy, were not really the groups that had the credit for it. They were actually runaway NATO asset organizations at a very high level. The same people that killed the former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro, in that period.

So, in a case like this, don't assume that the popular names that everybody knows, or that the FBI quotes and so forth, that this is the real problem. They may be part of the problem.

Stockwell: Well, our mind, especially in our degenerating Western culture, always runs for the simple answer. We want the kind of answer that will free us from our guilt and our responsibilities of the neglect of our government and our fellow man all these years. And so, we run to the simplistic.

And the simplistic, of course, is there; he is the big, bad bogey man from the Middle East, who has caused us so many problems before. And I certainly understand what you're saying there, that the more simple we can make the presentation, then the less obligated any of us are.

Anyway, why would they be doing this? I mean, here we have a market crashing. We don't just have a market crashing. We have an entire economy crashing, within the arena of a culture that's crashing.

LaRouche: Yes.

Stockwell: If war, massive war were to break out in the Middle East any second, nobody would be surprised. If Putin were to be assassinated, if Arafat were to be assassinated, if Sharon were to be assassinated, nobody would be surprised.

I mean, we are sitting on powderkegs of powderkegs. And with all of the other provocations that could occur around the world to stop a lot of the economic unity and development that is beginning to gain some momentum between the large powers on the other side of the planet, why in the world fly a jet in the World Trade Center?

LaRouche: This is to create a provocation inside the United States. I mean, that's the only reason that would be done. As you probably know—for example, stories may come out that this is done by some Arab group which is protesting the U.S. government's sympathy for Sharon, or for the Israeli Defense Forces. I don't know if the Israeli Defense Forces are going to kill Sharon tomorrow, I mean, because there's real conflict there. And these guys tend to shoot, then think.

But some story like that. But what we're into is a period where the word is not terrorism. Terrorism is a part of the picture. The word is "destabilization." The problem part, from my standpoint, is, look at our own government.

And we are, in a sense, still sort of a superpower. I think the term is probably not quite appropriate for our present state of affairs. But we used to be a superpower, and we still have a dominant position in the world.

But what kind of a government do we have? Well, the Bush Administration. And the thing was crashing. You see poor Secretary O'Neill babbling around. You see Rumsfeld has become a joke in his own Defense Department.

Stockwell: Well, he's—I think the newspaper slug I—the one I just most recently read, was that he's going to take on the Pentagon.

LaRouche: This is all a sideshow. The point is, President George Bush doesn't function. He's been in there, and as I said, this January 3rd, when I first announced and made a prognosis to what his administration would be, it's been one catastrophe after another.

Nothing he has proposed has actually worked. Some of the things he proposed have been done, but they are disasters. And he's not capable of being a President as such, unless he

The United States needs a Franklin Roosevelt, who will say we have nothing to fear as much as fear itself. Yes, we have things to fear, but nothing as much as fear itself. . . . This is the time for cool heads. You do not win wars by panicking, by flight-forward.

were controlled by a group of advisers who would give him good advice and solve his problems on how to deal with situations.

But he doesn't have that. He has a nut like Wolfowitz over there underneath Rumsfeld nominally, who's actually running the Defense Department. You have Armitage in the State Department, and similar kinds of things.

These guys, as I know them, are nuts. And they are nuts in there. Then you look at the Democratic Party. And you have the statement from Daschle, who's the Senate Majority Leader now, saying he can't do anything, it's up to Bush, the President, who Daschle knows can't do anything.

Stockwell: Yes. Well, Daschle is saying—I think he said over the weekend something like, Well, you know, they've got control of the House, and they've got control of the White House. And we have a very slim majority in the Senate, and boy, there's just nothing we can do.

LaRouche: Well, he's wrong, and he knows it. Because I've got a certain position in the Democratic Party, despite what Al Gore would like to think. And I could be in a position very easily to steer these guys into doing things that would begin to work, even with the limited strength the Democratic Party has today.

And I think that if the Party would do some of those things, we would do two things. We would not only be able to move and shake the population a bit into believing there's somebody up there that might help them; you'd also find a number of Republicans who are not nuts, and who are simply patriotic, and will listen to reason, who would cooperate with the Democrats in doing some of the things we have to do. We have a vacuum of leadership.

Stockwell: With all of the ills and the evils and the mistakes and the corruption that might have been involved with the Clinton Administration, at least when you called the White House, there was somebody there that would answer the phone.

LaRouche: (laughs) And especially when Bob Rubin was there helping Clinton out. I may not have approved of what Bob did many times, but at least he was competent.

Stockwell: Yes, exactly. Now we've got a situation where I'm afraid there would probably just be a recording inviting you down to the ranch.

Now, there was a recent comment here on the television a few moments ago, that Bush would be making comments relative to this terrorist attack. This is the biggest thing since probably Oklahoma.

LaRouche: Much bigger.

Stockwell: Well, yes. I think the implications of this will be much bigger.

LaRouche: It's much bigger.

Stockwell: You know, when Oklahoma first happened, the first two or three days—and I remember, I was glued to the television set. The first two or three days, there was a large implication towards the Middle East and the Arabs that were running around town. And then they kind of covered that up, and that was out of the picture, and they never mentioned it any more.

LaRouche: Well, largely, this is a domestic covert operation, which we had word of beforehand. Everybody had the word, and if I had been President, I mean, on the basis of just what I knew, I would have taken certain actions immediately, which would—security/surveillance actions in anticipation of exactly that kind of problem.

So, we were not mystified. The problem is that fun and games is being played by various institutions, and we don't have anybody really effectively in charge.

Stockwell: Now, Bush just made a comment. He said, The plane was an American Airlines Boeing 767 out of Boston. And they don't know whether there were any passengers on it or not. They think that it was a hijacked airplane.

But a Boeing 767 from Boston was the plane that did it. And the President has guaranteed everybody he's going to bring the terrorists to justice. And he's talked to the Governor of New York, and they're going to bring them to justice. And he said, God bless the victims. It's a little late for that.

LaRouche: As a matter of fact, that is the worst thing he can do. If he would have said, "Of course, we are going to go get to the bottom of this, and deal with it in an appropriate way," that would be the right thing to say.

Stockwell: Yes.

LaRouche: But to say that he's going to solve the problem by bringing somebody to justice, that is the worst thing he can say.

Stockwell: Yes. Because again, it goes back to—just to underscore what you were saying at the very beginning, that if we can find a couple of guys running around New York right now, trying to get out of town, or Boston, or wherever the thing took place, trying to hurry up and get on the next ship back to Saudi Arabia or whatever, like that was the end of the problem.

But as you were pointing out there at the beginning, it's just part of a network, a network that can only exist by the support and the organizational strength of some major superpower on the planet.

LaRouche: I can make a flat statement on that, Jack.

Stockwell: Please.

LaRouche: If I were President of the United States right now, I would have already acted before this happened, not even knowing that this was going to happen. And I would have had the following cooperation. I would have had cooperation from Russia, from Germany, from France, from Italy. I probably would have gotten a good deal from certain forces in Britain as well. And Japan, and China. And Arab countries, including Egypt. And we would have put our heads together real quick, pooling our resources, and said, whether we agree on other issues or not, this kind of thing is not going to happen, and we're going to see to it, it doesn't.

And that would work. The problem is, you've got the foolish President of the United States—and I say that advisedly. A friend of mine just said in Massachusetts, and he's running for office up there, for a Congressional seat. He said Bush can't even defend his daughters from being bombed.

Stockwell: (laughs) Well, that took me a second. Bush can't even protect his own daughters from being bombed. Well, out of respect for what's just happened here, still, that's hilarious.

LaRouche: Well, you've got to have a sense of humor even in the worst situation. If you don't, your head is not cool, and your judgment will not be clear. I always advise my friends, the worse it gets, the more laughter you'd better be able to generate. If you haven't got a sense of humor about any situation, no matter how serious—

Remember what Roosevelt did? Roosevelt did two things in running for President after the disaster that Coolidge bestowed on Hoover. Roosevelt started his campaign in West Virginia, with the famous statement talking about the Forgotten Man.

And then, when he entered office, he addressed the American people with the theme, there's nothing as much to be feared as fear itself. And the key thing—we've got a citizenry, a frightened citizenry, a frightened and confused world, who are in the state of denial, because they're frightened. They wish to deny this crisis. They wish to believe that the thing is going to bounce back miraculously tomorrow, that suddenly the NASDAQ will suddenly jump out of its grave and suddenly become prosperous again.

The time now is needed, to reassure, in particular, the American people that somebody is in charge, that those persons in charge know what they're doing, and they're going to fix the situation, and they will call upon the American people for support as needed.

That would work. But this kind of thing, of vengeance-seeking and snarling and growling to prove how mad you are, this isn't government. This is side-show. This is Bozo the Clown putting on an act.

Stockwell: So we've got a situation here where this could just be the beginning, especially with what we've got coming up, with the Jacobin terrorist activity that a lot of people are expecting in Washington at this big summit at the end of the month, because—

I mean, we are so vulnerable now. When you were mentioning all these other countries that could get together and stop this, any one of them are vulnerable. But there seems to be an increasing vulnerability within the United States, as we sink deeper into denial, and bury our heads in the sand, and then go back to the old tried and true methods of fear-based living that we've always done with before, where our millennial fears and our Armageddonist concerns, and all these things, start coming back to the surface.

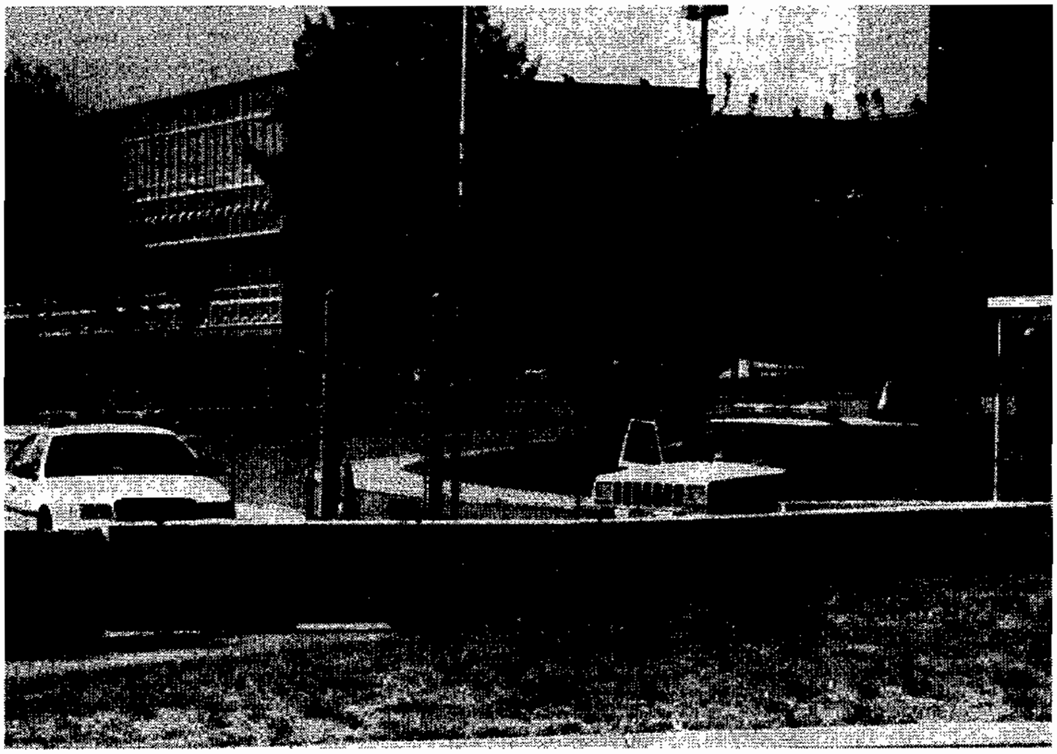
And we get our old barking dog outfits out of the closet, and get them back on again. Incidents like this in the midst of an economic crash, in the midst of a morality crash, could be the beginning of a provocation of some serious setbacks in this country, just from our own Justice Department.

Just from—you know, anything like this could get to a situation where we could find our own liberties in this country in serious attack, just because of the level of incompetence that exists in the government in leadership positions, backed up or at least undergirded to some degree, by some very malicious personalities that have been in the Justice Department and Defense Department for decades, waiting for the right provocation to occur to move in to their crisis management operations.

LaRouche: And it won't work. The point is, they're idiots. And, you know, I really pity the current President. He's not a friend of mine. His father certainly was not a friend of mine. But, he's President, and I think of him sitting in the office, and I realize the poor man has no conception, and no capability of understanding what the world situation is; and what is actually hitting him.

He's got a Treasury Secretary, O'Neill, who certainly does not inspire confidence in any sane observer. You've got Wolfowitz, who's a nut. You've got Armitage, another nut. You've got problems. . . . And then you look at the Democratic Party—you see this crazy Lieberman, running around with this Faith-Based Initiative. This is silly stuff! You see Daschle ducking, bobbing, and weaving, so he doesn't take a punch.

Here we are in a crisis, a financial crisis, now we have this



Emergency security measures in place at the Federal Aviation Administration in Leesburg, Virginia, on the afternoon of Sept. 11.

terrorist thing, which probably indicates that more things are on the way, but maybe of a different variety, but on the way—and we have no leadership. You have the American people sitting out there, being more and more frightened as this kind of thing occurs, and they look up, and they go into the cockpit to see who's flying the plane that's in trouble, and they find a three-year-old kid sitting in the pilot seat, and nobody else there.

That's what our problem is. That's our biggest problem. We have the means to deal with the worst kind of problem that I can envisage is likely to happen now. But if we don't have the leadership, if we don't reach out to the kind of cooperation we could have, that I know I could have, with key parts of the world, other countries. . . .

[*Caller reports rumors of terrorist actions at other sites.*]

Stockwell: Gee whiz, this is quite a day. What a day! You know, we're sitting out here in the middle of this vast emptiness in the West, and we're removed from the East Coast culturally, we're removed politically, we are removed economically; we've kind of got this "Marlboro Man" attitude out here in the West that: "Well, hell with New York, and they're all a bunch of queers anyway." And, as we go into deeper denial, trying desperately—

I have been reporting to my listeners for some time now, every step of the breakdown that I've been able to investigate and report, and get clear in my own mind, of the economic collapse, of the political collapse, and we've seemed to escape it to a large degree. But now we're starting to have significant layoffs occurring in Utah, and it's finally becoming very real around here, that we aren't a separate people. We're not this unique group of pioneer progeny, that tamed the West, and we can tame any other kind of a problem. We are in the same ship, the ship has hit the iceberg, we don't have enough lifeboats, and what we need right now desperately is a captain who knows how to keep the ship alive long enough, to keep it on the surface of the water.

And, as we get more and more of these indications, constantly. . . . I like the comment that you made there a moment ago, about the NASDAQ jumping back out of the grave—the implication, of course, is that it's dead.

What, a plane? A plane has flown into the Pentagon. They've had an explosion at the Pentagon now. . . .

LaRouche: That's confirmed?

Stockwell: I don't know if that's confirmed or not, it must be coming in from another. . . . What's the source of that?

CBS is reporting that a plane has flown into the Pentagon.

LaRouche: I hope that somebody's got some reports of where these planes were coming from. . . .

Stockwell: Well, one of the planes that hit the World Trade Center, was definitely confirmed as an American Airlines 767 hijacked out of Boston. They haven't announced yet whether there was anybody on the plane or not.

LaRouche: Must have been. There must have been. The

I would hope that some of these guys get smart enough to call me up. Because there are people that I would think of as the kind of team that could be pulled together, as a special team, to advise the President and other institutions on how to respond to this.

point is, unless there's really a goofup. Because, how can a plane take off, without clearance? And if it's taking off without clearance, it becomes an immediate security problem.

Stockwell: Yes. . . . The Pentagon? It is confirmed now, on several news sources, that the Pentagon is experiencing explosions right now. My goodness!
LaRouche: They mean business!

Stockwell: They're evacuating the White House at the moment, and yes, obviously, they mean business. . . .
LaRouche: This is a very systematic operation. If they're snatching planes . . . if all three of these planes—the two we have from New York and this thing on the Pentagon—to get that kind of thing, to snatch planes like that, that's a pretty sophisticated operation.

Stockwell: Oh, yeah. This isn't a bunch of malcontents, of some grass-roots organization, finally striking back. You're going to have to have some rather heavy-duty intelligence network, and some real intelligence experience with this.
LaRouche: The question is, where were the relevant intelligence agencies which are in charge of monitoring this problem?

Now, I've been putting this out for some time—not this, I didn't know this airplane thing, but I assumed almost anything could happen . . . but on the Washington, D.C. targetting. So obviously, the Pentagon means that this is obviously, clearly a Washington, D.C. targetting. This is obviously intended to imply something coming out of the Middle East. This means that there's been some kind of either incompetence or fix on the whole security operation, because you *can't* get this kind of thing without a real goofup, on the security side. So somebody in charge of security was really not very effectively in charge.

You can't go around snatching planes in a coordinated fashion, like this. You can't do it. Somebody has to be really sloppy.

Stockwell: Well, we've got . . . you know. If this were arising from some Middle East effect, it's been almost a year now since the Clintons did their about-face with the Palestinians, in order to secure election for Hillary with the Jewish vote in New York. And ever since then, I don't know what the death count is—between 2 and 3,000 maybe, in the Middle East, just because of Hillary's need to get the Jewish vote.
LaRouche: Well, I think that that was something that fell in there.

Stockwell: Well, that's probably true, but then Sharon's march up the Temple Mount stairs. . . .
LaRouche: It's not Sharon. Sharon did, but it's not Sharon's operation. That sort of thing comes from the inside of the Israeli Defense Forces, and that Sharon is virtually a civilized human being compared to some of those guys in there. And I've been afraid that they might kill him, in order to use his killing, as a pretext for using, shall we call, weapons of mass destruction, against places like Baghdad, and Damascus, and Tehran.

Stockwell: Were they the forces behind Rabin's assassination?
LaRouche: The same crowd. Absolutely. And there are people in the United States, who politically, in a sense, are authors of the production of some of these nuts, who have been shipped into Israel, to increase the problem there.

Then of course, you have the operation, which is, you have them in the Arab world, you have some of the same people who are running the Israeli nuts, are also running an operation, by recruiting certain Islamic nationals, people of Islamic persuasion, to do similar kinds of things, in order to set—rub two sticks together to make a fire.

Stockwell: All right. These are not isolated events. There's some orchestration, some intelligence, behind all of this. This isn't just the IDF, it isn't just Osama bin Laden, or somebody wanting to bring down the infidel in the name of Allah. We've got it confirmed now, the White House is being evacuated, the Pentagon is evacuated; it was just a fire, it wasn't a bomb, but they have a record of a U.S. military helicopter circling the Pentagon, and then there was a massive fireball. . . .
LaRouche: Could be a bomb on a truck or something. . . .

Stockwell: Yes, it could be another truck bomb. Those shaped-charges have proven to be very effective in the past. So, where does this end, then? Not in the sense of in the future, where does this end in the sense of organization? Where's this going back to, Lyndon? Who's doing this?

LaRouche: This goes back, in a sense, to me. Because what's happened is, the United States no longer has leadership, that is, efficiently. The present Presidency, the Republican Party as an organization in the Senate and the House, is a complete moral and intellectual disaster. There are some good people in there, but there's not a leadership, a unified leadership, or anything like coherence.

In the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party in the Senate, which is now a has-been, slim margin of majority in the Senate, is not . . . there's no leadership! It has no response to the reality of the present period. And when you have the leader of the Senate Democrats, the leader of the house there, saying that he's not going to do anything, because it's up to George Bush—and he knows that George Bush can't do anything of significance—it's complete irresponsibility!

And then all the other institutions, political institutions, party institutions—the problem is, is that people have for so long, have believed so deeply in the kinds of changes in culture which were introduced over the past 35 years, especially since Nixon ran his Southern Strategy, that campaign; that we have lost our sense of leadership in the nation, we've lost our sense of what the United States' leading role must be, not because of somebody's ego, but because of our responsibility to the world at large.

I know, from my direct personal experience, and I have it, you know, in a lot of countries—South America, Central America, different parts of Asia, Russia, Germany, Eastern Europe, Italy, and so forth, India—I know people in these countries. If I were in a position of leadership in Washington, and either President, or advising a President, I know how to deal with this kind of problem.

We in the world have the resources. The United States has the ability to get the cooperation from those resources. What I fear now is that some fool is going to say, "No, we're going to go along with the existing team." The existing team is what is causing the problem. It's fatal.

Stockwell: . . .The FAA has just grounded all flights in the United States. This hasn't happened since World War II. All flights are now grounded in the United States. . . . Apparently, what we got here, there are FAA flights in the air, of course, which are being brought down, or being told to come down. President Bush is currently in Washington state [sic], at an elementary school, talking about education.

LaRouche: Doesn't do much for education, but maybe it keeps him calm.

Stockwell: Yeah, but he says he's going to get to the bottom of this in a hurry. There are pictures of Air Force One—all flights are halted except Air Force One, and it's coming back to Washington. Maybe he's already on the plane. But the Pentagon's evacuated, the White House is evacuated. Gosh, maybe Leesburg better evacuate.

You know, there has been a history of distractions that have been perpetrated to try to keep . . . all of this Gary Condit stuff, you know, things like this, just distractions to keep people's minds away from what is taking place, of a much more serious nature, not the least of which is what is happening in the market place, the stock exchange, and all the exchanges, for that matter.

This, I guess, is going to be the distraction of all time. It's hard to imagine this. . . .

We're dealing with a mind-set here, that is certainly not oriented to the Preamble of our Constitution. And in fact, I don't know that they're even oriented towards any basic Judeo-Christian thought, in the divine nature of man, but more in the sense of some misguided Darwinian concepts, that we are part of an evolutionary tree that needs to be curbed, and culled, and husbanded, and who will stop at nothing. Who else . . . what else, I have no reason . . . there's no way to substantiate this, but jets into a building is one thing, but there's a lot of other things that can be done with our water supply, and our air, and the biological-chemical stuff, that could be going on right now, that isn't quite as obvious as an exploding office building in downtown New York.

LaRouche: The problem is now what this is going to generate. Obviously, just as you indicate, it's going to generate—. Whatever happens really, that is, in actuality, the paranoia is going to produce effects just as if it had happened, even if it didn't.

Stockwell: Yes, because that's how we work, isn't it? And the thing that worries me the most about this, is not that the initial attack may be over with, but what will be a leaderless government's response to this?

LaRouche: That's a good question. This could be the worst thing the United States could do to itself.

Nobody trusts the United States abroad right now. This, the election, what happened on Nov. 7 last year, what happened in the Supreme Court—

Stockwell: Well, it was a coup! It was a Supreme Court coup for the White House.

LaRouche: But all these things, from the standpoint of Europeans, and others abroad, looking at the United States. . . . Japan is on the edge. It's taken about all it can take in terms of blackmail from the United States. China has reconciled itself to the fact that the United States, as the market of last option—

Stockwell: Same with Mexico.

LaRouche: The same thing. The President of Mexico, presumably the one guy who George W. Bush would know where to find him, came to Washington to meet with the President; brought up an agenda which the President should have been informed about beforehand, undoubtedly was; and the President meets with President Vicente Fox on this question of immigration, which we ought to have a working

understanding on. If you don't have the final solution, at least you can be working on it, and say we're going to work on it. We don't. He turned it down, the President. Publicly turned it down.

Sent the President of Mexico, presumably the only man, the only President on this planet who really liked, or tried to like George Bush, and he sends him packing to Mexico in desperation, to face a political crisis which the United States in a sense is imposing upon its neighbor, Mexico. This is the kind of thing that people around the world, seeing this happen to the United States, if the President reacts, in "We're going to get revenge, we're going to teach everybody a lesson," the President will have the worst possible effect for the United States. This is not the way to react.

Stockwell: All right, we're back here, five-and-a-half minutes after 8:00 Sept. 11, 2001. Apparently one of the towers is in the process of collapsing to the ground right now.

I mean, this is like a major earthquake. A mushroom cloud, a mushroom cloud was seen in the downtown area of Manhattan, near the tower itself. I have on the line, live from back East, Lyndon LaRouche, and I know several of you have called in, wanting to talk to the man. We'll be glad to do that here before long. If you would like some more information, relative to what we're discussing and talking . . . .The South tower just collapsed. That's the word that's coming in over the wire right now. The South tower of the two towers just. . .What is. . . Lyn, what is this? A 60-70-80 story building?

LaRouche: In that order of magnitude.

Think of another factor. This happened, apparently, right after 9:00 in the morning.

Stockwell: Yeah, that's what I . . . that was my first thought! Two-three thousand people in this building?

LaRouche: Yeah.

Stockwell: They said that the people can't get out. Well, here, heads are popping out of the building, just below where the plane had crashed, and then the tower collapsed. People could not get out—that's what's coming across here.

LaRouche: This is a major human catastrophe now.

Stockwell: I want to give you a toll-free number here, where you can get some more information, relative to what we're speaking of. Ladies and gentlemen, 1-888-347-3258. 888-347-3258. Yeah, we're talking about very likely *thousands* of. . .Witnesses are saying that they are seeing people jumping out of the World Trade Center.

LaRouche: That's a phenomenon, that is a phenomenon, that happens.

Stockwell: My God!

LaRouche: But the point is, you think about. . . you start with the beginning. You say, a plane comes out of Logan Airport in Boston, American Airlines. And the report, which may not be accurate, of course, is that it was hijacked after takeoff—which would make sense; I mean, that's the way something like that would tend to happen. But there are people on that plane—you know what the size of that plane is.

Stockwell: Yes, a 767 is going to hold at least 250 people.

LaRouche: Okay, fine. So, they're going to crash into the South Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City, Lower Manhattan? Already, you've got a death toll right there. A real massive one.

Now, you have the building collapse, right after the beginning of the business day, and presumably most of the employees, and a lot of other people, are going in there—you've got. . . you're talking about a mega-catastrophe in terms of human toll building up around this thing.

And you begin to get a pattern too. Because these things that happened, since they appear to be intentional, and the coordination suggests intention, this means it's a planned operation—it *is* an attack on the United States, from whom we don't know. I've got my own ideas about how this thing worked.

And obviously, this thing is, somebody obviously intended to enrage the United States into going in full-force in support of a launching of the Israeli Defense Force against neighboring Arab nations. This is what this kind of thing is suggesting.

Stockwell: The Sears Tower has just been evacuated.

LaRouche: Uh-huh.

Stockwell: Just, you know. . . So, what we're. . . More on what you just said there. More on the idea that because the United States is not making concerted efforts to slow down the IDF, in their continuing assassination policies regarding the PLO, and the elimination of all Palestinians from Israel, and the Greater Israel area, and because the Islamic people see the United States' unwillingness to be involved in calming down the idea. . .

LaRouche: I don't think this is an Islamic national operation. I think this was on the other side. I would say the capability, and the motivation, for the *intention,* does not come from the Arab world. And the isolated Arab groups, which might *intend* to do something like that, don't have that capability.

Stockwell: Done by. . .

LaRouche: Well, by people who want the United States to go to war against the Arab world, along the line of what Brzezinski and his man Huntington talk about as the clash of civilizations! It's a geopolitical provocation! It's run by people whose intentions coincide with that of some of the wildest people in the Israeli Defense Forces. People who would have the ability to play that kind of game *inside* the United States.

Stockwell: The use of agents provocateurs has been used very many times in the past.
LaRouche: Ah, this is standard operating procedure. It's standard geopolitical tricks. Nothing esoteric about it. It's what's done all the time. This is just done on a grander scale.

Stockwell: Oh, now you're going to love this one, Lyn. The latest talk coming in over CBS now, is, they're talking about gathering the administrative leaders, and military leaders, at a bomb shelter, where the President can direct a world war.

That just came in over CBS.
LaRouche: That's exactly it.

Stockwell: That ought to really give you some hope and confidence that George Bush Jr. would be directing a world war!
LaRouche: The myth of the thing about Pearl Harbor, was that Roosevelt planned it. You had some people who spread that myth. They say that because they wish to believe it. Not because they have any evidence. The evidence is quite to the contrary: The British had organized Japan to bomb Pearl Harbor, to attack it in a naval attack on Pearl Harbor, back at the beginning of the 1920s, when the British were allied with Japan against the United States, on the question of naval power. This was the thing that Billy Mitchell talked about, in his court martial. He wasn't particularly liked for that. But what happened is, contrary to what the U.S. expected, because they did send the aircraft carriers out to sea, because of the tension with Japan at that point, in order not to put the aircraft carriers at risk from the Japanese Navy. You saw what happened at Midway later, as a result of that wise decision.

Stockwell: Yeah, and the Coral Sea.
LaRouche: Some people would like to think that if you convince the American people that Pearl Harbor has been bombed again, that you can use that effect, which I saw on the streets on Sunday, that famous Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, you can use that event to mobilize the American people, particularly under the conditions of present denial and hysteria about the economy, and so forth, they can do something and mobilize the United States in a foolish direction. This would drive the world berserk. To think that you have lunatics in the United States, who would even threaten to go to world war over a thing like this.

Instead, we should recognize we've made some mistakes and correct them real fast and coolly, with as little panic as possible.

Stockwell: I've got another one for you. The smoke in downtown Manhattan is clearing, and there is no second tower.
LaRouche: That I can understand. It's awful, but, those of us who—

Stockwell: What response can the United States possibly have now?
LaRouche: The United States needs a Franklin Roosevelt, who will say we have nothing to fear as much as fear itself. Yes, we have things to fear, but nothing as much as fear itself. Nothing as much as panic itself. This is the time for cool heads. You do not win wars by panicking, by flight-forward. What I'm afraid of from this White House is, because of its very weakness, it would tend to go into flight-forward.

Actually, George W. Bush is not exactly a combat veteran. So, you don't expect him—I mean, he may have been in the National Guard, down in Texas—but he's not the kind of guy you'd want in charge of a military major unit in time of war. You want somebody with a cool head. You want the MacArthurs at time of war. You want commanders like that. You want leaders like that, who do not blow their gaskets, even in the face of the most horrible penalties, do not lose self-control. I'm afraid that the people in Washington are going to delight and are having a sexual fantasy about losing self-control. They're going to pull out some kind of favorite horror movie and try to act that out as a scenario.

Stockwell: This advice, of nothing to fear but fear itself, goes right down to the last man listening to this program right now. We have people in Washington right now, I can see them sitting at a table, saying, "We have got to have the President order martial law immediately."
LaRouche: Absolutely.

Stockwell: That kind of crazy thinking.
LaRouche: Absolutely. The worst thing they can do. It's the worst thing for the security of the United States to pull a stunt like that. Anyone who would do it has to be a real, certifiable, historical idiot!

Stockwell: What can be, what should be, the U.S. response in the next 24 to 48 hours to this?
LaRouche: I would hope that some of these guys get smart enough to call me up. Because there are people that I would think of as the kind of team that could be pulled together, as a special team, to advise the President and other institutions on how to respond to this. That could reach out to other governments informally, for the *informal* kind of cooperation which would make the *formal* cooperation work.

Stockwell: All right, I've got a couple of people with some questions for you, if you don't mind.
LaRouche: Sure.

Stockwell: I'm going to go ahead and bring you folks on the air, along with Lyndon LaRouche. Ryan, you're on the Stockwell show.

Ryan: Hi, Lyndon. It's exciting to talk to you. I really hadn't been introduced to your movement till I started listening to

the Jack Stockwell show, but I'm finding you have quite a few interesting things to say. Boy, Jack's been talking about this crap for a long time, and I'll tell you, it's really scary. I wanted to see if maybe you thought that maybe this was an oligarchical ploy, to gain power, at a key time. Or maybe this is just a random terrorist attack.

LaRouche: No, it's not random. This is obviously a highly planned attack by a very capable agency, this kind of thing. If it is coordinated, as portrayed, and I see no reason to work on any other working hypothesis at this time; if it becomes less, fine—be grateful. But this already is a horror show of the first magnitude.

Ryan: Oh my heck, I can't believe it. I can't believe they even collapsed the tower.

LaRouche: This is not amateur night. This is big. Therefore we need, the first thing we need, is cool heads.

Ryan: I agree. And that's what I'm afraid of. Just like Jack said, I'm afraid of them declaring martial law. I can just see it as plain as day, them saying they need to come and—

LaRouche: That would be the end of the United States. The United States could not take martial law. It would disintegrate.

Ryan: I know they couldn't take it, and that's what I'm afraid of. I mean, omigosh, I can't believe how scary it is, if they—. And I guess I just see them doing it, as plain as day, that's the thing that terrifies me.

LaRouche: You get some Ku Klux Klan mentalities who would think that would work, but anybody who knows anything, knows that this country, right now, is morally very fragile. This country can disintegrate as a nation; it's very fragile, as a result of what's been done to it. Largely as a result of the entertainment that's supplied it. Look at what appears on television, other forms of mass entertainment.

Ryan: And I think it's all been a ploy over the last 50 years by the oligarchy to obtain the power that they want over this country.

LaRouche: Well, it's actually to change the world in a certain way. But I'm not drawing any conclusions beyond what I know, because I have to be cool at this time, because I'm vindicated, in a sense; therefore, I have not got the luxury of indulging myself in any wild speculation. I have to be cool, and anything I say, I have to be right.

Ryan: I'm glad that we have a person who's going to be—

LaRouche: So, I'll say what I know, but I'm not going to leap to conclusions. I'm going to see what the facts are, but in the meantime I know the first thing is, keep cool, especially those who are in leading positions.

Ryan: I agree. I appreciate your time, Lyndon.

Stockwell: Thanks, Ryan.

What happened, what they're saying now, Lyn, is that the second plane flew into one of the structural corners of the second building, knowing that it would bring that—they think that's what brought the second one down, was that the plane—obviously, well, I don't know obviously, because I don't know either, but I would suspect that anybody that would be going to that kind of an extreme move, would have those planes loaded with sufficient explosives.

LaRouche: Well, the fuel alone is something, you know. Shortly after takeoff, a fuelled plane has a certain amount of explosive potential.

No, I just think we've got to get more evidence on it. But obviously, what we know is that this doesn't conform to any coincidence of any kind.

Stockwell: . . . My guest, Lyndon LaRouche. I've often told you, ladies and gentlemen, that my source of information that I use relative to my radio programs, comes from a majority of sources from around the planet. Newspaper headlines out of Germany, out of China, out of Russia, out of South America, France, Italy, the British Isles. And one thing that is predominant in international media, that you do not see in the United States media, is the discussion of Mr. LaRouche and his ideas regarding a New Bretton Woods, individual state sovereignty, the end of this economic system, in the sense that it has to be completely reorganized, or, what has happened—these are my words—what has happened in Manhattan, what happened to the rest of world, financially.

And I have often talked about that, I have given you phone numbers where you can check in the information yourself. I've had information in my office that you can come by, in my clinic, to pick up additional information. And what is going on right now, I've been talking about three to four years, ever since my association with Mr. LaRouche, in the sense of the orchestration of events leading in this particular direction, to force the United States to come to war, in the Middle East. And I've talked about that, I've talked about how I don't want to see my sons going to war in the Middle East, but I can't help but see that day materializing before me.

Lyn, is the American government crazy enough right now, to have a war response to this?

LaRouche: Well, try stupid enough.

Stockwell: All right.

LaRouche: Then, that's possible.

Stockwell: And who would they go shooting at?

LaRouche: Well, they would just react.

Stockwell: More intensified bombings of Baghdad, or something stupid like that?

This is a provocation with an intention behind it. To create a programmed reaction from the institutions of the United States. This is not some dumb guy with a turban some place in the world, trying to get revenge for what's going on in the Middle East. This is something different.

LaRouche: Or some foolish thing. They would react out of stupidity.

See, the problem here is, that years ago, we had certain criteria, like industry, agriculture, science—physical reality. And therefore you had a population which would look at things in a practical way, in the way a progressive farmer, the way a small entrepreneurial industrialist would look at things, an engineer, and so forth. We don't have that any more. We have a population which lives more and more in fantasy land. And we have leaders who were selected.

Look, let me be frank. I think this is a time we've got to be very honest, no strained politeness.

Look, we had two idiots running for President as of, up to Nov. 7 of last year. One dumb, with a real bad combination around him. And you had the other one, who was a mental case, of a different kind, Gore. This is a fact. This is a reality—this is not the time to be polite, or to be diplomatic. And, therefore, what happened is, the institutions, including the mass media, the moneybags of various parts of the country, put their money behind these two specimens.

Now, I was the best qualified, but put that aside. You had other people, like Kerry in Massachusetts, for example, and other people, who were more qualified—they were sane. And even if they had shortcomings, if you put them in the Oval Office, and put a good bunch of advisers around there, you might get a good process of government out of them. We don't.

So, what we have is, is we have an American people, which sat there and watched, while what they knew to be a mental case and a dummy, were the only available Presidents of the United States, and anybody who understands what the Presidency of the United States means, as an absolutely unique quality of institution on this planet, would realize the importance of having a qualified President in that office at the time when the financial crisis, the global monetary crisis, was inevitable. And these two clowns—and Lieberman as well, the Vice-Presidential candidate—didn't say a word, about the crisis, the financial crisis, which was then oncoming. People have lost tens of trillions of dollars globally, from the collapse of this system. In one sector of the U.S. financial market alone, 3 trillion dollars, which hit a lot of poor people, as well as others, who were putting their savings there, hoping to get that extra nickel to stretch their pension—that sort of thing.

We have a bubble that's about to burst in real estate now. So, these issues are facing us, and nobody was paying attention to any of the obvious, massively obvious, real issues coming up.

So, now you've got a population which—if you read the print press, you look at the so-called television news, of various kinds, including the stuff that's on websites, you see absolute gibberish and idiocy. So what do you expect? The American people have no sense of what the reality of the real, current situation is, and therefore you have leaders who don't even want to know what reality is—they want to have a fantasy. And it's extremely dangerous.

We've got to get cooler heads together, now, and put some direction into this. But I'm really afraid of what would happen, if you leave the decision to be made in the hands of just the few who are the obvious ones right now, in power.

Stockwell: Well, this could—you know, I'm thinking that it's almost impossible for the United States to not do anything. You know, when you looked at what happened in Oklahoma City, nothing on this scale. Nothing against, I'm sorry for the people whose lives were lost and families and such, but this, if this is as bad as I think it is, what happened today, the United States can't just do nothing.

LaRouche: Well, the United States, first of all, the President of the United States, or someone who's next to him, who's intelligent, should immediately call President Putin of Russia. And between the two of them, they should talk to all the key leaders in France, Germany, Italy, and so forth. Japan, as well. Bring the Chinese in on it. The Chinese will have their own reaction, but bring them in on it. Through a group of leaders.

And say, this has happened in the United States. "You guys all know what this kind of thing means. Let's put this thing, this genie back in the bottle." And, that's what has to be done.

Then tell the American people you're doing it. Say, "We are not going to allow this kind of situation, which obviously had roots, to continue. We and other nations are going to cooperate to bring this under control." That's what the American people have to hear from the President, or somebody around him, or somebody else in charge. Maybe Don Rumsfeld, maybe Powell, Colin Powell, is the guy to deliver

that message. But somebody's got to deliver that message now.

Stockwell: A conjointed effort, among the—. Now, this is just in. Another plane has been hijacked, and it's en route to Washington, D.C. right now.
LaRouche: They'll probably shoot it down now.

Stockwell: Well, they're going to have to. If they're aware of that, they'll have to shoot it down. Oh, my goodness.
LaRouche: This is like the wildest of your Hollywood scenarios.

Stockwell: Well, I mean, Orson Welles, and his "War of the Worlds" thing out of New Jersey, back in the '30s. Could it have been any more real than this? This is absolutely incredible.
LaRouche: I think there have probably—then, if this is happening, all the more reason for somebody to do what I suggested.

Putin would accept a call, of course, from Bush. Bush, say he's calling on his behalf, put the right people on the phone. It's still daytime in Moscow, or evening time—ten hours difference. So, to call him right now. And to call the relevant people in Germany, France, somebody in London—I don't know that that dumb Prime Minister's any good for anything, but—and Italy. And Japan. And China. And a few other countries. Consult with them. Set up a consultative arrangement. Say, we're going to stop this thing now. That's what it takes.

Stockwell: Do we have the leadership, though, to support that? Do we have the orientation? I mean, we've got three different basic levels of thinking that exist inside Washington right now. You've got this Brzezinski-Huntington clash of civilizations kind of concept; you have Ashcroft and Armitage and that group; and then you've got another group that is a little oligarchical in their design as well, in the sense of bringing everything in totally under control of Wall Street.

You know, if you had—I mean, I can't think of a Sergeant York mentality in Washington.
LaRouche: I think it's perfectly legitimate for—. See, the President of the United States has certain constitutionally inherent emergency powers. I would not really declare a national emergency—that's probably the wrong thing to do, because it would activate the wrong things. But I would use the emergency powers of the President, and I would use the person of George W. Bush. He's President, after all. Forget how he got there—he's President. He has got as President, to enter into an emergency discussion, with prominent leaders of other nations, and to try to bring the world community more or less into agreement—but quickly, and report that agreement to the American people now. Preferably within hours.

Stockwell: To bring down that fear factor.
LaRouche: To bring it down—he's got to *do* something for a change! This guy has done nothing so far as President! This is the time for him at last to shoot that bolt, and do something.

All he has to do, he doesn't have to be a genius, all he has to do is call Putin. And I'm sure that he'd get cooperation from Putin, and would, on that basis, if those two powers, which are the former superpowers, come to an agreement, to bring other nations together as a consultative basis, what are we going to do to stop this show right now, to make sure it doesn't get out of hand.

Stockwell: Exactly.
LaRouche: And then report that back to the American people. That is exactly my druthers. That is what should happen within hours.

Stockwell: The numbers that are coming in right now between the two buildings—50,000 people worked in those two buildings—and they're showing a shot from the Statue of Liberty right now, and you can not even see Manhattan, because of the smoke.
LaRouche: This is a big one, somebody went for a big one.

Stockwell: Well, this is the financial capital of the world that we're dealing with here.
LaRouche: Well, actually, London is the financial capital, but—

Stockwell: Well, well, okay.
LaRouche: It's the image of the financial capital of the world.

Stockwell: Right. I agree with that.
LaRouche: Sometimes the image is bigger than the real thing.

Stockwell: That's right. And because of the image of the United States, and the position that it holds in the rest of the world, and what New York means to the United States, it's like going for the jugular. Or in this case, the carotid.
LaRouche: Somebody wants this thing to go out of control. That's why they're doing this. This is not an attack; this is a *provocation.* It's a provocation with an intention behind it. To create a programmed reaction from the institutions of the United States. This is not some dumb guy with a turban some place in the world, trying to get revenge for what's going on in the Middle East. This is something different.

Stockwell: Those of you who are interested, you're welcome to call in here and talk to Mr. LaRouche yourself. You won't get an opportunity like this very often. Locally, 254-5855. Utah County, 470-5855. North Davis/Weaver County 670-

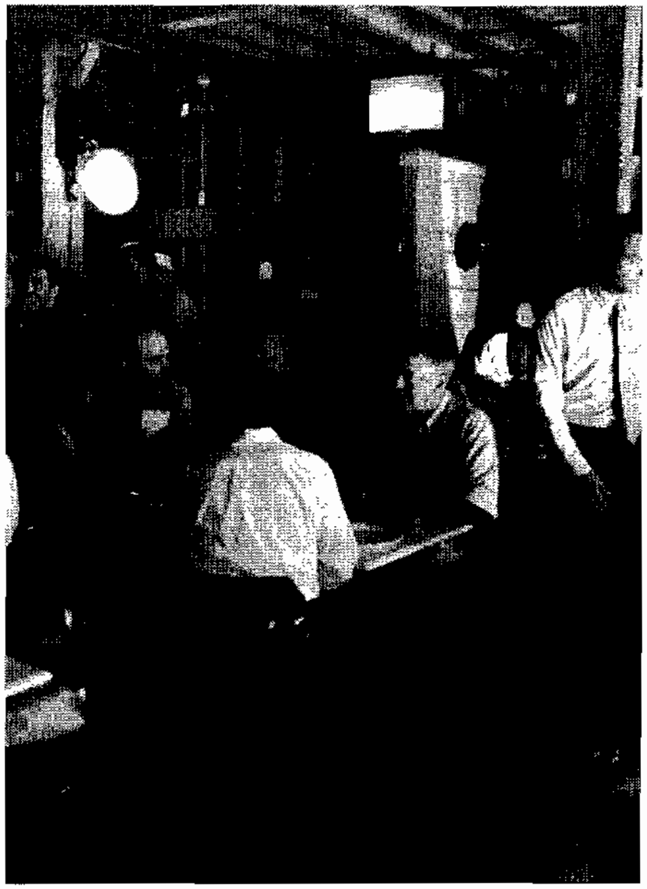
5855. I'm going to give you again a toll-free number where you can get some more intelligence on all the stuff that we're talking about: 1-888-347-3258. Randy, you're on the Stockwell show.

Randy: I was in Washington less than a week ago and I just went there with the feeling that I probably wouldn't see it intact again.
Stockwell: Well, that was prophetic.

Randy: I've been feeling this, and I have feelings now about the Olympics here. I want you to comment on it.
Stockwell: What we want to do here, I don't want to step on anybody's feelings, Randy, but at a moment like this, what we have to be using is knowledge, fact-based knowledge, common sense and a cool head.

Randy: I think we need to have some thought of what's coming, too.
LaRouche: What's coming is what's going to come in the next days, the next hours. If the President of the United States, with the support of people, make their own mistake, the world's going to be in hell. That's the hurdle we've got to get over. If the President of the United States and people around him panic, and react to this, as some of the press leaks so far that I've heard of, are indicating, then this world is going to hell. Therefore, we have to worry about the next hours.

Stockwell: Yes, we want our responses about those next few hours. Randy, thanks for your call. Richard, on the cell phone, you're on the Stockwell show.



Grim-faced patrons in a restaurant near Dulles Airport in Virginia, monitor the news of the terrorist attack on Sept. 11.

Richard: I was worried about the Olympics and the security and the risk that we're going to be at in about February, the whole thing is worrisome to me, everything. But, the Olympics was on my mind. That's what I was going to say.
LaRouche: That's fine. That's all right. But, the point is that the next hours are going to be decisive.

Richard: Yes, I understand that.
LaRouche: The point is, sometimes when you go to the Olympics, think of yourself maybe as in denial. Here, in the next hours, the existence of the United States is in jeopardy. The security of the Olympics, if you raise that as an issue, is typical of what people will react to. It's like the flight-forward or go into a foxhole under conditions of warfare.

Richard: Well, if you run for President, I'm voting for you. Because you've got more common sense than anybody I've heard in government any place.

Stockwell: Well, there's one vote from Utah for you, Lyndon. Helen, you're on the Stockwell show.
Helen: Thank you so much, Jack. Mr. LaRouche, this system, capitalism here in the developed countries, has become very expensive for them to invest. They need quick returns on their expensive investment, big returns, so that it is cheaper for them to invest in a foreign country and they can wait for long-term results. Do you think that this system has become so expensive? I used to think a collapse, nobody wanted. But now, perhaps, they think a collapse would bring this system, would consolidate their gains. What do you think about that?

LaRouche: No, I think they're all crazy right now—

Helen: —these people who are establishing a global government.
LaRouche: They don't have any sense at all. They'll grab assets, but they don't have any sense about the future. They're that crowd. And I don't see—I deal with Washington, I deal with these circles, and they just don't, there's no sense, in the leadership of the Republican or Democratic party—there may be individual exceptions to that, but I'm talking about the party as an organization, and the Federal government as an organization—they have no sense of any-

thing in the future. They are in Lollipop Land, when it comes to economics.

Stockwell: You have made the comment in the past, that one of the clear-cut, more obvious descriptions of somebody who simply can not be trusted in what they have to say regarding economics, is someone who's been to economics school.
LaRouche: (laughs) Well, generally. There are a few exceptions, of people who've studied economics, who have the sense to know what they *don't* know. That's where I find sensible people. Those who think they have all the answers, based on what is taught as generally accepted doctrine, they're *dangerous.*

Stockwell: All right. We're going to go to traffic really quick and then we'll be right back. Craig, up in the north, you'll be next, questions regarding martial law. . . .

We've got reports coming in right now of a plane crashing in Pittsburgh. We'll get more information on that here in a moment. Craig, you're on the Stockwell show.

Craig: Mr. LaRouche, with your knowledge of protocol for the institutions of government and their reaction to something of this magnitude today, do you have any feelings on martial law?
LaRouche: I think it would be the wrong thing to do. I think we should set a quiet emergency, where law enforcement and other agencies head an alert, pull in their reserves and have them available, double check the security, pull security assets (if they were off duty today) back in, go over the files and check. Because we don't know what—see, you're going to have things that are going to go off, not necessarily as the result of any centralized plan, but things will go off simply by being ignited by the kind of atmosphere. You're going to have people going crazy.

Stockwell: Yes!
LaRouche: You're going to have obvious kinds of problems. So, therefore, I would say the United States should be mobilized to have a heightened sense of security, but not martial law, and not a national emergency, despite the horrible degree of awfulness of what happened in New York. New York has an emergency. They have a physical emergency that's going to require a lot of assistance. Every place that they get hit is going to require assistance. All right. That kind of mobilization—yes. But keep it calm. The worst thing that can happen to us now, is that the nut factor turns loose, and complicates what is already a terrible problem.

Craig: The thought that comes to my mind is the Gulf War, and the way the President's father reacted to that. A knee-jerk reaction like that right now would be terrible.
LaRouche: We've got too many jerks already. No, we need calmness. That's why I emphasize that somebody has to, I think, press on President Bush. He's not his father. He may have a different reaction.

Craig: I just passed my office building and the whole office is down screwed around the television and the fear in the room is just incredible.

Stockwell: Then you go back there, Craig, and institute a sane, calm mind, and make sure that they don't panic. Give them the Roosevelt inaugural address, nothing to fear but fear itself.
LaRouche: Give them what I told you, what I told them on the air.

Stockwell: Yes. Thanks, Craig.

Craig: An honor talking to you, Mr. LaRouche.
LaRouche: Thank you.

Stockwell: About 15 minutes before the top of the hour. There is a line available, 254-5855, if you'd like to talk to Mr. LaRouche, an announced candidate, already, a pre-candidate for the 2004 Presidential election in the Democratic Party.

I reported to you a year ago, in the Arkansas primary, where the votes were stolen, the kinds of things that were done in Michigan, the things that were done within the Democratic Party, to make sure Mr. LaRouche never made it to the Convention, so that they could deliver the cigar store Indian to you, Mr. Al Gore.

I don't know if they are ready yet, to listen. It's like the old Don McLain song "Vincent" perhaps they never will. But, one thing that is absolutely certain: Of all the things you had to say this morning, the thing that smacks me with the greatest amount of truth and reality, is that very calm response that must be taking place in all of our minds and hearts right now. Fear can drive people into some of the most bizarre, most ridiculous, most murderous suicidal behavior imaginable. And there is probably already a certain sector of the country heading for the hills, which is exactly the opposite of what we should be doing at this point in time.

Those of you who are listening to this program, listening to Mr. LaRouche, who haven't gone to work, or you're talking to people at work, or talking to family—I have a brother-in-law right in downtown Manhattan. He's the first one that came to my mind. Well, not downtown, he's a little north, up near Cornell. But still my concern, and I'll be talking to him as soon as phone lines can be established, but still, wherever you're talking to family, wherever you're talking to co-workers, or whatever else, you must keep a cool head at this point in time, where we have so little facts as to what's happened, and we've been dealt a heavy, heavy blow. Fifty thousand people work in those two buildings. Both the buildings are now on the ground. It's probably going to take a month before

The U.S. should be mobilized to have a heightened sense of security, but not martial law, and not a national emergency, despite the horrible degree of awfulness of what happened in New York. . . . Every place that they get hit is going to require assistance. That kind of mobilization—yes. But keep it calm.

all this information comes out. Let's go on here. Sharon, you're on the Stockwell show.

Sharon: I was just commenting on an observation that today's date is 9-1-1 actually, kind of coincidental, it seems like in tragedy, things like that are coincidental.
Stockwell: Yes, 9-1-1. Interesting.

Sharon: The other thing I was going to say is, I live here in Park City, and I don't think the Olympics is a topic for worry. I think our economy and our stock exchange is what we need to be worried about, and more immediate.

I have a future son-in-law who works for Legg Mason in Florida, and he said, from what they've heard, it's going to be closed for the whole week.
Stockwell: The market?

Sharon: Yes.
Stockwell: I'm supposed to go to a stock market report here in two minutes, and I suspect that's probably what they're going to say, that there is no market.

Sharon: Well, I'm very concerned about the economy, and I know that Mr. LaRouche is very expert in that area. And if he would expound on some of that, we'd be interested.

Stockwell: One good thing we can say about this, if it does close down the market for a week, that it will take another week for it to crash.
LaRouche: (laughs) And the other thing is, you know, the system is going to crash, the financial system. Accept it. Don't say it never will happen. It's going to happen. It's happening right now.

What you do, is you say, what do we do to save the economy? And to save the economy, means do something that may not have been too popular in much of the Salt Lake community recently. Go back and think about what Franklin Roosevelt did in a situation which was admittedly less severe than the world faces today, in terms of economy.

But what he did, worked. He took an economy that had been ruined by Teddy Roosevelt, by Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge. And with all the difficulty he had in doing it—and the mistakes he made in the process—he got the economy up.

What we have to do, is take that approach. We're going to keep the jobs functioning, and we're going to keep the economy functioning. There are ways to do it. Roosevelt pioneered in that direction. We know a lot more of how to do that now than we did when he was President. We're going to have to do it. It's simply that way.

Think clearly. We can always, as a nation, as a nation-state, with the powers of our government, and the powers of our Presidency, there is no financial or monetary [crisis] which this government can not bring under control, and can not utilize the situation to bring about a recovery. So, that's the way we have to think about it.

Stockwell: All right. We're going to the *Wall Street Journal* report here in just a moment. I don't know if there's—what there's going to be. If it's only for a second, we'll be right back, of course.

But I've got about 30 seconds. Lyn, who was it that fired the missile into the MI-6 Building a while ago? Do you remember that? Yes, in London.
LaRouche: That's a little bit mysterious, as to who did what to whom. The problem is, it was an operation. These things don't happen in the British system, except through their Privy Council apparatus.

Stockwell: All right. We're going to jump over here really quick to—all the news web pages, the pages can't be displayed. This is interesting. I keep trying to go to these news web pages I was going to before. Maybe it's because they're updating them.

But let's see what we can pick up here, if we can pick up anything. No, all I'm getting is an empty signal here. There is no *Wall Street Journal* report. The building has been evacuated. That's why. All right. The Stock Exchange has been evacuated. All right. Well, that takes care of the market for today. Well, at least it will last for another day.

Lyn, you were saying there a moment ago that the system was over. Now, what a lot of people, what a lot of my listeners need to understand, Mr. LaRouche, is the difference between our economic systems of this country that's driving this market crash, and basic economics.

That there's a difference—you can go in right now, and change the economics to save the system, rather than leaving the same system of economics that's currently afloat and

watching it crash on the shores of absolute bankruptcy.

There are things that can be done right now to save our system, and leave it intact—or not the system, but the economy of this country, with a drastic change in the system.

LaRouche: Very simply. You just use the principle of the general welfare, as it's actually intended in the Preamble of the Constitution, as Roosevelt used that authority. You declare bankruptcy when needed.

For example, most of the banks of the United States are potentially bankrupt, if they're not already bankrupt. Well, do you let the banks shut down? You don't. You have the Treasury Department move in on the Federal Reserve System, which is the mother of these things. Take over the Federal Reserve System under bankruptcy reorganization.

And under the authority of bankruptcy reorganization, in cooperation with the states, who also control banks, charter them, you make sure that banks that must keep their doors open, will keep their doors open.

You must ensure that employment is maintained. You must ensure that actually it grows. You must ensure that pensions are paid. You must ensure that communities function. And you must also have some growth. Otherwise, how are you going to reorganize out of bankruptcy, if you don't have some real growth? Which means that certain projects, like infrastructure projects—necessary ones—are put into place, to absorb some of the unemployment which is inevitable, and get the economy moving again.

On that basis, using nothing but the precedents we have in our national law, our national history, we could reorganize this economy out of a virtually total monetary and financial collapse, by the will of government and the cooperation of the people, with good leadership in a very short period of time.

Stockwell: Well, I'm thinking of about two or three directions I want to go here. But we've only got a few minutes left. I want to get Max on here real quick. Let me give you another number again, ladies and gentlemen, 1-888-347-3258, for more information about what we've been talking about today.

Max, you're on the Stockwell show.

Max: You know, we've seen the world economy fall pretty far. I think, with the World Trade Centers both collapsing, I think that was the last domino to fall to world collapse. Seriously.

And I've got quite a bit of money in the bank, I sold some land recently. I'm thinking, do I need to go pull that out, or would it do me any good to pull it out?

LaRouche: I would ask the question, would it do any good to pull it out? You know, we're going toward a gold reserve system in various countries, including Russia. Twelve countries have now minted gold coins, which are more or less a monetary unit. And the gold is going to increase.

So I think we're headed for a gold reserve system. I think our basic option, above all things, apart from being prudent, just plain prudent, be conservative. Don't go for the bucks, go to save as much as you can. Diversify your risk. And try to keep something there, so if something goes down, you'll have something else. That's general good sense.

But the point is, we have to get the government to use its powers to start a reorganization and recovery program, with an understanding that we have to save the American people, and the economy, and their future. It's that simple.

Max: I think the cow's out of the barn now. You know what I mean? I'm talking, what do I do right this moment? Because I'm scared.

LaRouche: Diversify. Don't put all your eggs in one basket. Go for minimal risk.

Max: So you're saying, Go pull some out, and get it diversified right now, or—

LaRouche: Diversify.

Max: That's about the only chance I've got. Because there might be a run on the banks tomorrow, right?

LaRouche: Diversify your risk. Buy some government bonds, if you can.

Stockwell: That's one of the safest things out there, is government bonds.

LaRouche: That's right.

Stockwell: Short-term government bonds.

LaRouche: Your deposit, your insured deposits, and the regular banking system are two of the most secure things, if you don't have a lot of good gold there that you can turn into a monetary asset.

Max: That's a good idea. Thank you.

Stockwell: Thanks, Max. Appreciate your call. Just a few minutes left here. You know, I can't tell you how much of an honor this is to have you on my program.

LaRouche: It's fun to be with you, Jack.

Stockwell: It's fun to have you here. . . .

The latest now. Fighter planes are scrambling to this hijacked plane. They've got a hijacked plane on its way to Washington.

LaRouche: They're going to try to—

Stockwell: They're going to shoot her down.

LaRouche: Bull it down or shoot it down.

Stockwell: Or force it off, yeah, to a different path—. But boy, I'll tell you. This is—you know, ever since you mentioned this at the very beginning of the program, Lyn, it keeps

coming back up in my little prefrontal cortex here. And that is that the Arabs don't have the ability to pull something of this level off. You feel pretty strongly about that?
LaRouche: I know that. I know the Arab governments. I've been talking to them directly or indirectly over some period. At least, the key ones. And they don't want this kind of thing. But I know who does want it.

Stockwell: All right. Now, you were talking about possibly the idea of the Israeli government—
LaRouche: Or certain factions within it.

Stockwell: Certain factions within it. Just like there are certain factions within the Pentagon that would love for us to go to war in the Middle East.
LaRouche: Same thing. Exactly. Like Wolfowitz, for example. I don't think the world is safe with someone like him in the Defense Department, frankly.

Stockwell: Yes.
LaRouche: First, he never served in the military.

Stockwell: Wolfowitz?
LaRouche: To my knowledge, he never had actual service in the military. I don't think he knows what that means, psychologically. I think people who have had some experience in wartime service, or something like that, may have some sense of what the reality of military operations are, particularly if they got to some higher rank, or some intelligence. Or if they've studied military history with that background, they might have some sense of what they're talking about.

But a guy like Wolfowitz impresses me, from the kind of things I've seen him do—he doesn't know what time it is. He's dangerous. He's dangerous not because he's capable; he's dangerous because he's incapable. A very bad idea to put that nut in there.

I think a lot of generals would agree with me.

Stockwell: Yes. Well, we have about a minute left, Lyn. Can you bring something sublime out of this?
LaRouche: I think the point is, when you get a crisis, which is like a war. I mean, this—what is reported in New York, you're talking about 50,000 people possibly killed. Do you realize that's in the order of magnitude of the official death toll of—

Stockwell: of Vietnam.
LaRouche: —of Vietnam.

Stockwell: Yes.
LaRouche: So this is not a minor thing. This is not something that happened. This is not a terrorist incident. It's something much bigger.

But when you get into a crisis like this, the first thing you have to do, especially terrible crises, the more terrible they are, the more this principle applies. *Do not panic. Do not shout "fire" in a crowded theater.* Get the people safe and out.

And what's needed now, is to recognize that we got to this mess because the institutions of our government—forget who did it. Forget who did whatever's done. But think about—this could not have happened if our government functioned. And the reason our government didn't function and doesn't function—I hope that changes quickly now—is because nobody was paying attention.

Stockwell: Yes.
LaRouche: Therefore, let us pay attention and recognize that when we are running the economy the way we are running it, the things we've been doing, we have set ourselves up for this kind of crisis.

The thing to respond to a crisis like this, is to remove long-term and medium-term causes of the crisis itself, of the situation which allowed this to happen, to come to this pass.

Stockwell: Lyndon, we've got to go. Thank you so much, sir, for being my guest today.
LaRouche: Thank you.

3. New Terror International Targets South Asia

EIR Special Report

The new international terrorism

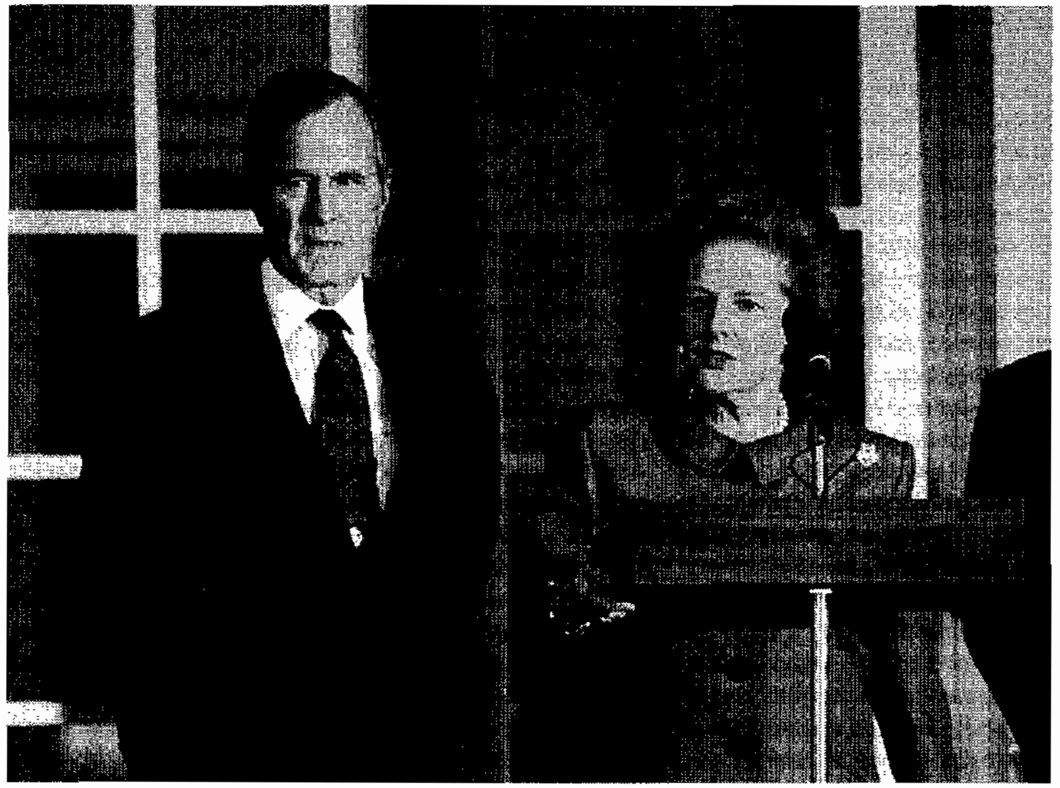
by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A new wave of international terrorism is stalking the world. It is led by a horde of mujahideen mercenaries: human flotsam, like the 1920s "rootless" veterans of World War I, cast upon the world in the wake of the 1980s Afghan war. This is the worst terrorism yet; it is much worse than that of the 1970s. It is coordinated from the capital of a former U.S. ally, London; worse yet, it was created with complicity of former U.S. Vice President (and, later, President) George Bush. It threatens you, and your family: perhaps directly, perhaps indirectly. We must mobilize to fight it, and to defeat it.

Therefore, the special problem which must be addressed by this series of **EIR** reports on the new international terrorism, is that, since persons such as Vice President George Bush, Oliver North, and numerous other U.S. and British officials, among others, were involved in helping to create it, there is a corresponding, high-level tendency, among certain authorities, to conceal key facts. The fact that the terrorism occurs, can not be hidden—not usually; what is covered up, is the fact that terrorism has a "mother," and also, occasionally, an "uncle."

Some readers will remember, that back during the 1970s, **EIR** performed a similar function against the international terrorism of that period. As in the 1989 myth, that Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen had been murdered by the (actually non-existent) Baader-Meinhof gang: Then, during the 1970s and 1980s, as now, official agencies preferred to evade the fact, that there were certain very influential agencies behind terrorist actions. Now, as then, few official intelligence and law-enforcement agencies, so far, have found the political courage to address the roots of the problem. Today, the fear, among relevant intelligence and law-enforcement agencies, of exposing a Thatcher government, or a "power-broker" such as George Bush, leaves it to private agencies, such as **EIR**, to fill the gap.

Directly to the point: As we have said, the heart of the new international terrorism is a legion of trained terrorists, formerly known as the mujahideen veterans of the 1980s Afghan war, which Vice President Bush and the British



George Bush and Margaret Thatcher at the White House, August 1990. Bush and Thatcher played a leading part in creating, arming, and deploying the mujahideen veterans of the war in Afghanistan, who have now emerged as the core of a new terrorist capability worldwide.

Thatcher government played a leading part in creating, arming, and deploying. Once the Soviet forces had retreated from Afghanistan, the Anglo-American-sponsored mujahideen, together with their massive drug- and arms-trafficking apparatus, were dumped on the world, a legion of "special forces"-trained mercenaries, for hire.

Today, that legion of mercenaries is a keystone-element within a new international terrorism, which reaches westward across Eurasia, from Japan, coordinated through a nest of terrorist-group command-centers in London, into the Americas, from Canada down to the tip of South America. During this month and next, **EIR** will provide two Special Reports on this new international terrorism, exposing the key organizations, and how they are interconnected:

In this present, first, report, we concentrate upon the keystone role of the mujahideen veterans of the Thatcher-Bush Afghan war. We show how these mujahideen are functionally integrated with every London-coordinated group operating currently in, and out of South Asia. In the coming, second part of our report, **EIR** will focus upon the principal London-coordinated terrorist networks currently operating in the Americas. This latter element features another leftover from the days of former Vice President Bush's so-called "Iran-Contra" drug-and-weapons rampage. In the second report, the key is a London-based **Revolutionary Communist Party** and its ally, the London-directed, Fidel Castro-led terrorist army known as **The Forum of São Paulo.**

'Ethnicity': the key to terrorism

In the following sections of this first report, we present some methods to aid the professional and laymen, alike, in mapping and tracking this terrorist menace. Tracking the terrorists by that method, **EIR** shows that 1990s South Asia terrorism is linked to the terrorism of earlier decades through the network of international drug- and weapons-trafficking connections which is pivotted upon a triad of **Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, the Sri Lanka "Tigers" (LTTE),** and sundry facets of the Pakistan-centered Afghan veterans' mujahideen. This drug- and weapons-trafficking triad, is a keystone for armed irregular-warfare activities among a large assortment of so-called "ethnic minorities," all coordinated presently from London, which have been manipulated by British intelligence, continuously, over a period of between 150 and more than 200 years to date. That is the core of what we present, in this issue, as the South Asia component of the present wave of international terrorism.

The South Asia accumulation of so-called "ethnic and religious minorities," is centered along the southern political borders of China (and, extending into Tibet and Sinkiang), from northern Laos, westward, through Kashmir and Pakistan, into Algeria's anti-Islamic Salvation Front GIA terrorism, and beyond. The connections are not limited to that westward band of "ethnic and religious minorities," but that band represents the hard core of the phenomenon.

London's strategic use of "ethnicity" and religious sects, is not limited to South Asia. The activation of these long-

standing assets, is key to all British long-term strategy in the Americas, Eurasia, and Africa, during the past 20 years. It is the basis for the British monarchy's genocide campaign against Rwanda and Burundi, and London's current efforts to bring about the total destruction of Nigeria and Sudan. It is also an integral component of London's strategic orientation toward the intended dissolution of Canada, of the United States, and of every presently existing nation of Central and South America. *Ethnicity,* whether in the foreign-directed insurgency within Mexico's federal state of Chiapas, Africa, and Eurasia, or the ongoing destruction of Australia, is the theme of the new, massive wave of international terrorism which London offices are directing today.

Look at British geopolitical strategy for Eurasia, and the way in which London's South Asia terrorism operations are deployed in support of that Eurasian strategy.

First, for the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the key facts, "Britain" or "British," as used here, does not mean institutions of self-government representing the population of the United Kingdom. England under King Henry VII was an emerging modern nation-state, modelled upon King Louis XI's success in creating the first modern nation-state in France; with the accession of James I to the English throne, in 1603, England ceased to be a nation, and became instead a virtual mere plantation, a virtual colony of an international, Anglo-Dutch financial oligarchy, which, today, controls the marketing of the largest portion of those raw materials on which the world's population depends for its existence. "British," as used in this report, signifies a collection of several thousand either very rich, or otherwise powerful persons, from many nations, who herd around those British and Dutch monarchies, used, as were Venetian doges of old, as rallying-places for coming together to exert their global, imperial power.

Think of Royal Dutch Shell, ITT, Rio Tinto Zinc, or global British press-empires of Lord Beaverbrook's heirs, such as Rupert Murdoch or the Clinton-haters of the Canada-based Hollinger Corporation. Think of the network of British-controlled intelligence organizations, radiating from the Chatham House for which the treasonous Sir Henry A. Kissinger has worked the past 45 years, or the fascistic swamp-creatures of Mont Pelerin Society conservatives, such as the U.S. Heritage Foundation and Prof. Milton Friedman's acolytes. It is those agencies, like Hollywood "body-snatchers from outer space," who employ the British Isles as their breeding place. That typifies the functional meaning of the term "British Empire" in the strategist's, or anti-terrorist specialist's lexicon.

That use of the term "empire," references the example of the control still exerted by the rotting Byzantine Empire even during the process of its dismemberment, during the centuries prior to Venice's "Fourth Crusade" creation, the Latin Kingdom. *That* British imperialism, formerly the world's leading maritime power, is still the world's leading financial imperium. Still, today, through its far-flung intelligence network, and through its corrupting cultural influence upon former colonies, and even the United States itself, London, together with Oxford and Cambridge, exerts a malignant Byzantine quality of influence over the destiny of the planet as a whole.

A Paris boulevard publication, the famous **Paris Match,** recently described the British population as "half-wits."[1] The mouth of Lord William Rees-Mogg, Newt Gingrich booster, former London **Times** editor, and U.S. President Clinton's most tenaciously hateful enemy, has become the world's largest open sewer-pipe of demented ravings on a large array of topics. Rees-Mogg, for years the official "Josef Goebbels" of the British oligarchical mob, echoes the Yahoo-like intellectual qualities which are presently characteristic of the leading British families whom he has so long represented.[2] Nonetheless, whether allegedly half-witted, plausibly demented, or not, those decaying oligarchical relics are still very dangerous. It is that monstrously decadent, but still very poisonous British, Byzantine-like, imperial influence, which is the guiding hand behind the deployment of the new terrorist wave we are considering here. It is the current strategic doctrine of that Byzantine agency, which must be understood, to define and to defeat the new international terrorist threat.

When the British (as we have defined them here) speak of their strategy, their foreign policy, the two most indicative code-words are "geopolitics" and "balance of power." "Balance of power" is the favorite gutterance in Sir Henry A. Kissinger's *obiter dicta.* "Balance of power" is the term former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher uttered during a relevant recent broom-stop in South Asia. Current British balance-of-power doctrine for Eurasia as a whole, is summed up as follows.

The crux of world strategy today, is the prospect of cooperation among nations grouped around Moscow, Delhi, and Beijing, for the purpose of fostering the general economic renaissance of Eurasia. This economic boom is sought through a network of large-scale infrastructural projects which link the potential technological powerhouses of a revived European economy to the great concentrations of the world's population on the coasts of the Pacific and Indian oceans. This network of infrastructure development is termed, in policy shorthand, "the Eurasia Land-bridge."

The idea of creating such a railway-corridor-based land-bridge, was first put afoot during the 1890s, by such notable figures as France's Gabriel Hanotaux, Germany's Wilhelm von Siemens, and Russia's Count Sergei Witte.[3] To prevent this, Britain, then led by the Prince of Wales who became King Edward VII, launched a series of ventures which put the partners of the mid-1890s—France, Germany, and Russia—at one another's throats; the result was known as World War I.[4]

In 1933, out of fear that Weimar Germany might enter into economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, British interests, including the Prescott Bush who was the father of U.S. President George Bush, put Nazi Adolf Hitler into power in Germany, and aided Hitler into 1938, to ensure that a devastating war erupted to ruin both Germany and Russia once and for all.[5]

During October-November 1989, the government of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher responded to the crumbling of the "Wall" between eastern and western Europe, by declaring virtual war on Germany. The screeching Mrs. Thatcher's expressed fear, was that a reunified German economy, would turn its development potential eastward. "Fourth Reich!" Thatcher's minions shrieked! Thatcher acted with her lackey's, President George Bush's, support, to prevent the economic reconstruction of former East Germany. To the same purpose, Mrs. Thatcher's Britain, supported by President Bush, launched the effort to turn the former Soviet Union into an economic wasteland, a raw-materials-exporting, "Third World" region, which could never again become a part of a Eurasian challenge to London's imperial interests.

So, since October-November 1989, London's greatest fear has continued to be, that continental western Europe might enter into a Eurasian economic development program, from the Atlantic, to the Pacific and Indian oceans. Since the defeat of Mrs. Thatcher's stooge, President George Bush, in November 1992, London's fear has been that the United States might support a policy of Eurasian economic-development cooperation among nations grouped around Germany, Russia, and China. Now, since the election of France's President Jacques Chirac, the British oligarchy has reacted like a school of sharks in a feeding frenzy, with threats against the Presidents of both the United States and France, and with accelerated efforts to drown the world in the new wave of mujahideen-centered international terrorism.

What Baroness Thatcher's "balance of power" utterance signifies for all Asia, is the following. Britain is currently committed, by ongoing actions, to the disintegration of Pakistan, India, and China. The mechanisms currently in play to this effect are centered around the intent to utilize a London-orchestrated balance-of-power conflict between India and Pakistan, over Kashmir issues, as a lever for prompting the degree of balance-of-power conflict between Delhi and Beijing wanted to foster the crumbling of China's Tibet and Sinkiang regions. The internal dynamic of this overall game, is London's deployment of its terrorist-linked "ethnic" assets, to foster the internal dismemberment of both India and Pakistan, while employing the same "ethnicity games" to catalyze the conflict among India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and China. The mujahideen veterans are the key to the quality of effectiveness of the sundry, interlinked "ethnic" assets which London offices are deploying.

Baroness Margaret Thatcher, during a visit to India in August 1995, pronounced her desire that U.S. foreign policy be governed by "the balance of power." This "is only new," she said, "because during the Cold War years, it was placed in cold storage. As a result we are inclined to forget that in principle it is a force for cooperation and not just for conflict. For example, in relations between Japan, China, Russia, and India, the operation of a balance of power should ensure that there is some check on what otherwise might turn out to be serious threats to other countries' interests. It is also vital that the United States remain engaged in the Pacific as a crucial balancing force. Similarly, within Europe a balance of power should be encouraged to check the power of a united Germany."

London's target: the nation-state

"Gentlemen: I must inform you, that our unsinkable ship, the *Titanic,* is sinking. While you were gambling in the ship's Mont Pelerin casino, the owners boarded all the ship's available lifeboats, and have departed. I suggest you make your arrangements accordingly, and quickly."

The exact date this "*Titanic*" will sink is uncertain. It could be next week, a few weeks downwind, or months ahead. The only outcome which is certain, is that it will go under soon. The ship in question is the world's present monetary and financial system. The "owners," by which one signifies the international financier oligarchical families, have, in point of fact, already taken to the lifeboats: They have left the doomed stock markets of the world, taking flight in their investments in precious metals, strategic minerals, fossil fuel resources, and shrinking world food supplies. Governments might stabilize the situation, by putting the Federal Reserve System and other central banking systems into government-controlled receivership; if governments lack the courage to do that, the whole system, monetary systems, financial institutions, and the negotiability of money itself, will simply disintegrate, and that at a time not far distant.

The kernel of the international oligarchy agrees with that picture of the present world financial situation. They have expressed their agreement, as did London's Sir Jimmy Goldsmith some time past, by taking to the lifeboats, getting off

1. Sabine Cayrol, "Nous n'avons même pas à leur repondre. Une semaine à Londres et on a compris: ils sont vraiment 'crazy,' " **Paris Match,** cited in the *Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 1, 1995.

2. Scott Thompson, "His British Lordship Spills the Beans," **EIR,** Feb. 17, 1995, pp. 37-40.

3. Dana S. Scanlon, "The Defeat of Hanotaux and the Coming of the Entente Cordiale with London," **EIR,** March 24, 1995. William Jones, "A Continental League for Eurasian Development," **EIR,** March 24, 1995.

4. Webster G. Tarpley, "London Sets the Stage for a New Triple Entente," and "King Edward VII: Evil Demiurge of the Triple Entente and World War I," **EIR,** March 24, 1995.

5. Webster Griffin Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, **George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography** (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992), pp. 26-44.

In this Special Report

This report is divided into two principal sections, following Mr. LaRouche's introduction: first, an overview of "London's afghansi," and second, a case study of South Asian terrorism. Both sections are built around maps showing the theaters of operation of the terrorists, the routes of their weapons traffic, and their drug smuggling. We demonstrate that the new terrorism can be traced directly to the veterans of the Afghan War, the mujahideen, who have now turned up all around the world, financed mainly by drug money, as a mercenary army for hire. They intersect a host of ethnic terrorist organizations, all of which have headquarters in London.

Section I, beginning on p. 9, shows how the United States fell into a geopolitical trap, prepared by the British, in Afghanistan. We expose the controllers of the mujahideen from London and the United States—including from the U.S. Congress. Finally, we present profiles of some of the most important afghansi groups and their international collaborators in Algeria and the Philippines.

Section II, beginning on p. 37, focusses on terrorism and ethnic insurgency in India, with detailed profiles of the most important groups and who controls them.

the British economic ship before it sank. The fact that the world as it has existed for all this past century, is now about to go out of existence, contributes a significant margin of added energy of desperation to every leading potential and actual crisis throughout the world. That consideration is key to the hysteria expressed by the antic Lord William Rees-Mogg, and to the vast scale and intensity with which the new wave of international terrorism is being deployed.

The question posed implicitly to every member of the Anglo-Dutch-led international financial oligarchy, is whether the oligarchy itself is going to survive, or not. Will the oligarchy outlive the obliteration of its own present, world-wide monetary and financial system? Clearly, in running out of speculation in financial paper, into physical possession of the most vital raw materials, the oligarchy has shown its determination to outlive the general extermination of money, banks, and stock markets. One might ask, therefore: What more does the oligarchy have to fear than that? The answer to that question is: the modern form of nation-state republic; to understand the oligarchy's fear on that account, one need but conjure up the name of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton.

Could a nation-state outlive the collapse of a worldwide monetary and financial system? The brilliantly successful revival of what appeared to be a hopelessly bankrupt, March 1789 U.S.A., under the leadership of President George Washington and his Treasury Secretary, Hamilton, is living historical proof that a nation-state following the same anti-British principles as did Washington and Hamilton, could survive quite nicely. To bring this about today, several principled measures are indispensable:

1. Put the old bankrupt monetary and financial systems into receivership, and reorganization in bankruptcy, by the relevant national government.

2. Create immediately a new supplementary issue of national currency, in the form of negotiable currency-notes of the public treasury, and put those notes into circulation through selective measures of lending for capital improvements in physical production and basic economic infrastructure.

3. Create a national bank, as both an agency of deposit for the national government, and as a primary lender of government issues of currency-note credit for productive investment.

4. Use the power of the state to launch a range of productive and infrastructural investments sufficient to bring about rapid expansion of productive employment up to a prescribed "full employment" level.

5. Enter into protectionist forms of tariff and trade agreements, both to protect national productive investments (and employment), and to foster an expansion of mutually beneficial hard-commodity trade among nations.

The enactment of such emergency measures by a strategically decisive aggregation of nation-states, means an end to the power of that pack of parasites which has ruled the modern world too long, the Anglo-Dutch-centered international financier oligarchy. Such measures are the only means by which existing nation-states could survive a collapse of the severity now in progress. Governments which would, ordinarily, lack the political courage to undertake such reform measures, are being challenged by the kind of onrushing collapse which would tend to impel even the most timorous regime into bold recovery measures. Hence, the oligarchy is at the extremes of hysteria, in its determination to destroy existing nation-states, especially the United States of America, before the point is reached that such recovery measures might be forced onto the table for immediate action.

That hysteria is key to the way in which London-centered forces are pushing for Quebec separatism now: to use that as the first of a series of chain-reaction developments intended to bring about the weakening, and de-centralizing, and early dissolution of the U.S.A.—among other existing nation-states. That is why London's terrorist and other assets are being used in the effort to destroy the present governments of Sudan, Kenya, and Nigeria, as London has already unleashed its genocide against Rwanda and Burundi. This is the consideration underlying the unleashing of ethnicity-accented international terrorism within South Asia and the border-areas of China.

War in Afghanistan spawned a global narco-terrorist force

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Christmas Eve 1979, the Soviet Red Army invaded Afghanistan. Advance echelons of KGB units captured the presidential palace, assassinated the once staunchly pro-Moscow President, and installed a more pliable successor, who announced—from Soviet territory—that he had "invited" the Russian forces to intervene under a recent Soviet-Afghani friendship treaty. Within a short period of time, Moscow had 89,000 troops inside Afghanistan.

Less than a month later, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, stood at the Khyber Pass in Pakistan, and was photographed pointing a rifle across the border into Afghan territory. Brzezinski was in Pakistan to deliver a commitment from President Carter that the United States was ready to provide the government of Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq with massive military aid to help build up the Afghani mujahideen resistance to the Soviet invaders.

The ensuing decade of surrogate warfare between the United States and the Soviet Union drew the two superpowers into a geopolitical trap that proved disastrous for both. The defeat that the Red Army suffered at the hands of the massively western-backed Afghan mujahideen aggravated the ongoing crisis within the Warsaw Pact, that was actually triggered on March 23, 1983, when President Ronald Reagan announced his Strategic Defense Initiative, a policy that Moscow's top leadership knew had been designed by Lyndon LaRouche. The SDI—not the Afghan War—was the principal, driving factor that accelerated the collapse of the Soviet system. The defeat in Afghanistan was but one more serious sign that the Bolshevik system was headed for the scrap-heap of history.

The impact upon the United States and the West as a whole would be more subtle, but, in the long run, equally disastrous. By falling for a British-authored geopolitical strategy of encouraging the spread of a virulently anti-western, nominally Islamic form of fundamentalism, the United States gave aid and comfort to the creation of a new terrorist international—far more deadly than the earlier global terrorist apparatus that stalked world leaders during the decade of the 1970s. The new terrorist international—built around the mujahideen veterans of the 1979-89 Afghan War—is responsible for such terrorist incidents as the February 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York City. And British intelligence-controlled operatives, such as Lord William Rees-Mogg's underling Dr. Jack Wheeler, who were actively involved in the recruitment and training of the Afghani mujahideen, were implicated before the fact in the April 1995 bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City, which claimed 168 lives. The Afghani mujahideen are the primary force carrying out the irregular warfare destabilization of France, since the election of Jacques Chirac as President, and France's ensuing break with the British "Entente Cordiale."

Over the ten-year period that followed Brzezinski's visit to the Khyber Pass, the United States would officially pour $3 billion into the Afghan mujahideen war against the Red Army, a relatively small fraction of the total cost of the effort. A broad spectrum of nations—from Britain and Israel, to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, China, and even Iran—would collectively contribute an equal amount of money.

According to one well-placed U.S. intelligence source, the combined Medellín and Cali Cartel contribution to the Afghan mujahideen was $10-20 billion!

A new opium war

Whether that figure is accurate or not, the profits from illegal narcotics sales unquestionably bankrolled the war—on both sides. By the mid-1980s, the Golden Crescent, extending from Iran to Afghanistan and Pakistan, was providing one-half of the heroin reaching the streets of the United States. Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) became a hub of guns-for-drugs trade, and Pakistan's gross revenue from opium and heroin sales soared to $8-10 billion a year by 1988. That figure represented one-quarter of the Gross Domestic Product of Pakistan. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration statistics as of 1994 still identified Afghanistan as the source for one-third of all the heroin sold in the United States.

Prior to the outbreak of the Afghan War in 1979, the



Opium poppy production in Afghanistan. As of 1994, Afghanistan was identified by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as the source for one-third of all the heroin sold in the United States.

region's opium production had been relatively small, after early 1970s eradication programs pushed through by the Nixon administration had taken the Golden Crescent out of the world heroin trade. What opium poppy was produced, went into the small addict population in South Asia. The Afghan War changed all of that. Not only did the Golden Crescent of Southwest Asia surpass the Southeast Asian Golden Triangle in opium production in the mid-1980s; by the same date, Pakistan's opium addict population had skyrocketed to over 1.3 million people. In 1980, the figure was 5,000.

In the aftermath of the Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan in February 1989, Afghanistan degenerated into a battlefield of rival mujahideen factions, who were more interested in controlling the lucrative opium poppy fields and in using the wartime military bases and vast stockpiles of hardware as training grounds for a whole new generation of international terrorists. According to one senior U.S. intelligence official, Iran moved quickly into the vacuum created by the sudden U.S. pullout.

At the center of both the drug and the terror efforts was Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the head of one of Afghanistan's seven rival mujahideen factions, who enjoyed the most active support of Pakistan's British-trained and -modeled military intelligence agency, the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI).

Although American diplomats and intelligence officers posted in Pakistan often warned of Hekmatyar's strong anti-western and pro-Iranian views, speculated about possible Soviet KGB links, and even acknowledged his undisputed status as Afghanistan's "heroin king," his forces received the largest portion of American and other international military support throughout the Afghan War. Intelligence reports back to Washington about the progress of the war were notoriously biased, and filled with disinformation portraying Hekmatyar's mujahideen as the most successful fighters. Often the reports to the Pentagon and the CIA were identical to the reports prepared by British intelligence—complete with the same spelling and typographical errors. More reliable on-the-scene reports indicated that Hekmatyar spent more time and effort fighting rival mujahideen groups than battling the Soviets.

Yet, months after the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan, CBS journalist Kurt Lohbeck witnessed a massive delivery of weapons to Hekmatyar's camp at the Pakistan-Afghanistan border by American intelligence officials. And according to Lohbeck, the Bush administration placed so much emphasis on Hekmatyar's conquest of postwar Afghanistan that U.S. diplomats were ordered to drop all public criticisms of Hekmatyar, as the arms pipeline remained open.

A new terrorist international

Under a summer 1979 Presidential Finding, the Carter administration expanded the already-ongoing covert financing of the Afghan mujahideen for the stated purpose of "increasing the costs" to the Soviet Union of its efforts inside Afghanistan. Even after the December 1979 Soviet invasion of the country, the goal remained essentially the same.

When Ronald Reagan was inaugurated President in January 1981, the U.S. objective in Afghanistan shifted. No longer satisfied to heap additional penalties on the Soviets, the Reagan administration sought to drive the Red Army out of Afghanistan. To accomplish this, it was estimated that a mujahideen fighting force of no less than 150,000 trained and well-equipped troops would have to be created. To accomplish this, a worldwide recruitment effort was conducted, which stretched from the Afghani exile communities in Europe, to North Africa, to other parts of the Islamic world, to the streets of America.

By the time the Red Army completed its pullout from Afghanistan, in February 1989, the ranks of the Afghan mujahideen groups were swelled with combatants who had been recruited to fight the "Great Atheistic Satan" in Moscow. Out of that operation evolved a mercenary force, currently estimated at over 10,000, who have shifted their anger from Moscow to the West, and who now comprise the largest labor pool of potential terrorists ever seen.

According to the April 1995 edition of *Jane's Intelligence Review*, "afghansi" fighters are now actively deployed "across North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, China and Kashmir, the Philippines and Tajikistan and the U.S. eastern seaboard."

Among the largest "Afghan veteran" contingents: 5,000 Saudis, 3,000 Yemenis, 2,000 Egyptians, 2,800 Algerians, 400 Tunisians, 370 Iraqis, and 200 Libyans. According to the *Jane's* report, the Chechen capital of Grozny became "a key transit point for Arab veterans of the Afghan war."

While the majority of these veterans are not part of the new terrorist international, enough of them have been recruited—either by British intelligence, Iran, or other intelligence services or crime syndicates—that they now represent a serious national security concern for virtually every nation on earth.

Sinking into the trap

The United States had become involved—at a token level—in bankrolling several Pakistani-supported mujahideen groups in May 1979, when CIA station chief John Joseph Reagan was introduced, for the first time, to a pre-selected group of Afghani rebel leaders. The Pakistanis told the Americans that Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was the most skilled, best armed, and most popular of the half-dozen mujahideen leaders actively engaged in battling the Soviet client regime in Kabul. Reagan had virtually no independent intelligence profile of the Afghan rebels, and had no alternative but to take the Pakistani ISI briefings at face value. The briefings were a British-scripted lie.

Ironically, back in Washington, President Carter's CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, had initially voiced his opposition to even the token aid program for the Afghan mujahideen. According to several published accounts, including Bob Woodward's biography of William Casey, Turner was disturbed that U.S. intelligence had fallen under the near-total domination of British intelligence; and it was apparently the British, who were gung-ho to get the Americans engaged in a surrogate war against the Soviets in Afghanistan.

Turner's prescient concerns were ignored by President Carter, who had by then fallen increasingly under the sway of his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Brzezinski had, in turn, been seduced by a senior British intelligence figure, the Oxford-trained Arabist, Dr. Bernard Lewis, into believing that Islamic fundamentalism could be played as a "geo-strategic" card to destabilize the Soviet empire all across South Asia. In a *Time* magazine cover story published on Jan. 15, 1979, Brzezinski proclaimed Iran, Afghanistan, and the Indian subcontinent as an "arc of crisis" that posed a grave challenge to the West, but could also spell doom for the Soviet empire.

Time's cover story on "The Crescent of Crisis" ended with the following observation: "In the long run there may even be targets of opportunity for the West created by ferment within the crescent. Islam is undoubtedly compatible with socialism, but it is inimical to atheistic Communism. The Soviet Union is already the world's fifth largest Muslim nation. By the year 2000, the huge Islamic populations in the border republics may outnumber Russia's now dominant Slavs. From Islamic democracies on Russia's southern tier, a zealous Koranic evangelism might sweep across the border into these politically repressed Soviet states, creating problems for the Kremlin. . . . Whatever the solution, there is a clear need for the U.S. to recapture what Kissinger calls 'the geopolitical momentum.' That more than anything else will help maintain order in the crescent of crisis."

Fifteen years later, when some of the very Afghani mujahideen who had given Moscow a bloody nose were turned loose as an international terrorist force, carrying out some of their most heinous crimes on the streets of America (including at the front gate of the CIA headquarters), a senior CIA officer who had played a central role in the Afghan War admitted to *New York Times* reporter Tim Weiner that, back in the late 1970s and early '80s, when the United States first began pouring in billions of dollars in aid to the Afghans, it had never occurred to anyone inside U.S. intelligence that the program would blow back in such a bloody fashion. Charles G. Cogan, the CIA's operations chief for the Near East and South Asia from 1979-84, told Weiner: "It's quite a shock. The hypothesis that the mujahideen would come to the United States and commit terrorist actions did not enter into our universe of thinking at the time. We were totally preoccupied with the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan. It is a significant unintended consequence."

Replaying the 'Great Game'

Maybe it was unintended in Washington and Langley, but not so elsewhere. Such American naiveté was anticipated in London, where British intelligence had a 200-year history of playing what Rudyard Kipling had dubbed the "Great Game" across the steppes of Central Asia, and where Islam had been probed, prodded, and profiled by the British East India Company, and by the successor British India Office's Arab Bureau, since the time of James Mill, and, later, Lawrence of Arabia.

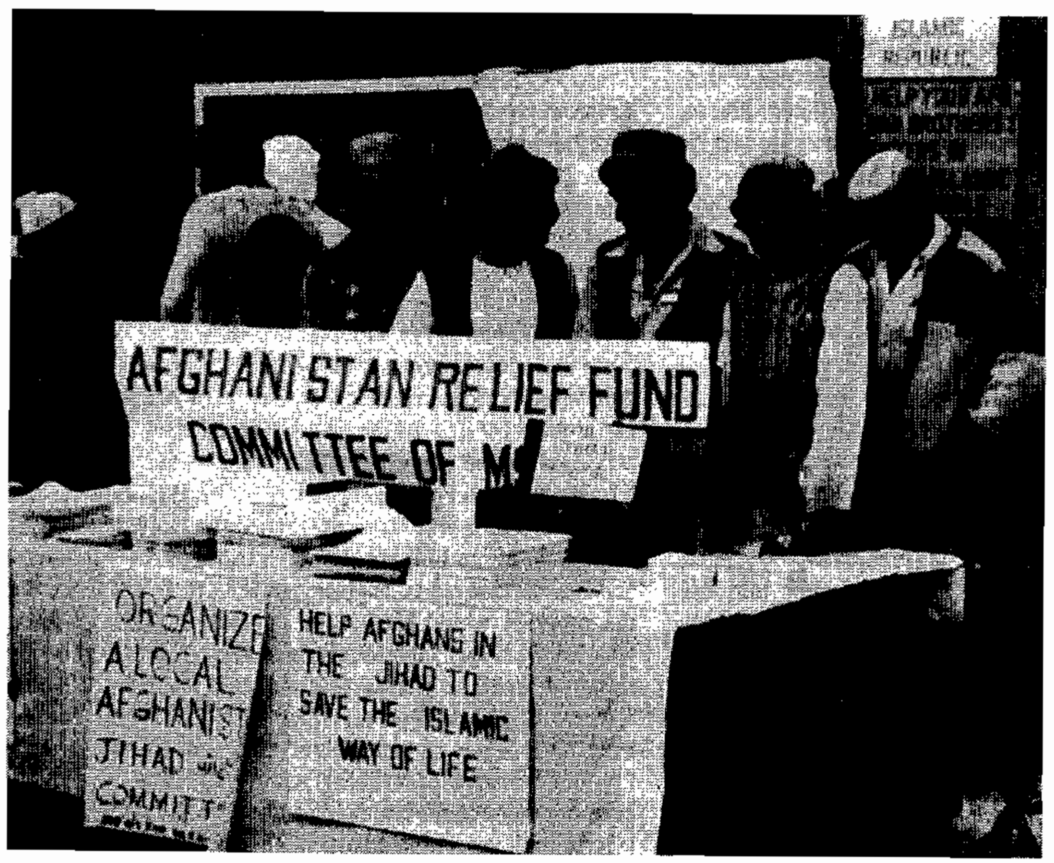
Great Britain jealously guarded its Great Game, and, at times, fiercely fought to keep the United States out of the picture.

In 1943, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had gone so far as to assert that Afghanistan was "denied territory" to the Americans, when President Franklin Roosevelt dispatched his most trusted military aide, Gen. Patrick Hurley, to Kabul to get a first-hand picture of how Afghanistan might be drawn into FDR's vision of a postwar decolonized world. British intelligence did everything short of assassinating Hurley to prevent him from successfully reaching the Afghan capital. When Hurley did finally get to Kabul and spend four days with the king and senior government officials, he made such a lasting impression that the Afghanis immediately declared themselves anxious to forge a partnership with the Americans, whom they saw as totally different from the two imperial Great Game rivals, England and Russia, who had kept the country in a state of enforced backwardness and poverty for half a century, preventing the construction of even a railroad or a paved highway. Senior British military officials, based out of the North West Frontier Province across the border in Pakistan, had, however, put their stamp of approval on the production of vast crops of opium poppy in the rich mountains of Afghanistan, and had facilitated the processing and distribution of that opium in the South Asian and Chinese markets.

With the death of FDR, Afghanistan's vision of economic partnership with America died as well. Once again, Afghanistan fell into the category of denied territory for the United States.

The British destabilization of the "arc of crisis" began with the Khomeini Revolution in Iran, which overthrew the Shah in February 1979. Khomeini had been a longstanding British intelligence tool, and Khomeini's Islamic Revolution was a crucial ingredient in the Bernard Lewis Plan.

Brzezinski, long schooled in British geopolitics, had locked the United States into the British Great Game in the early days of the Carter administration, when he rejected Japanese offers to finance major development projects in Iran and Mexico. Brzezinski had declared that there would be "no new Japans in the Persian Gulf or south of the Rio Grande." That American embrace of British geopolitics doomed the



Afghan "freedom fighters" call for holy war against Russian occupation of their country, at the annual convention of the Muslim Students Association at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, May 1980. Many militants such as these became combatants against the "Great Atheistic Satan" in Moscow, but as the years went by, some of them were recruited as mercenaries and terrorists against the West.

Shah, and drew the United States into the British covert drive to install Khomeini in power. With the taking of the American embassy hostages in November 1979, the United States was drawn ever deeper into the "arc of crisis."

It would be an oversimplification to say that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the result of a fine-tuned British conspiracy. However, mujahideen operations had been launched inside Afghanistan as early as 1974, when Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was manipulated into sponsoring a 5,000-man guerrilla force under the direction of a young Islamic fanatic, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, to destabilize the country and dissuade Afghanistan's President Muhammed Daud from pursuing a "Greater Pushtun" nation extending into Pakistan's North West Frontier Territory. Back at the height of the Great Game in the late nineteenth century, the British had deliberately created an Indian-Afghan border that cut through the middle of the Pushtun tribal territory, thereby setting up a border crisis that could be manipulated at will.

Although Hekmatyar's forces and other allied groups were soundly defeated in 1974, the effort did result in Muhammed Daud's decision to negotiate a border deal with Prime Minister Bhutto that brought a temporary peace to the area. The situation dramatically changed when Prime Minister Bhutto was overthrown in 1977 by the Pakistani military, under the direction of Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. During the same period, the Soviet-backed Afghani communists launched their own drive to power, which ultimately resulted in the overthrow of Muhammed Daud and the installation of a Soviet-puppet regime in April 1978.

British brains and American dollars

A careful review of the covert apparatus established to support the Afghan mujahideen effort against the Red Army (see other articles in this section) shows that the entire program was directed, top-down, from London—either directly through senior British intelligence figures like the Privy Council head, Lord Cranbourne, or through notorious Anglophiles within the U.S. intelligence establishment, like Wall Street banker John Train and International Rescue Committee President Leo Cherne.

Under National Security Directive 3, signed by President Reagan in early 1982, Vice President George Bush was placed in charge of the entire global covert action program. It was Bush's Special Situation Group (SSG) and Crisis Pre-Planning Group (CPPG) at the White House, that deployed Oliver North, Richard Secord, "Public Diplomacy" head Walter Raymond, and the entire Iran-Contra crew. Throughout the 1980s, the Afghan War was the largest single program under this Bush chain of command. And because the Afghan program was sold to the U.S. Congress as an opportunity to give the Soviets "their own Vietnam," it enjoyed nearly unanimous support and financing—and was to remain a well-kept secret.

Private sector figures like John Train and Leo Cherne (who also served on President Reagan's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, PFIAB), who coordinated the American aid program to the Hekmatyar forces, were senior officials in the Bush-directed program.

The 'Get LaRouche' effort

It is particularly noteworthy that Train and Cherne simultaneously played central roles in the campaign to slander and then frame up Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, on behalf of George Bush and Henry Kissinger.

While heading the Afghan Relief Committee (ARC), Train organized a media salon, involving the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), NBC-TV, *Readers Digest*, the *New Republic*, and others, which churned out mountains of black propaganda against LaRouche, and set the stage for the railroad prosecution and jailing of him and many of his associates. Train's chain of command on the "Get LaRouche" effort ran into the White House via Walter Raymond—the same person who coordinated Train's Afghan support efforts within the Bush White House task force.

Cherne used his position on PFIAB to ensure, on behalf of his close friend Henry Kissinger, that the FBI launched a bogus "national security" probe of LaRouche in January 1983—at the very moment that LaRouche was serving as a back channel for National Security Adviser William Clark in sensitive talks with Moscow on what later became President Reagan's SDI.

How FDR planned to outflank the British

by Edward Spannaus

Surprising as it may seem today, at the end of the Second World War, both Afghanistan and Iran looked to the United States as their hope for economic development, and for protection from the imperialist designs of Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Both Afghanistan and Iran had long been pawns in the "Great Game" between Britain and Russia, and both saw in the principles of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter, the possibility of fulfilling their aspirations for freedom from foreign domination and exploitation.

The transformation of the image of the United States, from the protector of exploited nations, to the "Great Satan" and sworn enemy of pan-Islamic fanatics, is a case study in British methods of manipulation and control.

The favorable image of the United States held in the eyes of the leaders of both Iran and Afghanistan was largely due to the deployment of President Roosevelt's personal repre-

sentative, Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, to that region in 1943-44. When Hurley arrived in Iran in 1943, he found a country occupied jointly by the British and the Soviets, a country which feared it would be permanently partitioned by the two occupying powers after the war. Hurley proposed that Iran protect its future by joining the Allies and declaring war on Germany and the Axis powers—a proposal which was violently opposed by the British and Russian allies!

At FDR's instruction, and over efforts by the Anglophilic U.S. State Department to sabotage his efforts, Hurley drafted the "Declaration Regarding Iran" during the Teheran Conference in late 1943. The declaration guaranteed the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Iran, and promised assistance in dealing with the postwar economic situation. Over Averell Harriman's objections, Roosevelt managed to get the document signed by Stalin and Churchill.

Roosevelt's vision was to make Iran a "pilot project," which would show the world the benefits of applying American "twentieth-century" methods to the task of global development. He assigned Hurley to develop a plan for the postwar economic development of Iran, which involved freeing Iran from internal and foreign exploitation, so that it could use its considerable natural resources for its own benefit. FDR also asked Hurley to compile a list of American industrialists and experts who could be trusted to carry out the project. Hurley's report to Roosevelt included the following provisions:

"Inauguration in Iran of the American pattern of self-government and free enterprise will be an assurance that [the] proceeds from development of Iranian resources will be directed substantially to the building of schools, hospitals, sanitary systems, irrigation systems, and improvement of all facilities contributing to the health, happiness and general welfare of the Iranian people.

"This plan of nation building may be improved through our experience in Iran and may become the criterion for the relations of the United States toward all nations which are now suffering from the evils of greedy minorities, monopolies, aggression, and imperialism."

President Roosevelt was enthusiastic about the Iran Plan, and forwarded it to the State Department, commenting: "I was rather thrilled by the idea of using Iran as an example of what we could do by an unselfish American policy."

Intervention in Afghanistan

Afghanistan was Hurley's next stop. He flew to Peshawar in Pakistan, only 150 miles from the capital of Afghanistan. As Hurley's biographer Don Lohbeck tells the story:

"In Peshawar, a series of British-inspired obstacles arose to hinder completion of the flight to Kabul. First the plane in which he was to fly over the mountains to the Afghan capital was declared to be of a type that could not possibly land on the Kabul air strip; second, the officials of the British airfield 'lost' the key to the gasoline pump and could not furnish gas for the flight; third, local weather reports from Kabul were withheld from the Americans so that when on January 4, they finally took off—they had to turn back when within only twenty miles of the Afghan city, because weather conditions were so bad they could not land. Trying again the next day, the Americans had to turn back because of engine trouble that developed while in flight.

"Finally, in disgust, General Hurley and his party left Peshawar by car, driving through the Khyber Pass."

Hurley's trip was a marked success. The U.S. military attaché wrote that Afghanistan, which had been left out of the Teheran Conference, was eager for some notice from the United States, and that the Afghan leaders now looked to Washington as the arbiter of their relations with Britain and Russia.

Hurley himself reported to Roosevelt that "since leaving Afghanistan I have confirmed the impression that neither Russia nor Britain has the confidence of the Afghanistan Government. . . . The fact that the United States Government has no imperialistic designs may be regarded as the chief reason why it is trusted by Afghanistan and all nations of the Middle East. The king of Afghanistan is also familiar with the principles expressed by you. He expressed himself as in complete accord and anxious to follow your leadership. The king was delighted by the Iran Declaration. He said it gave all nations of the Middle East and Central Asia confidence in their own future. Throughout the Middle East you are credited with having obtained the Iran Declaration from Britain and Russia."

The FDR-Hurley plan for Iran was violently attacked by the State Department, whose "expert" on Iran, Eugene Rostow, dismissed it as "hysterial messianic global-baloney." Hurley angrily denounced the opponents of the plan as "stuffed-shirt diplomats in the State Department who were kow-towing to the British."

But with Roosevelt's death in 1945, and the accession of Harry Truman to the White House, the British agents-of-influence in the State Department had their way, and Roosevelt's postwar plans for the Middle East and Central Asia were scuttled.

American aid for Afghanistan, which was looking to the United States for investment and assistance, never materialized. The United States did manage to maintain more of a role in Iran, and in the early 1950s even assisted Iran's efforts to wrest control of its oil from Britain. Contrary to historical myth, the United States supported the Mossadeq government's nationalization of Iran's oil resources. But with the advent of the Eisenhower administration, U.S. policy in Iran was quickly aligned with that of Britain, and U.S. agents played a secondary, supporting role in the British-run coup against Mossadeq. It was only later that the CIA took credit for overthrowing Mossadeq—a stupid and false claim, which contributed greatly to British efforts to transform the United States into the "enemy image" in the Middle East.

The real story of the BCCI

by Bill Engdahl and Jeffrey Steinberg

In the summer of 1991, the Bank of England took the unprecedented step of shutting down one of the world's largest banks, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. Soon afterwards, the District Attorney of Manhattan, Robert Morgenthau, handed down criminal indictments against top officials of the bank. Soon, the popular media were filled with tales of drug-money laundering, bankrolling of Middle East terrorists, underwriting of Saddam Hussein's quest for a nuclear bomb, etc. BCCI was linked to some of the Persian Gulf's wealthiest sheiks, and was described as a secret slush fund for the Central Intelligence Agency. *Time* magazine even quoted CIA head Robert Gates, referring to BCCI as the "Bank of Crooks and Criminals International."

Two rather critical facts, however, were invariably left out of the story—even during the lengthy soap opera trial of former BCCI attorney Robert Altman.

The first fact was the extraordinarily close alliance between BCCI and some of Britain's most powerful financial houses and aristocratic families.

The second fact was that BCCI was created, and then built up as a "world class" bank, primarily to manage the covert funds that poured into the secret war in Afghanistan. Hardly any mention was made of the fact that BCCI was in the middle of the Afghan effort—serving as the de facto central bank for a multibillion-dollar Golden Crescent illegal arms-for-drugs trade that mushroomed during 1979-90.

When the last of the Red Army troops pulled out of Kabul in February 1989, the massive British-devised and American-led covert action program in support of the Afghan mujahideen began to wind down. BCCI lost its *raison d'être*, and went the way of the 1960s-era Investors Overseas Service (IOS), and the Vietnam War-era Nugen Hand Bank of Australia: The money was siphoned out, a diversionary scandal was manufactured, and its doors were shut.

During the decade of the Afghan War, BCCI's assets had grown from an initial capitalization in 1972 of $2.5 million, to $4 billion in 1980, to an astounding $23 billion at the point that the Bank of England moved to shut it down. The bulk of the $23 billion disappeared and to this day is still unaccounted for.

During its meteoric rise in the 1980s, BCCI was anything but a "Third World bank." Nominally founded in 1972 by Pakistani banker Agha Hasan Abedi, it was initially capitalized by the British-run Sheik Zayed of Abu Dhabi, incorporated in Luxembourg, and conducted all of its real business in London. True, Abedi was closely allied with the Pakistani military, especially with Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who took power in 1977; and BCCI was used as a laundromat for the billions of dollars a year generated by the hundreds of heroin laboratories in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) that processed Afghani opium and smuggled it onto the world market. Likewise, BCCI was the central bank for the British and American arms flows to the Afghan mujahideen.

A British 'crown jewel'

BCCI became a "crown jewel" in the British offshore hot money system because of its ties to the City of London.

In 1976, BCCI established a Swiss base of operations by purchasing 85% of Banque de Commerce et Placements (BCP) of Geneva. The remaining 15% was retained by the original owner, Thesarus Continental Securities Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS). Under BCCI control, BCP was managed by Alfred Hartmann, a former senior official of UBS. Hartmann eventually became chief financial officer for BCC Holding, and was the person most accountable for the "lost" $23 billion. While serving as BCCI's "man in Switzerland," Hartmann was always operating on behalf of the Rothschild family. Hartmann was president of Rothschild Bank AG of Zurich, was vice-chairman of NY-Intermaritime Bank of Geneva (run by Mossad operative Bruce Rappaport), and was a member of the board of directors of the elite N.M. Rothschild and Sons in London.

BCCI's Swiss, London, and Caribbean branches were an essential part of the cash pipeline for the Bush-led "parallel government" of the 1980s. According to congressional testimony, Lt. Col. Oliver North and British arms dealer Leslie Aspin opened up four joint bank accounts in BCCI's Paris branch. And when the Colombian Medellín Cartel put $10 million into the Bush covert war chest, the funds were conduited through one of Bruce Rappaport's Swiss accounts. When Syrian guns- and dope-trafficker Mansur al-Kassar arranged to sell $42 million in arms to Iran on behalf of the Bush-North effort, he and Leslie Aspin funneled the profits through BCCI's Cayman Islands branch.

Former Senate investigator Jack Blum summed up the BCCI case in 1991 testimony before a congressional committee: "This bank was a product of the Afghan War and people very close to the mujahideen have said that many Pakistani military officials who were deeply involved in assisting and supporting the Afghan rebel movement were stealing our foreign assistance money and using BCCI to hide the money they stole; to market American weapons that were to be delivered that they stole; and to market and manage funds that came from the selling of heroin that was apparently engineered by one of the mujahideen groups."

The Golden Crescent heroin connection

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On May 27, 1986, a Soviet cargo ship, the *Kapitan Tomson*, was busted by Dutch authorities in Rotterdam with 220 kilos of pure heroin aboard. At the time, it was the largest heroin seizure in European history. The container with the heroin originated in Kabul, where the drug was hidden among 30 tons of raisins. The shipment was trucked overland across the Soviet Union, and placed on the ship at either Leningrad or Riga. For the first time, western security services had hard proof that the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan were directly involved in the dope trade.

And the Soviets weren't alone in the trade either. In the late 1970s, as the United States was first becoming involved in the covert support for the Afghan mujahideen, Dr. David Musto, a member of the Carter administration's drug advisory board, issued a prescient warning that the United States was moving "into Afghanistan to support the opium growers in their rebellion against the Soviets. Shouldn't we, try," Dr. Musto asked, "to avoid what we had done in Laos?"

The Laos parallel was precise. Back in the 1960s and '70s, the CIA had conducted a secret war in Laos, which was predominantly funded by the sale of opium. The CIA's private airline, Air America, became notorious for its dope shuttle flights in and out of Southeast Asia's "Golden Triangle" opium region. The CIA station chief in Laos, Theodore G. Shackley, would later emerge as a key behind-the-scenes player in the Reagan-Bush-era secret wars.

Dr. Musto was not alone in his fears. Already in December 1979, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) called an emergency behind-closed-doors meeting at New York's JFK Airport to come up with a plan for dealing with the flood of South Asian heroin about to hit the eastern seaboard of the United States.

A rival to the Golden Triangle

Over the next decade, the Golden Crescent region, encompassing the mountain valleys of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, emerged as one of the world's two biggest sources of opium, for several years even surpassing the nearby Golden Triangle. While some of the opium-producing areas of Afghanistan were unquestionably under the control of the Red Army, the majority of poppy fields were in areas like the Helmand Valley in southern Afghanistan that were in the hands of the mujahideen, especially the Hezb-i-Islami of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, which also controlled a string of heroin laboratories just across the Pakistani border at Koh-i-Soltan.

By the late 1980s, the DEA reported that Pakistan's annual revenue from heroin sales was $8-10 billion, one-fourth of the country's Gross Domestic Product. Most of the raw opium processed into heroin at the hundreds of clandestine laboratories in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and in the area around the Khyber Pass, came from Afghanistan, which was producing over 1,000 tons per year by the midpoint of the Afghan War!

One consequence of this opium boom was an epidemic increase in drug addiction among Pakistanis. Whereas in 1980, the total addict population of Pakistan was under 5,000, by 1988, the country had 1.3 million opium addicts.

When the Red Army completed its pullout from Afghanistan in February 1989, "opium warfare" erupted among rival mujahideen groups. Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami attempted to take control over the opium fields in an area of the Helmand Valley controlled by Mullah Nasim Akhundzada. Hekmatyar's forces were defeated, but two years later, Nasim—by then the deputy defense minister of Afghanistan—was assassinated by his opium rival, and fighting broke out again between the Hezb-i-Islami and the Helmand Valley group, now headed by Nasim's older brother Mohammed Rasul.

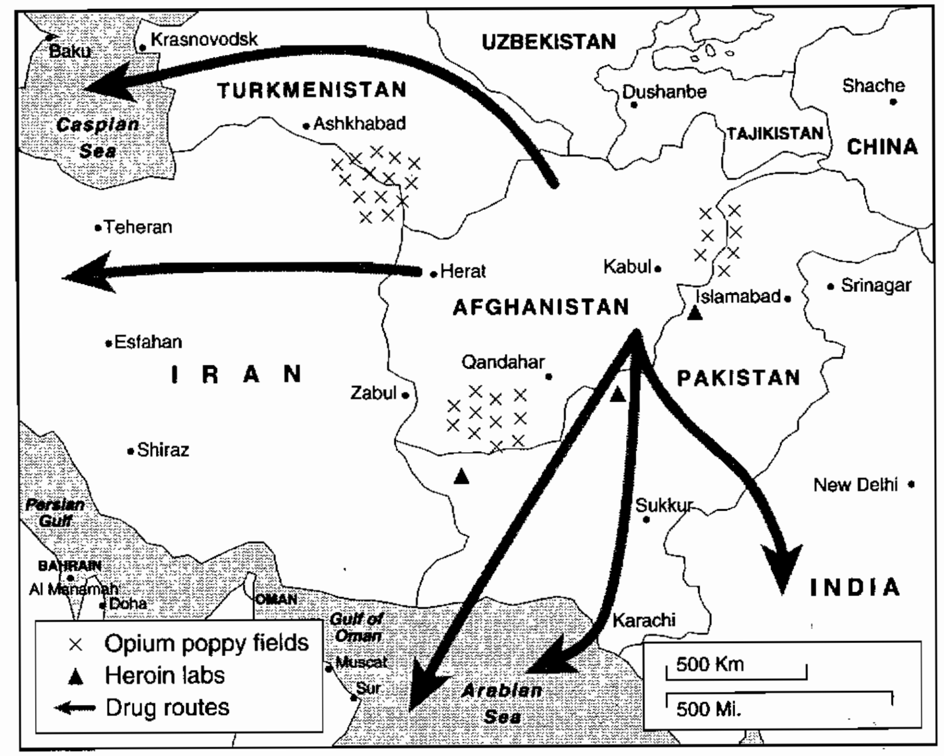
In Pakistan, a similar factional struggle over the dope business broke out in 1988, after President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, along with several top generals and the U.S. ambassador, were killed in a plane crash. When Benazir Bhutto came in as prime minister, she launched a crackdown against the Pakistani Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI). Gen. Fazle Huq, the commander of the NWFP, was arrested for covering up his own brother's drug trafficking. General Huq's personal pilot, Maj. Farooq Hamid, was arrested on heroin-trafficking charges.

As early as 1983, Norwegian customs officials had arrested a Pakistani smuggling a large quantity of heroin. A follow-on investigation led to the indictment of Hamid Hasnain, the vice president of the Pakistan government's Habib Bank. Hasnain was the personal account manager for President Zia.

The drug crackdown was short-lived, however. When General Zia's former finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, became President of Pakistan, many of the indictments were overturned or never prosecuted. Ghulam Ishaq Khan had been General Zia's liaison to the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, serving as the president of the BCCI Foundation, the "charity" through which drug money was laundered, and bribes were paid out.

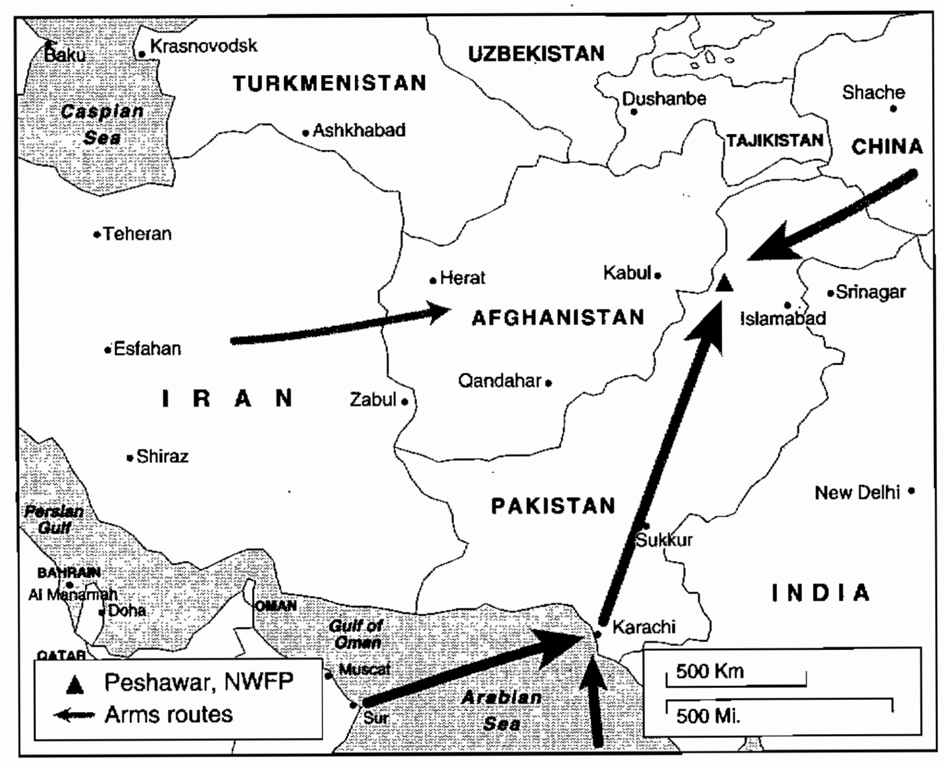
The DEA's most recent annual study of the supply of illicit drugs to the United States reported that opium production and processing in Afghanistan has increased, and that a crime syndicate based in Quetta, Pakistan has emerged as a major channel for Afghani heroin into the United States and western Europe.

MAP 1
The Golden Crescent heroin trail



Since 1980, Afghanistan has been the source of half the heroin sold in Europe and North America. Some opium was grown in areas under Soviet control, but most of the production was in the Helmand Valley in southwest Afghanistan, and along the Afghan-Pakistan border northeast of Kabul, areas controlled by the mujahideen and the Pakistani Army. Hundreds of heroin labs were set up in the nearby frontier areas in Pakistan. Heroin was routed to world markets via Iran, India, the Asiatic republics of the U.S.S.R., and by Arabian Sea routes to Turkey.

MAP 2
The mujahideen weapons pipeline



Arms were funneled to the Afghan mujahideen via the same routes that heroin was smuggled out. British Special Air Services in Oman ran arms into Karachi, Pakistan, and the United States arranged shipments of Soviet arms from Egypt, China, and Iran. Most weapons were shipped by sea to Karachi and trucked to Peshawar in the North West Frontier Province, under the control of the Pakistani Inter-Service Intelligence. Peshawar was the main weapons depot for all mujahideen factions. Often the trucks carrying arms to the mujahideen returned to Karachi loaded with heroin.

The Anglo-American support apparatus behind the Afghani mujahideen

by Adam K. East

Following the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in December 1979, the U.S. administration, first under Carter and then under Reagan, launched a massive support and training campaign for the Afghan freedom fighters, or "mujahideen" (holy warriors), as they came to be known. In addition to overt and covert funding operations by various U.S. governmental agencies for the mujahideen, a plethora of private "aid" agencies, think-tanks, and other odd outfits joined the fray, with the ostensible aim of helping the Afghans to liberate their nation from the clutches of the Soviet invaders.

However, a closer look at the activities of these private agencies reveals that there was much more at stake. As the profiles below show, the source of policy for most of these groups was British intelligence. As such, these groups lobbied the U.S. Congress, set up conferences, launched pro-mujahideen propaganda campaigns, and, in some cases, even provided military training for various mujahideen groups. U.S. policy toward Afghanistan, and the region, was largely determined by the aims of these "committees," which also represented the controlling "mediators" between the mujahideen and British policy.

Some of the members and leaders of the organizations profiled below were also involved with some of the figures in the drugs-for-guns related Iran-Contra networks of then-Vice President George Bush and his sidekick Oliver North.

Afghan Aid U.K./Radio Free Kabul

Afghan Aid U.K. (AAUK), together with Radio Free Kabul of London, were the two most important coordinators of Afghan mujahideen aid efforts internationally throughout the Afghan War.

Afghan Aid U.K. was set up in Peshawar, Pakistan, by Romy Fullerton, in the early stages of the war. She was the wife of the British journalist John Fullerton, who has written extensively on Afghanistan, and the Afghan War. The main sponsor and funder of the group was Viscount Cranbourne, currently Lord Privy Seal (chief of the Queen's Privy Council), and Leader of the House of Lords.

Viscount Cranbourne is a member of the Cecil family, one of the oldest and most powerful oligarchical families in Britain, whose ancestor, Lord Burghley, was the Lord Privy Seal and Lord Treasurer of Queen Elizabeth I. Viscount Cranbourne is the son and heir to the current Sixth Marquis of Salisbury. His grandfather, the Fifth Marquis, had been a British colonial secretary in World War II, and a postwar foreign minister, as well as having been Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords. His great-great-grandfather, the famous Third Marquis of Salisbury, had been the British prime minister and foreign minister from 1878-87, and again 1900-02; he helped lay the basis for World War I. The family motto is, "Late, but seriously."

AAUK's initial refugee aid programs were soon expanded to include numerous other services, including medical and agricultural aid, and it even offered a hostel for British journalists. According to one U.S. journalist, AAUK received "considerable British government funding" in addition to "massive amounts of money" from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). In order to solicit U.S. government funds for this British operation, Viscount Cranbourne once appeared before the U.S. Congress Special Joint Task Force on Afghanistan, where he attracted considerable attention by twirling his full-length cape around his chair before seating himself to testify.

AAUK funneled much of its support to Masood in the north of the country, to the Tajiks (as opposed to the Pushtuns in the south). Masood's brother is currently the Afghan "ambassador" to London.

Radio Free Kabul

Radio Free Kabul was formed almost immediately after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, by Lord Nicholas Bethell, a former lord-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth II. A career British intelligence official with a specialization in Iranian and Arab affairs, Lord Bethell had served in the Mideast and Soviet sections of official British intelligence, MI6. Lord Bethell had been a decades-long friend and colleague of British intelligence operative Kim Philby, who "defected" to the Soviet Union in 1963.

Radio Free Kabul, which was formed virtually single-handedly by Lord Bethell, was run out of Coutts and Co., the private banker to Queen Elizabeth.

In 1981, Lord Bethell accompanied British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on a tour of the United States dedicated to drumming up support for the mujahideen. Thatcher and Lord Bethell met over 60 congressmen and senators, and aided in organizing the Committee for a Free Afghanistan, the de facto U.S. arm of Radio Free Kabul. In 1983, Radio Free Kabul sponsored the formation of Resistance International, which pulled together various "freedom movements" sponsored by the Thatcher and Reagan-Bush administrations, including the Afghan mujahideen, the Nicaraguan Contras, anti-Castro Cubans, and various anti-communist eastern European and African movements.

Lord Bethell was also the British sponsor of the operations of Jon Speller, a former aide to CIA director Allen Dulles, who played an instrumental role, as did Bethell, in coordinating the operations of the Sikh independence movement (Khalistan), which was allied to the Afghan mujahideen.

Other figures on the board of Radio Free Kabul included:

- Ray Whitney, a former British intelligence official who had for years run the disinformation operations unit of the Foreign Office, the so-called Information Research Department. Whitney's outfit was the model for the Reagan administration's new creation, the National Endowment for Democracy.
- Winston Churchill III, the grandson of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and a leader of Britain's Conservative Party, who was reportedly the main financial backer of the group.
- Lord Morrison of Lambeth, the former head of the British Foreign Office when two of his employees, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess of the Philby ring, fled to Moscow.
- Baron Chalfont, the former British foreign secretary and longtime defense correspondent, with a particular expertise in Mideast affairs.

Afghanistan Relief Commitee

The Afghan Relief Committee was established in 1980 by Wall Street investment banker and spook John Train, who handles the family fortunes of some of the oldest and most powerful U.S. establishment families, such as the Mellons. The organization was housed in Train's investment consultant office. Train was the president of the group, and, according to a 1980 *Washington Post* article, "its financial whiz." Simultaneous with his founding of ARC, Train was organizing a "media salon" of press prostitutes to launch a massive slander attack on *EIR's* founder, Lyndon LaRouche.

The stated purpose of the ARC was to raise "seed money" for medical organizations treating casualties among the mujahideen. After receiving the Relief Committee's seed money, the medical organizations were expected to go elsewhere for financing. The ARC was especially fond of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami group (see article, p. 26).

Also operative were Leo Cherne's International Rescue Committee (IRC), whose Peshawar-based office was staffed mostly with Hekmatyar's gang; the National Endowment for Democracy (NED); and the State Department's Agency for International Development. CIA director William Casey was on the IRC's board of directors, and served as its president at one time. Cherne was then vice-director of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), with offices at the White House.

From its inception, the ARC worked closely with Freedom House, which had been chaired by Cherne since the 1940s, and whose treasurer, Walter Schloss, was a longtime business associate of Train. Rosanne Klass, vice president of the ARC, was also the director of Freedom House's Afghanistan Information Center, and had formerly been the founding director of the Afghanistan Council of the Asia Society.

Founders of the ARC, in addition to Train, included Francis L. Kellogg, a decades-long associate of Train from the prominent grain-interest family; Train's cousin Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.); the ubiquitous professors Louis Dupree and Thomas Gouttierre, both longstanding Afghan hands for U.S. intelligence; and four former U.S. ambassadors to Afghanistan. Jeane Kirkpatrick, later the Reagan administration ambassador to the U.N., was co-chairman of the group.

The main known financial beneficiaries of the group were:

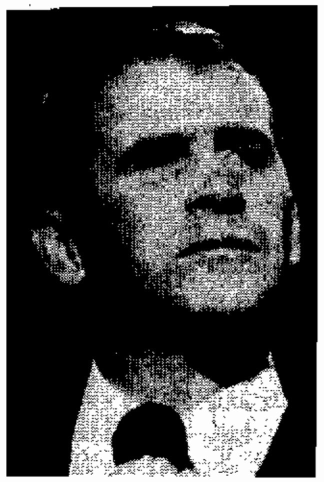
- Doctors Without Borders, run by Ronny Brauman in Paris. This organization, whose most prominent representative was Danielle Mitterrand, wife of President François Mitterrand of France, also received money from the National Endowment for Democracy.
- Freedom Medical of Washington, D.C.
- Aide Medicale International
- Sainte Sud of Marseilles

Most money to such groups, although not these specifically, originated with the International Rescue Committee or Relief International. The first two listed received almost all of ARC's funds.

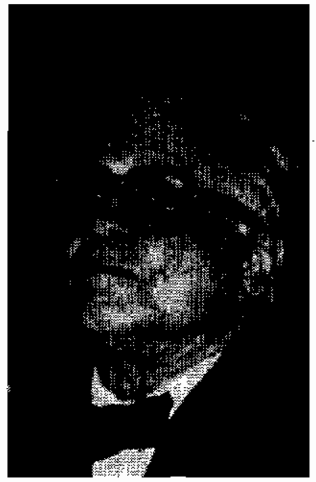
ARC on-the-ground operations (like those of many other western organizations) were based in Peshawar, Pakistan, the main Pakistani base of the mujahideen. ARC-funded physicians were smuggled into Afghanistan from this base. Foreign national physicians were preferred for this function.

ARC also worked with the National Endowment for Democracy, the congressionally created funding conduit for Project Democracy, on two NED Afghan projects: the Writers Union of Free Afghanis and Freedom House's Afghan Information Center. The two groups were dedicated to training Afghan mujahideen spokesmen in "communication skills." Additionally, the group received NED grants to operate schools inside Afghanistan.

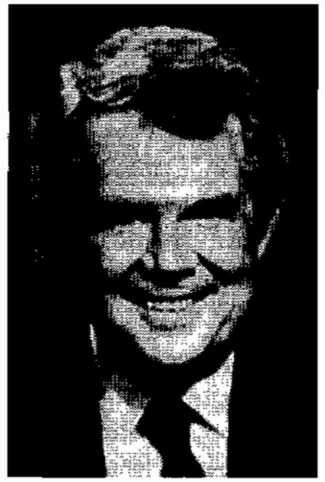
Honorary co-chairmen of the group drawn from the Congress included: Senators Richard Lugar (R) of Indiana, Alfonse D'Amato (R) and Daniel Moynihan (D) of New York,



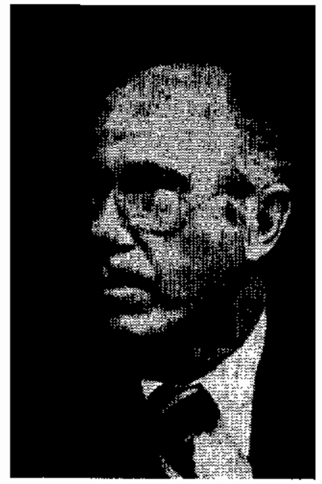
Oliver North



Leo Cherne



Pat Robertson



Arnaud de Borchgrave

Claiborne Pell, Gordon Humphrey (R) of New Hampshire, Orrin Hatch (R) of Utah, and Representatives Charles Rangel (D) of New York and Bill McCollum (R) of Florida.

Committee for a Free Afghanistan

CFA was founded in 1981 in the aftermath of a trip by Prime Minister Thatcher and Radio Free Kabul founder Lord Bethell to the United States, dedicated to building U.S. support for the mujahideen. The founding executive director of CFA, Karen McKay, was reputed to be the mistress of Lord Bethell. From its inception, the CFA acted as the U.S. arm of Bethell's London-based Radio Free Kabul.

McKay, a major in the Rapid Deployment Force reserves, had spent four years in the U.S. Army's Special Forces, studying unconventional warfare in the 1960s. Following active duty, McKay spent nine years in Greece and Israel as a freelance journalist, during which time she also studied for a doctorate in history at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. She returned from Israel shortly before taking over CFA.

CFA's publicly known funding came largely from the Heritage Foundation, an offshoot of the British Fabian Society, the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation headed by Paul Weyrich, and Accuracy in Media, of which CFA was a formal arm.

CFA also held numerous conferences and other events throughout the early and mid-1980s, which attempted to organize Americans to support the Afghan mujahideen cause, while simultaneously raising funds. It also put out a publication called the *Free Afghanistan Report*.

The committee actively lobbied Congress. In addition, it managed to gain the sympathy of some high-ranking military officials.

Although the CFA provided funds for almost all of the "Peshawar Seven" groups of mujahideen, the Jamiat-e-Islami, of Burhanudeen Rabbani and his military commander Ahmad Shah Masood, was CFA's favored group. It brought various mujahideen leaders to Washington in order to influence the decision-making regarding aid for the Afghan War.

In late 1981, McKay took part in a conference in Paris organized by Lord Bethell aimed at patching together an alliance of the more traditionalist groups of the mujahideen, under the banner of the Islamic Federation of Mujahideen. The groups included the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan of Pir Sayed Ahmad Gailani—the group most patronized by Lord Bethell; the Afghan National Liberation Front of Sebghatullah Mojaddidi; and the Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Mohammed Nabi Mohammedi.

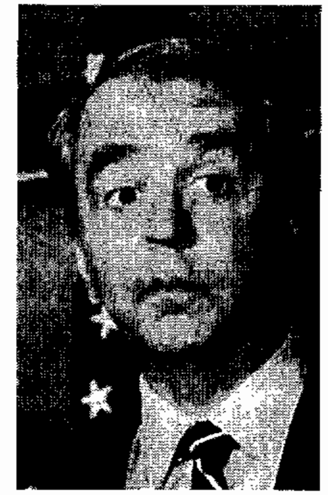
CFA was also engaged in raising funds for Radio Free Kabul, International Medical Aid, and Doctors Without Borders.

Some of CFA's key figures included:

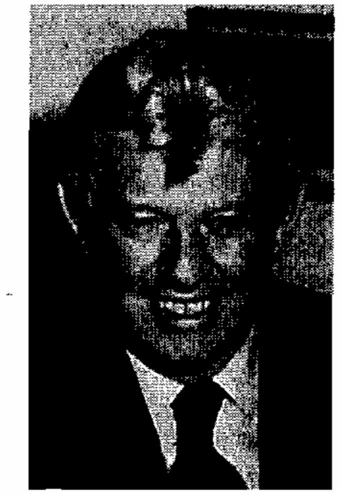
- Maj. Gen J. Milnor Roberts, chairman of the CFA board of directors, a member of the board of the U.S. branch of World Anti-Communist League (WACL) during the 1980s, and executive director of the Reserve Officers Association. In 1984, Roberts expressed satisfaction over the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which he stated benefited the Afghan War against the Soviets. He also later told a journalist that the 1991 assassination of Rajiv Gandhi would help western interests in the region.
- Charles Moser, professor of Slavic Studies at George Washington University.
- David Isby, author of a book for *Jane's Defense Weekly* of Britain, which analyzed Soviet weaponry. Isby was working for Rep. Bobbi Fiedler (R-Calif.) when he joined the CFA. He later became a contributing editor and Soviet analyst for *Soldier of Fortune* magazine.
- Brig. Gen. Theodore Mataxis, who served as a "military adviser" to the mujahideen, and also paid regular visits to the Salvadoran-based Contras, and the Cambodian rebels in Thailand. From 1986-70, Mataxis was a senior officer with the Army's Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in Iran.



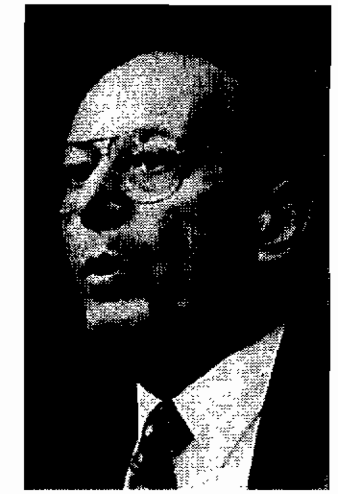
Edward Luttwak



Sen. Paul Tsongas



Daniel Graham



Sen. Alfonse D'Amato

The list of CFA's Council of Advisers also included Gen. John Singlaub, the former international president of WACL who was deeply involved in various Iran-Contra operations; former U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency head Gen. Daniel Graham; former Reagan-Bush administration National Security Adviser Richard V. Allen; Senators John McCain (R-Ariz.), Claiborne Pell, Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.), and Paul Simon (D-Ill.); and Representatives Barney Frank (D-Mass.), Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.), Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.), and Charles Wilson (D-Tex.).

Other members of its advisory council included *Washington Times* editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, whose cousin Alexander de Marenches was then running French intelligence; and two known CIA operatives, Louis Dupree and Thomas Goutierre. A Peace Corps veteran of Afghanistan, Goutierre is now the director of the Center for Afghan Studies at the University of Nebraska. Dupree, formerly with the U.S. Military Academy, has written a book on Afghanistan and also authored many articles for *Soldier of Fortune* during the Afghan War.

Fundraisers for the CFA included the Bush-linked televangelist Pat Robertson, former Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, and former U.S. Attorney General Eliot Richardson.

Federation for American Afghan Action

The FAAA was founded in 1983, with the help of Paul Weyrich and his Coalition for America, the Heritage Foundation, and the Committee for a Free Afghanistan, of which it was a de facto arm. The first executive director of the Federation for American Afghan Action, which was based at the Heritage Foundation, was Andrew Eiva. Eiva's career started at West Point; upon graduation in 1972, he went on to command paratroopers in the 82nd Airborne Division in North Carolina. While with the 82nd, Eiva also led a detachment of Green Berets which specialized in Soviet weapons, tactics, and languages.

Eiva officially gave up his West Point commission in 1980, and went to Afghanistan and other places in order to train the mujahideen. He reportedly trained Afghan guerrillas in bases in West Germany and the United States. Later that year, Eiva came to know Louis Dupree of the Committee for a Free Afghanistan, and soon became president of the Free Afghanistan Alliance in Massachusetts. In that capacity, he came in contact with the CFA's Charles Moser, who brought him to Washington, D.C.

A few notable figures who were on the FAAA board of directors include:

- Louis Dupree of the Committee for a Free Afghanistan.
- Don Weidenweber, who founded American Aid for Afghans (AAA) in 1980, which organized the delivery of combat supplies to the Afghan mujahideen, and which worked closely with Lord Bethell's Radio Free Kabul.
- Matthew D. Erulkar, formerly with the Peace Corps in Zaire, who worked as the legislative director of FAAA, and executive director of its American Afghan Education Fund. In 1985, he formed an organization called the Afghan Support Team in Washington, D.C. That same year he claims to have covertly penetrated the Soviet Union with the Afghan mujahideen, "carrying Korans and other Islamic texts."

In cooperation with Senator Tsongas and others, FAAA introduced legislation in Congress to provide funds for the mujahideen in 1984-85. Its May 1985 International Conference on Afghanistan, held in Virginia, was attended, among others, by:

- Louis Dupree, FAAA board member.
- Edward Luttwak, Center for Strategic and Internation-

al Studies (CSIS).

- Col. Robert Downs (USAF, ret.), an expert in "clandestine air resupply operations," according to Karen McKay.
- Anthony Arnold, a former CIA officer and author of *Afghanistan: The Soviet Invasion in Perspective*, whose overseas service included two years in Afghanistan.
- Ralph Magnus, a former United States Information Service (USIS) official in Kabul (1962-65). From 1983-84, Magnus served as the original project director of "Americares For Afghans," a project of the Americares Foundation, with responsibility for establishing ties between Americares and the Peshawar offices of the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, and the Belgian group Solidarité Afghanistan. Americares was created by George Bush's career-long associate, Robert C. Macauley, and included the president's brother, Prescott Bush, on its board.
- Angelo Codevilla, legislative assistant to Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.).
- Mike Utter, executive director of the International Medical Corps. IMC worked closely with the American Aid for Afghans and was also contracted by the USAID to help resupply the Nicaraguan Contras. IMC was instrumental in the effort to send Stinger missiles to the Afghan mujahideen, and also helped to force CIA Deputy Director John McMahon out of office. McMahon had reportedly displayed hesitancy in sending Stingers to the Afghans.

The SAS: Prince Philip's manager of terrorism

by Joseph Brewda

On the eve of the first of six scheduled French nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific atoll of Mururoa in September, Greenpeace, an offshoot of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), carried out a series of violent protests. A Greenpeace team somehow managed to penetrate the highly militarized nuclear test zone. French authorities revealed that the team was led by two highly trained retired professionals from the British Army's Special Air Services (SAS), its elite paratrooper and commando arm. "They are people used to operations which have nothing to do with ecology," commented the French Security Services commander on the scene.

The incident points to the fact that SAS is active in international terrorism today, and that the motives behind its deployment are different than those of its patsies. As this report will show, SAS deployment is a key component of the "afghansi."

SAS has a special role derived from the fact that it operates outside the British government command structure, and is directly beholden to the Sovereign. Formed in 1941 by Lt. Col. David Stirling, it has always drawn on the highest levels of the Scottish oligarchical families for its officer corps. Stirling himself was from the Fraser family (the Lords Lovat), one of the oldest and wealthiest of the Scottish Highland families.

Closely associated with the royal family throughout his career, Stirling served as the "Goldstick" at Queen Elizabeth's 1952 coronation. The Goldstick is the royal household official solemnly mandated with securing the Sovereign's protection. Until his death in 1990, Stirling was a principal military adviser for Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, the royal family's most important private intelligence agency, and an organization bankrolled by his uncle, Lord Lovat, and his cousin, the Hongkong banker Henry Keswick. Together with its numerous private security company spinoffs, SAS is the military arm of the WWF.

SAS methods and procedures

According to the British Army handbook, the SAS is "particularly suited, trained, and equipped for counter-revolutionary operations," with a specialization in "infiltration," "sabotage," "assassination," as well as "liaison with, organization, training, and control of friendly guerrilla forces operating against the common enemy." From its inception in World War II, Special Air Services was detailed to run sabotage behind enemy lines and to organize popular revolt, at first in North Africa, and then in the Balkans, where another Stirling cousin, Fitzroy Maclean, ran British operations.

At the end of the war, SAS was disbanded, but it was soon revived to crush the Malay insurgency in Malaysia, and the Mau Mau insurgency in Kenya. The principle employed was to take over the insurgency from within, and use it to destroy the native population. In his 1960 book *Gangs and Countergangs*, Col. Frank Kitson boasted that the British were covertly leading several large-scale Mau Mau units, and that many, if not all Mau Mau units had been synthetically created by the colonial authorities. As a result of this practice, 22 whites were killed during the insurgency, as compared to 20,000 natives.

Based on this principle, SAS emphasized recruitment of natives, as it received increasing responsibilities for overseeing counterinsurgency within the postwar empire, as well as organizing insurgencies elsewhere. In New Zealand, 30% of SAS was drawn from the indigenous Maori tribes, later supplemented by Sarawak tribesmen from Indonesia. By the 1960s, New Zealand SAS was active throughout Southeast Asia, organizing tribal revolts against the Burmese government, and stirring similar movements in Northeast India. Similarly, SAS squadrons based in Rhodesia ran the 1960s tribal separatist insurgency in Zaire. They later recruited and deployed natives in terrorist raids in Mozambique and Zambia.

Today, there are three known Special Air Services regiments, comprising 4,500 highly trained commandos in total. Training exercises for 15-man teams simulate terrorist assaults, in order, it is said, to "know the mind of the terrorist." Such teams are often sent abroad, to train British Commonwealth and other military units in the techniques of terrorist assault, as well as the use of tribal auxiliaries in covert warfare. Through such means, SAS has built an extensive terrorist control capability, especially in its former colonies. Its soldiers currently serve officially in some 30 countries.

'Private' means 'Her Majesty's'

In order to facilitate its role as a disavowable arm of royal household covert operations, SAS has spun off a series of private security and mercenary recruitment firms led by its retired or reserve-status officers. Among these are Keenie Meenie Services, whose name is taken from the Swahili term for the motion of a snake in the grass. During its heyday in the 1980s, KMS shared offices with Saladin Security, another SAS firm, next door to the 22nd SAS Regimental HQ in London. The firms were run by Maj. David Walker, an SAS South American specialist; Maj. Andrew Nightingale of SAS Group Intelligence; and Detective Ray Tucker, a former Arab affairs specialist at Scotland Yard.

Others SAS firms include:

- Kilo Alpha Services (KAS), run by former SAS Counter-Terrorism Warfare team leader Lt. Col. Ian Crooke;
- Control Risks, run by former SAS squadron leader Maj. Arish Turtle; and
- J. Donne Holdings, run by SAS counterespionage specialist H.M.P.D. Harclerode, whose firm later provided bodyguards and commando training for Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

SAS operations under KMS label have been particularly important. In 1983, Lt. Col. Oliver North hired KMS to train the Afghan mujahideen, and simultaneously, to mine Managua harbor in Nicaragua, and to train the Nicaraguan Contras. At the same time, KMS was detailed to provide personal security for the Saudi ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar, a close associate of then Vice President George Bush, who helped supply tens of billions of Saudi dollars for "Iran-Contra" operations internationally.

KMS has a long history in the Arab and Muslim world. One of its first known assignments, back in the 1960s, was to aid Oman in repressing a revolt in its province of Dhofar. Oman remains a de facto British colony; its officer corps is dominated by British officers on secondment. KMS has also worked in Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, all of which are de facto British colonies, and all of which include numerous former SAS officers in their security apparatus. The current security chief in Bahrain, Ian Henderson, for example, was an SAS officer in Kenya during the Mau Mau period. The Omani chief of security is a former SAS officer, as is the case in Dubai, where KMS official Fiona Fraser, another Stirling relative, resides.

These oil sheikhdoms are key hubs for British covert financial operations internationally. Dubai, for instance, is the center of the illegal flow of gold to Asia, while Kuwait has been a major bankroller of Afghan and Pakistan opium cultivation. The emirates' gold trade, which is integral to the drugs-for-arms trade, is overseen by the British Bank of the Middle East, a Dubai-based subsidiary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., a centuries-old leading financier of the opium trade dominated by Stirling's cousins, the Keswicks. Abu Dhabi, similarly, was the headquarters of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, the now-defunct narco-bank. BCCI, which was run by WWF activist and funder Hassan Abedi, was a major conduit for bankrolling the Afghan War.

The relations of these SAS firms with the Iran-Contra narcotics trafficking, emerged dramatically in August 1989, when reports surfaced in the British and Italian press that the Colombian Cali Cartel, historically most closely tied to the George Bush machine, had hired SAS veterans to assassinate

A note on David Stirling

From 1986 until his death in 1990, the SAS's David Stirling developed a genuine personal friendship with Lyndon LaRouche, which spilled over into an intellectual dialogue and collaboration on a wide range of strategic matters, including, but not limited to, questions relating to cultural and irregular warfare. This rather ironic friendship between Stirling and LaRouche points to the paradoxes and complexities of the SAS founder's life. He was faithful to his military oath of service to the United Kingdom, and upheld that oath under circumstances that he may have sometimes found distasteful. This is by no means unique to the case of Colonel Stirling. It is a paradox that many high-ranking U.S. military officers confront regularly.

Pablo Escobar of the rival Medellín Cartel. On Aug. 16, three days after the story broke, Colombian presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán, a fierce opponent of the drug trade, was assassinated, some Colombian government sources say, by these British mercenaries.

Among the individuals identified as working for the Cali Cartel were Col. Peter McAleese, a former SAS officer in Malaysia; Alex Lenox, a former member of the SAS Counter-Terrorism Warfare task force; and David Tomkins, a veteran of Afghanistan.

WWF's 'Operation Lock'

In 1988, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, a co-founder of the WWF with Prince Philip, established a special hit squad within the WWF under the name of "Operation Lock," officially charged with stopping the poaching of elephants and rhinos in South Africa's national parks. Operation Lock hired Kilo Alpha Services (KAS), the private security firm led by Lt. Col. Ian Crooke. Crooke was a commander of the 23rd SAS Regiment, a part-time unit composed of reserve officers and soldiers frequently employed in SAS private security firms. His brother Alastair, the British vice consul in Pakistan, helped oversee the arming of the Afghan mujahideen.

Operation Lock is the secret behind the fratricidal warfare in South Africa between the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha, which killed 10,000 people between 1990-95. KAS supervised the commando training of Zulu followers of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha, who were employed as game wardens and guards in several South African national parks. It also undertook the training of opposing Xhosa tribal followers of Nelson Mandela's ANC, in different parks. Beginning in 1989, these commando teams began what has since been referred to as "third force" killings: the slaughter of ANC and the rival Zulu cadre in such a way as to implicate each other.

In August 1991, Zimbabwean Minister for National Security Sydney Sekerayami accused Kilo Alpha Services of "being a cover for the destabilization of southern Africa." In 1993, his government's investigations determined that the 1992 Boipatong anti-Zulu massacre was carried out by the "Crowbar squad," a Namibian anti-poaching unit created and trained by KAS.

Destabilizing Sri Lanka

In 1983, Sri Lankan President Julius Jayawardene asked the U.S. and British governments to help him suppress the insurrection led by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE, Tamil Tigers). The British government authorized KMS to train the Sri Lankan Army in counterinsurgency, and to lead Army units fighting the LTTE. For its part, the United States set up an "Israeli interests" section at its embassy in Sri Lanka, also charged with training the Sri Lankan Army.

But simultaneously, KMS and the Israelis were secretly training the LTTE too, at training camps in Israel and elsewhere. The Sri Lankan civil war rapidly increased in intensity. In 1991, the LTTE was implicated in the murder of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

An article in the *Western Mail* in Wales at the time noted: "A band of mercenary soldiers recruited in South Wales is training a Tamil army to fight for a separate State in Sri Lanka. About 20 mercenaries were signed up after a meeting in Cardiff, and have spent the last two months in southern India preparing a secret army to fight the majority Sinhalas, in the cause of a separate Tamil State in Sri Lanka." According to recent Indian press reports, the LTTE is now being equipped with Stinger missiles diverted from former Afghan mujahideen stocks.

The afghansi

Throughout the 1980s, SAS was on the ground in Pakistan as a lead agency training the Afghan mujahideen. SAS expertise in "sabotage," and "liaison with, organization, training, and control of friendly guerrilla forces," was, of course, much in demand when Islamic volunteers with plenty of fervor, but no military training, began arriving in Pakistan from all over the world. In camps throughout Pakistan, these youth and their Afghan refugee counterparts, were turned into commandos, and sent into Afghanistan to fight. In reality, the Afghan operation was always deployed against all nation-states in the region, not just the Soviet Union.

Oman was a particularly critical base of SAS operations into Afghanistan throughout the 1979-89 war. According to

the recent unauthorized biography of Mark Thatcher, son of the former British prime minister, Oman's extensive SAS community served as the principal British arms-shipping center for the mujahideen.

The sultan of Oman, Qaboos bin Said, was installed on the throne in 1970, in an SAS-orchestrated coup that deposed his father. The head of the coup effort was Brig. J.T.W. ("Tim") Landon, who had been an intimate of Qaboos since the 1950s, when both had attended the British military academy at Sandhurst. The newly installed sultan showed his gratitude to his old school chum by making Landon his equerry, special adviser, and chief military counsellor. Landon built up Oman's military as one of the best-armed small forces in the world. The arms purchases were handled by another former British Army officer, David Bayley, who set up a purchasing office in the Omani capital of Muscat. Another active figure in the British military community in Oman was Lt. Col. Johnny Cooper, a founder of SAS.

Landon enjoyed intimate ties to both Mark Thatcher and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher throughout the 1980s, and this further facilitated Oman's key role as a weapons conduit to the Afghan mujahideen. A look at a map of the Arabian Sea and the Indian subcontinent shows that Oman is a stone's throw away from the Pakistani port of Karachi, the major weapons-importing point (and heroin-exporting point) for the Afghan rebels.

Ironically, another strong player in Oman during this period was one of the American CIA figures who most closely followed the British SAS model: Theodore G. Shackley. Shackley had directed the CIA's "secret war in Laos" during the late 1960s and early 1970s, and had written a book, *The Third Option*, spelling out the SAS approach to training and controlling local insurgent armies as surrogates. Much of the Laos "secret war" had been financed by the sale of Golden Triangle opium. Shackley was a pivotal behind-the-scenes player in George Bush's "secret parallel government" apparatus that ran the Afghan, Nicaraguan, Angolan, and other covert operations.

When Shackley left the CIA, he went on retainer with a shadowy Dutch oil trader named John Deuss, who developed a special relationship with Sultan Qaboos that was almost as tight as the Omani's ties to Brigadier Landon.

Typical SAS uses of these afghansi include:

- **Punjab:** In 1984, Sikh separatists assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, following a several-year bloody insurgency in Punjab. Many of the Sikh terrorist leaders had fought in Afghanistan. The Sikh terrorist groups active in Punjab, such as Babbar Khalsa, were trained abroad by SAS veterans in British Columbia, Canada, and Britain. Many of these Canadian Sikh leaders also oversaw western arms smuggling to Pakistan for the war in Afghanistan.
- **Kashmir:** In May 1995, Kashmiri separatists occupying the Charare-e-Sharif mosque burnt it down, after a three-month Indian Army siege. "India should remember that the fire of Charare-e-Sharif will not be confined to Kashmir alone, but will burn Delhi and Bombay," the leader of Harkat-ul-Ansar threatened following the incident. The group is composed and led by former Afghan mujahideen, and is an offshoot of the "Islamic fundamentalist" Jamiati Islami of Pakistan which received millions of dollars from the West during the Afghan War.

If Pakistan "continues to interfere in India's internal affairs, we shall have no option but to accomplish the unfinished task of vacating Pakistan-occupied Kashmir," the Indian home minister threatened, claiming that Pakistan oversaw the incident. Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto convened a special cabinet meeting to review Pakistan's military preparedness in response, claiming Indian responsibility for the affair.

But there is another "third force" at work. The Kashmiri groups demand that Pakistani-occupied Kashmir, and not just Indian Kashmir, be "liberated," to form an independent State. The creation of an independent Kashmir would fragment and destroy Pakistan, while massively eroding the strength of India.

Sadruddin Aga Khan: mujahideen coordinator

by Scott Thompson and Joseph Brewda

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the second son of the hereditary Imam of the Ismaili sect of Shi'ism, is a specialist in running intelligence operations under humanitarian cover. A career U.N. bureaucrat, and the former coordinator of U.N. Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programs relating to Afghanistan, Prince Sadruddin was deeply involved in providing safe haven for the Afghan mujahideen, and facilitating their dispersal throughout the world. Because of this role, Prince Sadruddin was the British government's preferred candidate for U.N. secretary general in 1991, even ahead of Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the third-generation British agent who landed the job.

The Ismaili line of Imams traces its lineage directly back to the Prophet Mohammed. The family's most notorious ancestors, the "Assassins," built up a powerful cult presence in Iran, where the family resided until the 1840s, when they were driven into India. There, they became a military arm of the British raj, including in operations in Afghanistan. Prince Sadruddin's grandfather, Aga Khan II, was a founder of the

Muslim League, sponsored by the British in the wake of the Sepoy Rebellion of 1858; its activities ultimately led to the vivisection of India in 1947. His father, who was the 48th Imam, Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah Aga Khan III, was very close to the British royal family during his 72-year reign, and held the post of chairman of the League of Nation's General Assembly for a year. The 49th Imam, Prince Agha Khan IV, was given the British title "His Highness" by Queen Elizabeth II in 1957 at the death of his grandfather. Prince Sadruddin's title is likewise recognized by the British royal family.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan's career began in the 1950s, when he became publisher of the *Paris Review*, one of the more important Anglo-American intelligence operations of its day, peddling the degenerate "Children of the Sun," who were precursors of the rock-drug-sex counterculture. The managing editor of the publication, John Train, had been Prince Sadruddin's roommate at Harvard. Train went on to become a top Wall Street financial adviser, while continuing to play a key behind-the-scenes role in diverse intelligence operations, including in Afghanistan (see article, p. 18). Train and Prince Sadruddin continue to form a team.

In the mid-1950s, Prince Sadruddin became a career U.N. civil servant. By 1962, he was U.N. deputy high commissioner for refugees, and he served as high commissioner for refugees during 1967-77. Since that time, he has been brought back to handle special crises dealing with the mass relocation of impoverished people, especially in war zones. Thus, he was made coordinator of the U.N. Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programs relating to Afghanistan, working closely with John Train, in what was code-named Operation Salam.

Operation Salam was officially intended to organize the repatriation of Afghan refugees after the Soviet withdrawal. But under this pretext, it also oversaw the dispersal of Afghan war veterans and refugees throughout the world, and even before the fighting had stopped. Prince Sadruddin's program also reportedly was involved in the military training and covert military supply of the Afghan mujahideen, who often operated out of U.N. refugee camps that he administered on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

Even earlier, Prince Sadruddin was asked by his longtime tennis partner, Vice President George Bush, to undertake secret negotiations with the Iranian government, on behalf of freeing the U.S. hostages. During the same period, some of the arms flowing into Pakistan for use by the Afghan mujahideen were being diverted to Iran on behalf of the "Iran-Contra" deals.

Great Games and the WWF

Prince Sadruddin has also been a key figure in Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the British royal family's most important intelligence agency. Since its creation in 1961, he has been one of is primary funders, as has his nephew, the current leader of the sect. Through his London-based Aga Khan Foundation and the associated Geneva-based Bellerive Foundation, Prince Sadruddin has emerged as a top environmentalist. Here too, we find John Train, an activist in WWF Africa causes especially. Train's cousin Russell Train was president of the U.S. chapter of the WWF from its inception until his recent retirement.

In 1983, the WWF successfully persuaded the Pakistani government to create two national parks directly on the Afghan border in the northern region of Chitral. The remote region is not particularly reknowned either for its abundance of animal life or the existence of endangered species, and presumably the flow of eco-tourists into the region diminished during the Afghan War. Chitral is, however, reknowned for the quality and abundance of its opium poppy, which was assiduously cultivated by the mujahideen. It was also a primary staging area for smuggling arms into Afghanistan.

Around the same time that the WWF established its Pakistan parks, followers of the Aga Khan began pouring into Chitral, and the nearby regions of Gilgit and Hunza, also adjacent to Indian Kashmir. There, they have formed alliances with the British-steered Kashmiri independence movement, and are reportedly working on establishing an independent Ismaili State carved out of Pakistan.

Afghansi groups: the Peshawar Seven

by Adam K. East

Most of the Islamic "fundamentalist" parties that were the beneficiaries of the aid for the Afghan War against the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan, were actually in existence years before the Red Army marched across the Oxus River.

The better educated of these leaders received their Islamist training at the Al-Azhar University in Cairo, where they were imbued with the idea of "Pan-Islamicism," as opposed to the concept of the nation-state. In the 1970s, these Islamic parties were in the opposition. But in 1973, violent destabilizing operations began in Afghanistan, after President Daud ousted his cousin King Zahir Shah. As a Pushtun nationalist, Daud wanted the detachment from Pakistan of the North West Frontier Province, which the British had cut off from Afghanistan in 1893.

To counter the pro-Pushtunistan activities coming from Kabul, the Pakistan government, then under Prime Minister

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, sought the help of the Afghan "Islamist" opponents of Daud, who accepted the British-drawn Durand Line dividing Pakistan and Afghanistan. With funding provided from Pakistan, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Rabbani Khalis, Ahmad Shah Masood, and others led several "uprisings" in various parts of the country in 1974. The uprisings failed, and were followed by a brutal government crackdown, forcing many of the groups to flee to Pakistan.

In Pakistan, Bhutto allowed them to open up offices, and some were also provided military training by the Pakistani Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI). Saudi Arabia also provided funding for the groups.

Following the communist coup in 1978, the Peshawar-based groups were largely ignored, and found themselves in total disarray, until the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. At this time, Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq handpicked the so-called "Peshawar Seven" groups—known by most Afghans as the "gang of seven"—who had served Pakistani interests in the past as the primary beneficiaries of funding and arms, to wage the war against the Soviet Union. Nationalist and other anti-communist leaders were deliberately ignored and sometimes even threatened with open hositility, in favor of Hekmatyar et al.

Here is a summary of the history and activities of the original "gang of seven":

1. **Hezb-i-Islami (Party of Islam).** Led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who was affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood since the 1970s. As a student of engineering in Kabul University, he led most of the demonstrations in Kabul from 1967 to 1972. He himself was a Pushtun, and most of Hekmatyar's followers belonged to this ethnic group, the biggest in Afghanistan. Since he lacked a classical Islamic education and opposed the traditional clergy, the *ulama* did not trust Hekmatyar. During the war, Hekmatyar's gang was responsible for the assassinations of a few Afghan nationalist figures in Peshawar.

Hekmatyar was strongly backed by Pakistan and also heavily funded by Saudi Arabia. Some of his income came from the poppy-growing regions in the south of the country, parts of which were under his control. (Heroin was vitually unknown to the region until 1979, when modern western laboratories were introduced to the area and farmers were encouraged to grow the cash crop, instead of wheat.)

Hekmatyar presently has a small army situated northwest of Kabul, but is no longer a major powerbroker, his operations having been superseded by the Taliban ("religious students"), a group which now controls two-thirds of the country.

2. **Jamiat-i-Islami (Islamic Society).** Led by Burhanuddin Rabbani, a former professor and theologian at Kabul University, whose party consists primarily of ethnic Tajiks from the north of the country. His group is also dominated by Pan-Islamists and members of the Ikhwan. Rabbani, of Sufi Naqshbandi background, is a graduate of Al-Aznar University.

Rabbani is currently President of Afghanistan, although his term expired late last year. Ahmad Shah Masood, also of Tajik background, is defense minister. Masood attended the French school in Kabul, and French aid agencies, particularly Doctors Without Borders, almost exclusively helped Masood's group. French propaganda also helped make Masood a household name in the West. Current backers of the Kabul government are Russia, Iran, and India.

3. **Itehad Islami (Islamic Unity).** Islamic Unity is led by former university professor Abdul Rasul Sayaf, who received most of his support from radical elements in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and other Muslim countries. Sayaf converted to Saudi Wahabism at the onset of the war. The "University of Dawa and Jihad" was founded by Sayaf in 1985, in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. Sometimes referred to as the "Islamic Sandhurst," the university provides training for Islamic militants. In spring 1995, the university came under investigation by Pakistan authorities and the U.S. FBI, according to the Pakistan press, for reports that it was training Afghansi terrorists showing up in Asia and North Africa. Based in Kabul, Sayaf is still funded by Saudi Arabia.

4. **Hezbi-Islami (Party of Islam).** Led by Maulavi Younas Khalis, an Islamic scholar, former teacher, and journalist. Originally with Hekmatyar, Khalis, being a traditional Islamist, split from the former in 1979. Khalis's group, primarily led by Haji Din Mohammad, led the military actions against the Soviet Army. Its major military commanders were: Abdul Haq, Jalaludin Haqani, Abdul Qadir, Qazi Amin Wardak, and Mullah Malang. With his group now barely in existence, Khalis is entirely removed from the political arena.

5. **Mahaz-i-Milli Islam (National Islamic Front of Afghanistan).** The National Islamic Front is led by Pir Sayed Ahmad Gilani, leader of the powerful Qadiri Sufi sect. The group used to be strong in the Nangarhar province and surrounding areas.

Gilani, who prior to the war was the representative in Kabul of the French auto company Peugeot, is a strong royalist. He was also associated with Lord Bethell of the London-based Radio Free Kabul. Gilani is now an insignificant figure in the overall political configuration.

6. **Jabha-i-Nijat-Milli (Afghan National Liberation Front).** The Liberation Front is led by Sibgratullah Mojadidi, a religious leader from Kabul and royalist. Although his party had no significant military command, Mojadidi was frequently chosen as a compromise leader, and was the first interim President of Afghanistan following the collapse of the communist regime in 1992.

7. **Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami (Islamic Revolutionary Forces).** Led by clergyman Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, whose party's membership was derived from intellectuals. He is presently based in Peshawar.

Afghansi terrorism around the world

Only days after the inauguration of President Clinton in 1993, a wave of terrorism erupted from Argentina to the Philippines, at the hands of a global pool of assassins, manipulated through ideology or greed, whose deadly skills were honed on the battlefields and training grounds of the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan, under British and Anglophile sponsorship. The following chronology reflects either the direct actions of these mercenaries or derivatives of the environment created by their actions.

1. Turkey: Jan. 24, 1993, Ankara, murder of *Cumhuriyet* investigative journalist Ugur Mumcu, by car-bombing, claimed by two previously unknown Islamicist groups. He was an expert on Ali Agca's 1981 assassination attempt on the pope; at the time of his death, he was investigating the Kurdish Workers Party's (PKK) links to the CIA.

2. Virginia: Jan. 25, 1993, Langley, murder of two CIA officials outside of CIA headquarters allegedly by Mir Aimal Kansi, a Pakistani involved in Afghanistan.

3. New York City: Feb. 26, 1993, World Trade Center car-bombing, six killed. Charged in the bombing are Sheikh Abdel Rahman, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, and other veterans of Afghanistan.

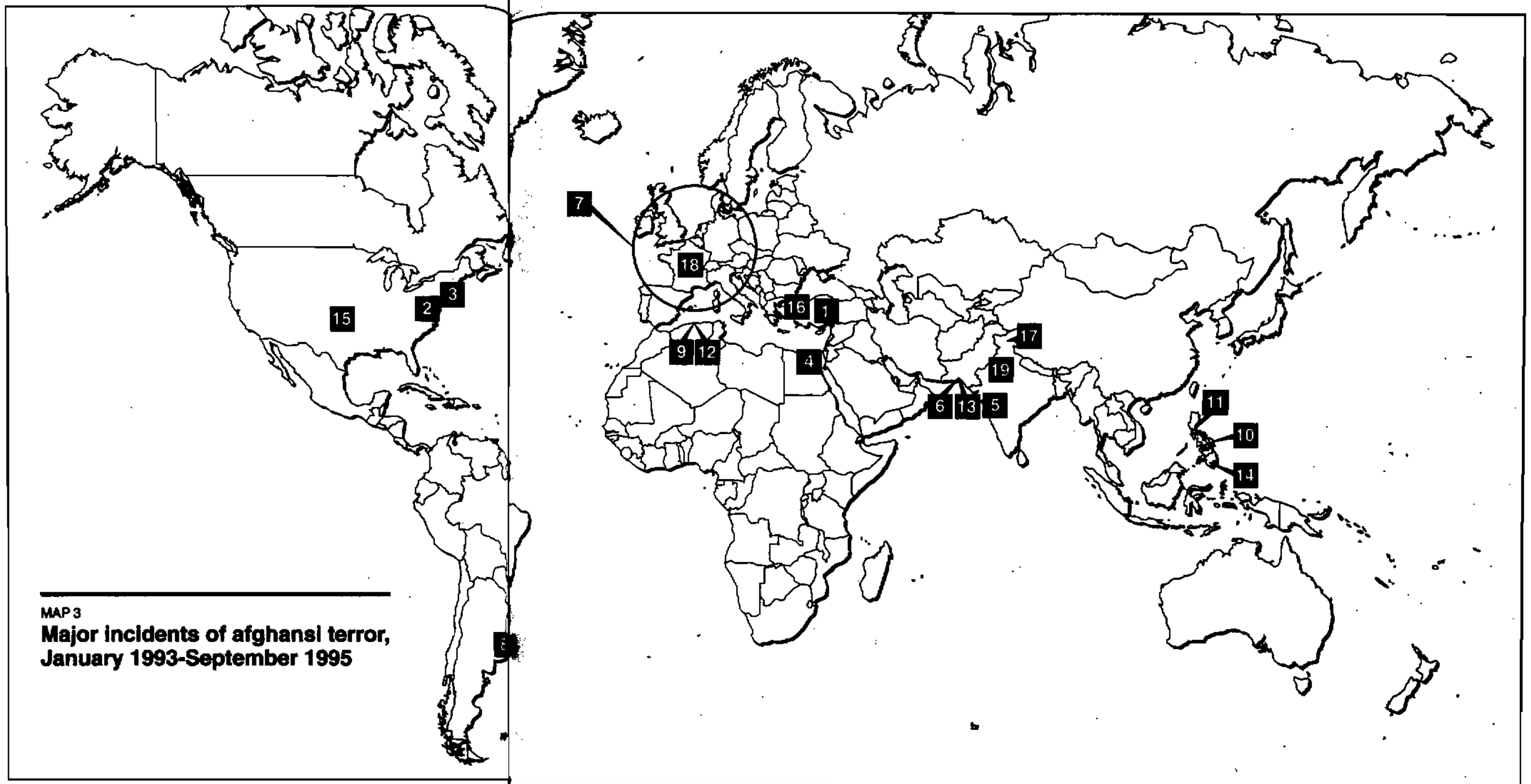
4. Egypt: Feb. 26, 1993, Cairo, bombing of a coffee shop kills two foreigners, 20 injured. Interior Ministry claims the bombing was done by El Gamma el Islamiya, the "Islamic Group."

5. India: March 12, 1993, Bombay, commercial district car-bombings, over 200 killed. Police arrest two people, one an Indian and another holding forged passports. Iranian Yakub Momin, alias Memon, reportedly head of the Hezbollah, flees to Dubai. Interpol supplies clues showing that the explosive used was very similar to that used in the World Trade Center bombing.

6. Pakistan: March 24, 1993, Karachi, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's home is destroyed, along with her personal papers and records. Bhutto blames Ramzi Ahmed Yousef.

7. Western Europe: June 24, 1993, Turkish embassies, missions, and businesses in 29 European cities are simultaneously attacked, with some offices briefly occupied and hostages taken. Attributed to the PKK.

8. Argentina: July 18, 1994, Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest Jewish organization, the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association, is car-bombed, killing over 100 and wounding 344.



MAP 3
Major incidents of afghansi terror, January 1993-September 1995

9. Algeria: Sept. 21, 1993, Algiers, first Armed Islamic Group (GIA) assassination of foreigners—two Frenchmen.

10. Philippines: Dec. 11, 1994, Cebu, one Japanese citizen is killed in bombing of PAL airline en route to Tokyo, following takeoff from Cebu airport. Attributed to Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, with logistical support from Abu Sayyaf.

11. Philippines: Jan. 6, 1995, Manila, authorities raid apartment of alleged World Trade Center bomber Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, under suspicion of plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II, finding computer records of planned bombings and materials for four bombs. Apartment is 300 yards from Papal Nunciature, where pope stayed.

12. Algeria: Jan. 30, 1995, Algiers, GIA car-bombing outside police station kills 42, injures 286.

13. Pakistan: March 8, 1995, Karachi, two employees of U.S. consulate are murdered.

14. Philippines: April 4, 1995, Ipil, Mindanao, 200-man simultaneous land and sea raid, the worst incident in Mindanao in 20 years, results in 72 killed, 67 wounded; 37 people taken hostage as human shields. Attributed to Abu Sayyaf, later claimed by previously unknown "Islamic Command Council" of Moro National Liberation Front.

15. Oklahoma City: April 19, 1995, car bombing of U.S. Federal Building, 168 killed. On the same day in New York City, alleged WTC bomber Ramzi Ahmed Yousef is arraigned.

16. Turkey: April 20, 1995, Istanbul, police detain 21 people suspected of plotting to kill Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, then on a visit to the United States. Police also reportedly seize a hand-drawn map of Ciller's residence and "intelligence reports." Suspects are members of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front.

17. India: May 11, 1995, Jammu Kashmir, the Charar-e-Sharif Sufi shrine is burnt down by the Indian Army, following the operations of a group of Afghansi, led by Mast Gul, and members of the Harkat-ul-Ansar, which is based in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

18. Paris: July 19, 1995, Abdelbaki Sahraoui, an 80-year-old Imam and one of the founders of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), is assassinated by GIA. Sahraoui was known as a moderate spokesman for reconciliation.

July 25, 1995, GIA bombing at the RER St. Michel Metro station.

Aug. 17, 1995, GIA bombing of Metro station Place de l'Etoile.

Aug. 26, 1995, failed GIA bombing of Paris-to-Lyons high-speed TGV train.

Sept. 3-4, 1995, bomb attempt against the Richard Lenoir Marketplace, followed by bomb attempt at a market in 15th Arrondissement on Sept. 4.

19. India: Sept. 3, 1995, Chandigarh, Punjab, Chief Minister Beant Singh slain by a human-suicide bomb, together with several bodyguards and aides. Claimed by Babbar Khalsa, a Sikh separatist group.

The GIA: afghansi out of theater

Name of group: Groupe Islamique Armé (GIA: Armed Islamic Group).

Headquarters: The GIA has no official headquarters, but its various components are concentrated in Algiers, Algeria.

Other major offices, locations: Publications often produced in Pakistan, Sweden, and Poland, are printed in London. It has a small cell in Belgium. Its cell in London has been designated by Front Islamique du Salut (FIS: Islamic Salvation Front) representative Abou Oussama in Belgium, as the "branch of the GIA ultras." GIA members have received political asylum in Great Britain through rapid court procedures.

Founded: June 1992.

Location of operations, areas active: Algeria, especially capital Algiers, where 60-65% of their cadres operate; Boumerdes-Blida region; Bel-Abbes, Tiaret, Tlemcen; France.

Major terrorist actions:

- Assassination of President Mohamed Boudiaf, on June 29, 1992, attributed to "Islamists" but widely believed to be the work of "mafia" elements within counterintelligence/military security.
- Bomb in Algiers airport, Aug. 26, 1992.
- Assassination of economist, strategic think-tanker, former minister of education Djillali Lyabes, in Algiers on March 16, 1993.
- Assassination of Dr. Laadi Flici, former independent political candidate, poet, doctor, in Casbah on March 17, 1993.
- Assassination of Tahar Djaout, journalist and writer, in Algiers, on May 26, 1993.
- Assassination by knifing of Mahfoud Boucebsi, renowned psychiatrist in Algiers, on June 14, 1993.
- Throat cut of Muhamed Boukhobza, sociologist, in Algiers, on June 22, 1993.
- Assassination of former prime minister and ex-chief of military security Kasdi Merbah, who was trying to mediate contacts between Islamists and the government, in Algiers, on Aug. 21, 1993.
- First GIA assassination of foreigners, two French geometers, on Sept. 21, 1993.
- Throat cut of Youssef Sebti, poet, in Algiers, on Dec. 28, 1993.
- Killings of 12 Christian Croatian and Bosnian workers in December 1993.
- Assassination of singer Cheb Hasni in Oran on Sept. 29, 1994.
- Bomb at cemetery in Mostaganem, on Nov. 1, 1994, attributed to GIA, but reportedly the work of "the eradicators," the hard-liners inside the Algerian military who promote the eradication of all Islamists.
- Air France airliner hijacking, in Marseilles, France, on Dec. 26, 1994.
- Killings of priests from the Order of the White Fathers, three French and one Belgian, in Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria, on Dec. 27, 1994.
- Assassination of Algerian football federation president Rashid Haraigue in Algiers on Jan. 22, 1995.
- Car-bomb outside police station, killing 42 and injuring 286 in Algiers on Jan. 30, 1995.
- Assassination of Sheik Abdelbaki Sahraoui, 85-year-old imam, co-founder of FIS, moderate, in Paris, on July 11, 1995.
- Bomb at a Paris Metro station, on July 25, 1995, followed by another bombing at a Metro station on Aug. 17.
- Failed bombing attempt against Paris-Lyons train on Aug. 26, 1995.
- Bomb attempt against a Paris marketplace on Sept. 3, 1995.

Trademark terror signatures: Individual murders usually by throat-slitting and/or beheading; heads are often found in a location other than where the body is; shooting in the head. Mass terrorist attacks are usually done by bombing, using explosives of the type also used by military.

Leaders' names and aliases:

Mustapha Bouyali, early leader, shot by security forces, early 1987. Was the first to establish "Islamist" armed groups, in 1982. Was known as a "Robin Hood," who recruited impoverished youth for spectacular actions.

Mohamed Les Veillets, originally linked to FIS, founded self-defense groups. After 1992, joined GIA, becoming commando leader.

Mourad Sid Ahmed, alias Djafaar al-Afghani, first leader; afghansi; shot in Algiers by Algerian security, with nine others, Feb. 26, 1994.

Abdel Haq Layada, first "emir" of GIA, commanding officer of Djafaar al-Afghani, condemned to death.

Mansouri Melliane, leader of autonomous group which merged with Mouvement Islamique Armé (MIA: Armed Islamic Group) to become GIA; sentenced to death and executed.

Dr. Abou Ahmad Bouamra, member of "death phalange" contingent.

Sayah Attia, GIA leader, killed.

Ahmed Abou Abdallah, Sherif Ghousmi, head of the "juridical commission" of the GIA, and of the "death phalange," made up of afghansi veterans and responsible for executions in the Algiers region. Ghousmi then became head of GIA after the death of Mourad Sid Ahmed in February 1994; known as an afghansi, but reportedly only 26 years old, he was killed by security forces on Sept. 26, 1994.

Si Abdallah, alias Abou Meriem, cadre, killed September 1994.

Ali Kouider Benyahia, alias Sheik Boualem, cadre, killed September 1994.

Djamel Zitouni, alias Abou Abderrahmane Amine, became head of GIA in 1994, took over direction of the "death phalange" from Ghousmi, when the latter became head of the GIA as a whole. He is 26 years old.

El Wed, alias "the Pakistani," co-founder of GIA, believed killed in Serkadji prison massacre, in January 1995.

Abdul Abdallah Yahia, leader of cell which organized Air France hijacking, killed during storming of plane.

Sheik Abdennacer, arrested with Abou Houdhaifa Ahmed Ezzaoui in March 1995 in Belgium, along with eight others suspected of being part of a Belgian GIA cell. Formerly in the Armée Islamique du Salut (AIS: Islamic Salvation Army), he split and joined the GIA in 1994, after the FIS actively promoted dialogue.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

Al-Ansar (The Supporters), a weekly Arabic newsletter, mailing address: Box 3027, 13603 Hanninge, Sweden. Despite the Swedish address, the newsletter is printed in London. Also reportedly published in Poland, where it has a post office box.

Mouvement Islamique Armé (MIA: Islamic Armed Movement), joined with GIA in 1993, has no independent existence now.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology:

- Anti-foreigner: In October 1993 the GIA issued warnings to foreigners to leave Algeria or be killed. Since the outbreak of violence in 1992, eighty-four foreigners have been killed, of whom 30 were French.

In January 1995, ultimata were issued to the embassies of Germany, France, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, among others, threatening them unless they closed shop.

Terrorist actions carried out on French soil have been justified by the GIA as acts of reprisal against the French government, for its economic, military, and political support of the Algerian government.

- Anti-Christian: The front-page headlines of *Al-Ansar*, April, 27, 1995, give a perfect image of the "clash of civilizations" and the fight between religions which the GIA promotes: "The 'Christian' government of the Philippines carries out annihilation operations against Arab migrants"; "The Crusaders' missionary campaigns continue in the Muslim areas of Central Asia," etc.
- Anti-Jewish: The same issue of *Al-Ansar* features anti-Semitic propaganda in its front-page headlines: "Rabin, the pig, says that the goal behind the new satellite is to help 'Jewish' intelligence detect Muslim movements."

The editorial of the same issue is dedicated to the attack on Rabin's government and the Jews, "the descendants of pigs and apes." The Jews, the editorial reads, "have managed to survive and expand their territories, through treachery, expansion and oppression. They want to complete their schemes for a greater Israel 'from the Nile to the Euphrates.' "

- Anti-women: In May 1994, the GIA issued an edict, signed by Abu Abdallah Ahmed, saying that any woman married to an "atheist" must leave him or be killed. Furthermore, any woman who married any government official was sentenced to death. Any woman who refused the GIA's practice of "marriage of pleasure" was sentenced to death. Muslim moral codes regarding women are systematically trampled on by the GIA, which has frequently killed women wearing the veil.
- Anti-moderate: Leading targets have been members of the FIS, especially those actively engaged in probes and negotiations with the U.S. administration, as well as with other moderate opposition groups, to end the civil war and return to democracy. In November 1993, the GIA rejected "all dialogue, any truce and any reconciliation" with government forces. The GIA claimed responsibility for assassinating those favorable to dialogue, in a letter to major Algerian newspapers in 1994.

In July 1995, Sheik Abdelbaki Sahraoui, a founding member of the FIS and a moderate, was assassinated in a Paris mosque. The GIA issued communiqué 37, signed by Abou Abderrahmane Amie, days earlier, threatening that it would kill him, as well as six other FIS leaders in Europe, including Germany-based Rebah Kebir. They were "sentenced" for having sought a negotiated solution to the crisis. (The authenticity of communiqué 37 was questioned widely in the French and Arabic press, which suggested it could have been issued by the Algerian military security, which was considered possibly the author of the murder as well.)

- Anti-government, anti-technology: *Al-Ansar* (No. 94) contains reports of killing of civilians, men and women, and sabotage of infrastructure and industry: 1. "the Death Brigades in the Capital Algier carried out an operation against the 'doomed' Al-Hadji" (a woman, professor of civil engineering in the College of Harrash). She was immediately killed and her husband seriously injured. 2. "The Signers-with-Blood Brigade set off a car bomb in a residential area where prominent military officers and their families live." (A dozen people were killed, none of them was a military officer.) 3. "Member of a GIA brigade in Constantine kidnapped a grocer who was known for his loyalty to the tyrants [the regime]. After a brief interrogation he was beheaded by the mujahideen according to God's *Sharia*." 4. "Three agents of the regime were kidnapped and beheaded by the mujahideen in Belabbas." 5. "The sabotage and destruction units bombed and destroyed a major gypsum plant 20 kilometers to the south of Wahran."
- Death cult: The cited issue of the GIA publication *Al-Ansar* documents the ideas of some sheikhs who back the

GIA. The sheikhs try to justify the satanic murders of women and children, using Islam and the holy Qur'an as an ideological base. One of those is based in London, Sheikh Abu Qatadeh Al Falastini (see below).

A sampling of the newsletter's satanic expressions includes: "Death Brigades"; "Signers-with-Blood Brigades"; "Hang the last infidel ruler from the intestines of the last [Christian] priest!"; "this spirit is enriched with the love of death"; "my dear brothers . . . mutilated corpses . . . skulls . . . terrorism, how beautiful these words are!"; "no doubt that the crack of bullets and the glistening of knives are the best cure for the ill chests"; "the four knights [hijackers of the Air France jet] wrote with their blood in Marseille airport the message that nations cannot be built but with corpses, and glory with blood, states with bones and skulls, and that the greatest nations in history have been the nations that mastered the death industry"; "blood and corpses create glory . . . and death creates life."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians:

- Controllers:

Securité Militaire (SM: Algerian military intelligence): Since 1993 at least, it has become a commonplace in the French and other European press, to identify the GIA as "infiltrated" by the Algerian military intelligence. FIS reports have repeatedly pointed to manipulation of the GIA by the SM. *Le Monde* in January 1995 reported that Algerian police had themselves claimed to have infiltrated the GIA. In 1995, France took political action.

According to a report in *Le Canard Enchainé* of Sept. 29, 1995, the French Interior Minister Jean Louis Debré ordered French police to break contacts with Algerian intelligence services, because "a team of the Algerian military security is suspected, according to Debré, of having manipulated the Islamist authors of one or two bombings committed in Paris."

In the month prior to the Paris Metro bombing, the Algerian newspaper *La Tribune* warned that terrorists would soon "carry out bomb attacks in Paris to punish the French government."

Eradicators: The group inside Algerian military intelligence (SM) known to manipulate the GIA is the group of "eradicators," the hard-liners who promote the eradication of all Islamists. Among them are the following:

Gen. Mohammed Lamari, Army chief of staff since July 1993.

Abderahmane Meziane-Cherif, former interior minister.

Maj. Gen. Khaled Nezzar, former defense minister; former officer of French Army.

Col. Selim Saadi, interior minister since September 1993.

Maj. Gen. Mohamed Tawfik Mediene, chief of Army intelligence.

Maj. Gen. Mohamed Touati, adviser to defense minister.

Gen. Mohamed El Moktar Boutamine, commander of air forces since September 1990.

Gen. Bennabes Gheziel, chief of defense and security for the presidency, commander of police since June 1987.

Maj. Gen. Larbi Belkhair, interior minister (1991-92).

- Mentors/theoreticians:

Sheikh Abu Qatadeh Al Falastini, Salah Abu Ishaq, Omar Abdulhakim, and Abu Abdullah Almuhajir are listed as editors of *Al-Ansar*, issued in London.

Sheikh Abu Qatadeh Al Falastini ("the Palestinian") lived in Peshawar, Pakistan on the Afghani border until 1992, then moved to London, where he was given political asylum very quickly. Abu Musaab, Al Suri ("the Syrian"), married a Spanish woman to obtain a Spanish passport, and travels regularly between Sweden and London. Abdelkarim Denesh, who is a distributor of *Al Ansar* in Sweden and London, is an Algerian citizen, with regular passport, and permanent residence permit in Sweden. Denesh, who is sought by French authorities for the Paris Metro bombing, was engaged in Afghan "relief" operations before becoming active on the Algerian scene. Involved in shady financial operations, he reportedly received a $70,000 check from London.

Abu Qatadeh, according to *Al Hayat* (Kamil Al Tawil, London, Aug. 22), was accused, together with Abu Musaab, by the FIS of "issuing *fatwas* [religious decrees] for the notorious Islamic Armed Group (GIA) of Algeria according to which he considered the killing of the wives and daughters of Algerian soldiers, police and security personnel as a legal act according to Islamic *Sharia*."

In an interview with *Al Hayat*, Abu Qatadeh confirmed having relations to the GIA and writing articles in *Al-Ansar*, but denied being the "theorist" of the group. "I did not issue these *fatwas* before they were announced by the leaders of the GIA," he said. He attacked the FIS and rejected the negotiations carried out by FIS with the regime. "They [FIS] should not deal with this regime. The rulers are apostates, and killing them is the only solution," he asserted.

Abu Qatadeh approved the killing of Christian priests on missions in Algeria. He also defends the killing of Western citizens residing in Algeria by the GIA, because "Algeria is a battlefield and the GIA warned all the foreigners to leave."

Abu Qatadeh writes "lectures" for *Al-Ansar* every week, in which he explains "why *jihad*, in the form adopted by the GIA, accords with the teaching of true Islam." He attacks moderate Muslim leaders and the FIS, which he considers as a "group of infidels because they adopted 'democratic dialogue' with secular groups, which is a form of atheism." He also attacks Hassan Al-Turabi of Sudan, and the Sheikh of Al-Azhar University in Cairo. Abu Qatadeh accuses those "so-called thinkers of being the biggest barrier in the way of the *Umma*'s greatness," adding that "there will be no salvation for the *Umma* unless we bear the slogan: Hang the last infidel ruler from the intestines of the last [Christian] priest." He concludes that the "only weapon we [Muslims] have to face the modern machinery of the enemy is *jihad*, the continuation of *jihad* and 'love of death.' "

Omar Leulmi, issued a *fatwa* justifying the execution of intellectuals.

Omar Abdulhakim, who appears to be the biggest enemy of the FIS, argues in *Al-Ansar* (No. 94) that today's FIS is nothing but a perversion of the original, the real mujahideen movement which started in 1993 after the leaders of FIS were arrested. He brings out documents upon which the Islamic Salvation Army was founded. Through these documents he claims that the true *jihad* is the one being presently carried out by the GIA.

Current number of cadres: Number of cadres estimated at upwards of 2,500. From 400 to 1,000 afghansi are reported to have been involved at some time.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Press reports refer to the Italian mafia in Sicily and Naples who supply weapons, legally purchased in Belgium and Switzerland from eastern European countries, which go through the Balkans to northern Italy, through Switzerland and Germany to the port of Hamburg, where they are shipped out to Algiers. Weapons are reportedly made available to the GIA by British intelligence networks.

Thumbnail historical profile: Following the December 1991 elections, which were won by the FIS, the Algerian government moved to outlaw the FIS, annul the elections, preventing the second round from taking place. The FIS, 9,000 of whose members were rounded up and jailed, maintained its commitment to the democratic process. Numerous government-instigated provocations were aimed at eliciting a violent response, which the FIS leadership rejected.

In June 1992, the first significant terror actions were organized in Algeria. These were carried out by groups composed of the following: radicalized, pro-violence youngsters who had abandoned the FIS, on grounds that violent struggle, not elections, were the correct strategy; lumpenized youth from urban slums; followers of Mustapha Bouyali.

Bouyali was active with armed groups in 1982. After his death in 1987, his followers split into two groups; one led by Abdelkader Chebouti and Said Makloufi (formerly an FIS member), which became the MIA; and another, led by Mansouri Melliane, which were autonomous, nameless groups. After the 1992 events, Melliane's group joined with Mohammed Les Veillets (formerly an FIS member, who later established self-defense groups). The merger created many armed groups which called themselves Islamic, thence the name GIA.

It was afghansi in Algeria, among them Mourad Sid Ahmed, who transformed the relatively loose groups into a terrorist organization, with a markedly anti-FIS stance. Following the death of Les Veillets, who refused to target the FIS, an uneducated youth, Abdel Haq Layada, was deployed as the GIA leader, and declared himself "commander in chief of the GIA" in January 1993. His explicit denunciation of the FIS was to become a trademark of the GIA. This occurred prior to the formation of the AIS, a regular, armed resistance force, under the FIS in early 1993.

On May 13, 1993, the GIA and MIA held a unification meeting, during which two former FIS leaders, Mohammed Said and Abdel Rezak Rajam, joined. In the course of 1993 and 1994, reportedly, numerous persons associated with the AIS split from it to join the GIA.

Following the merger of GIA and MIA, large-scale terror attacks were organized as well as targetted assassinations, in both cases hitting civilians, as well as selected government-related figures. Intellectuals, writers, journalists, persons involved in mass media, singers—anyone deemed hostile to their "cause"—was a target. It then moved to killing on the basis of guilt by association: relatives, particularly women and girls, of police or soldiers.

Following the death on Feb. 26, 1994 of the GIA leader Mourad Sid Ahmed, alias Djafaar Al-Afghani, the GIA has reportedly split into numerous "little GIAs" and a parallel atomization process has been noted in the Algerian intelligence services. In the Algerian war, it is said that "there are three kinds of Islamists: the 'honest' Islamists, the 'SM' Islamists, and the Islamists of the 'other' [foreign] intelligence services."

Afghansi-linked terror in the Philippines

by Gail Billington

Abu Sayyaf

Name of group: Abu Sayyaf.

Headquarters: Basilan Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines.

Founded: Early 1980s.

Locations of operations, areas active: Mindanao, Philippines.

Major terrorist actions:

- December 1993: Bombing of Davao Cathedral, Davao, Mindanao; eight killed, scores wounded.
- June 1994: Ambush of bus, Basilan Island, 17 killed, 43 taken hostage.
- Dec. 11, 1995: Bombing of PAL airliner, one Japanese passenger killed.
- January 1995: Assassination threat against Pope John Paul II, Manila, Philippines.
- April 4, 1995: 200-man land/sea raid on Ipil, Mindanao, 72 killed, 37 hostages. Town center, four banks razed to the ground.

Trademark terror signatures: decapitations; mutilation.

Leaders' names and aliases: Abdurajak Abubakr Janjalani, nickname "Swordbearer" or "Abu Sayyaf"; Amilhussin Jumaani; Edwin Angeles; Asmad Abdul.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

Harakat al Islamiya (Sheikh Abdel Rahman), founded in 1994 in Libya. Imam Shafie Institute, Patikul, Sulu Island. Almakdum University, Pitogo, Zamboanga City, Mindanao. Tableegh Jumaat (Association for Propagation of Islamic Faith), Marawi City, Mindanao. Gamma-at-Islamiya (Egypt).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Creation of an independent Islamic State in Mindanao, southern Philippines.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: Muammar Qaddafi, Sheikh Abdel Rahman, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, International Islamic Brigades, Afghanistan; Mohammed Jamal Khalifa (Saudi businessman), Tariq Jana (Pakistani businessman, arrested Apr. 1, 1995).

Current number of cadres: Estimated 300-350 guerrillas. Abu Sayyaf recruits, in part, by offering 7-8,000 pesos per recruit, plus firearms training.

Training background: Founder Abdulbakr Janjalani, trained in Libya, is alleged to be head of Philippines chapter of Sheikh Abdel Rahman's Harakat al Islamiya, founded in Libya in 1994. Janjalani and other leaders are members of the International Islamic Brigade, Afghanistan. Former Abu Sayyaf second-in-command Edwin Angeles, who turned himself in under Manila's amnesty program, told Philippines National Police that Abu Sayyaf had training camps in Sabah, Malaysia. In April 1995, Philippines Armed Forces Chief Gen. Enrico Enrile cited intelligence reports showing a "Caucasian, allegedly an ex-U.S. Marine" training Abu Sayyaf members.

In a September 1995 interview with the Indonesian *Forum Keadilan*, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari said of the Abu Sayyaf leadership, "They were students that received scholarships from us to study [religion] in Libya. After they completed their studies, however, they changed their mind."

Known drug connections/involvement in: April 20, 1995 arrest of 12 suspected Abu Sayyaf members in Quezon City apartment by Philippines National Bureau of Investigation, led to seizure of several high-powered firearms and drugs. Interior Minister Alunan told the *Financial Times* that arms routes go through Pakistan, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Indochina.

Known political supporters/advocates: Libya.

Known funding: International Islamic Relief Organization. Mohammad Jamal Khalifa.

Thumbnail historical profile: Abu Sayyaf's principal relationship is to the global terrorist network of alleged World Trade Center bombers Sheikh Abdel Rahman and Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the latter of whom, with Abu Sayyaf, provided unobstructed transit into and out of the Philippines over a period of years, and facilitated Yousef's bombing of the PAL airliner in December 1994 and the aborted assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II during His Holiness's January 1995 trip to Manila. Interior Secretary Rafael Alunan identified Janjalani as head of the "Philippines chapter" of Sheikh Rahman's Harakat al Islamiya network. Afghansi veteran Abdurajak Abubakr Janjalani has given his nickname "Swordbearer," or Abu Sayyaf, to the newest generation of guerrillas in the Philippines.

There are unsubstantiated reports that Abu Sayyaf leaders include children of MNLF guerrilla leaders killed in the 20-year war to create an autonomous Muslim State in resource-rich Mindanao, a guerrilla war that has claimed 50,000 lives. Allegedly, Abu Sayyaf sought to merge with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in December 1994, but the MILF's leadership rejected, on religious grounds, Abu Sayyaf's use of terrorism against civilians, especially women, children, and the elderly. One MILF official, interviewed by journalist Rigoberto Tiglao, said, "Abu Sayyaf is like those Hezbollah who resent the PLO for agreeing to a peace agreement with the Israelis."

The most spectacular battle in the guerrilla war was the April 4, 1995, two hundred-man land and sea raid on Ipil, Mindanao, attributed to Abu Sayyaf, in part, as a decoy for bringing ashore large weapons shipments, including surface-to-air missiles. Claims of responsibility flew fast and furiously following that incident, in the course of which Moro National Liberation Front leader Nur Misuari conceded that restless "lieutenants" had broken ranks and collaborated with Abu Sayyaf, which supports a claim of responsibility from a new entity, the "Islamic Command Council of the MNLF."

What the MNLF, MILF, and Abu Sayyaf have in common is combat experience in the war in Afghanistan, either personally or by training, and an overlay of political and financial ties to Libya and Saudi Arabia, in particular, and most likely, to training by British Special Forces operatives, "retired" or otherwise. One Ipil guerrilla raider was carrying a passport showing he had been in Saudi Arabia twice since 1990, and had traveled to other Islamic countries.

Abu Sayyaf's official relationship to the MNLF and MILF is ambiguous. Armed Forces of the Philippines officials have repeatedly stated that the MNLF more than "tolerates" Abu Sayyaf on Basilan Island, which both use as a base of operation. Nur Misuari's confession about renegade lieutenants, impatient with Misuari's on-again, off-again peace negotiations with Manila, support the official view. Repeatedly, officials have charged there exists a "tactical" alliance between the MILF and Abu Sayyaf, although MILF leaders deny it.

All three of the Muslim guerrilla organizations, however, benefit financially and logistically from the "Islamicization" of Mindanao and the proliferation of religious and cultural civic organizations. An example is the Tableegh Jumaat, roughly translated as the Association for the Propagation of the Islamic Faith, based in Marawi City, Mindanao; it is a civic movement that seeks to counter western influences and espouses a return to strict Islamic practices. Philippine military-intelligence sources claim Tableegh has up to 300,000 members in Mindanao. Tableegh was founded in the early 1980s by two young Muslim scholars, one Amilhussin Jumaani, at the time freshly returned from studies in Iran. Some time later in the 1980s, Jumaani split from Tableegh, and, with two others, founded the terrorist Abu Sayyaf.

The pattern of funding by Saudi businessman Khalifa shows that at least in some instances, educational, civic, and religious associations in Mindanao are fronts for laundering money into Abu Sayyaf's terrorist operations as part of the broader afghansi global terror network. Khalifa has been linked, in particular, to the Imam Shafie Institute in Patikul, Sulu Island. Press reports, citing government intelligence reports, point to Almakdum University in Pitogo, Zamboanga City, Mindanao, as the intellectual center of "fundamentalism." The university was allegedly revitalized and operated by the International Islamic Relief Organization.

Moro Islamic Liberation Front

Name of group: Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).

Other names of group: Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF).

Headquarters: A 1970s guerrilla camp, since 1985 known as HQ Camp Abubakre As-Siddique, in central Mindanao, at the border of Maguindanao and Lanao del Norte provinces, is now a fully armed community of 8,000, with two divisions and an elite National Guard, a *Sharia* court and prison, and an officer training school—the Abdul Rahman Bedis Memorial Military Academy—directed by veterans of the Afghan War with a 20-man faculty.

Other major office/outlet locations: 13 provincial camps in central Mindanao and Basilan, connected to HQ by an advanced communications system.

Founded: Break with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) began with a split of central committee in 1978, to replace Chairman Nur Misuari with Salamat Hashim; the formal break occurred in 1980. According to Misuari, the split resulted from the MNLF's calling for autonomy of Mindanao within the Philippines, but not secession, which the MILF supports.

Locations of operations, areas active: Deploys in seven central provinces of central Mindanao, range of deployment within striking distance of Gen. Santos City (focal point of a regional free-trade zone sponsored also by Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei), Davao, and Cagayan de Oro.

Major terrorist actions:

Press reports suggest that at least 100 major clashes have taken place between MILF/BIAF and government forces in the last nine years.

- December 1994, armed clash after government forces challenged MILF militia's private "protection" agreement with a South Korean firm, building a $81 million irrigation project in North Cotabato province; 18 government soldiers killed. In February 1995, MILF and government officials signed a "settlement."

Leaders' names and aliases: Ullama and chairman, Salamat Hashim; vice chairman of political affairs, Ghazali Jaafar; vice chairman of military affairs and chief of staff of camp, Abubakre Murad; deputy chief of staff, Sammy al-Mansur Gambar; vice chairman of internal affairs, Alim Mimbantos; "Commander Ronnie," a.k.a. Mohammad Manalos.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: (See below, section on training background.)

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Secession of Mindanao from the Philippines. Creation of an Islamic State in Mindanao, southern Philippines.

Current numbers of cadres: MILF claims six divisions, totalling 120,000 men, half of whom are under arms. Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) vice chief of staff says the MILF's military wing, the BIAF, has 6,000 men under arms, but acknowledges MILF five-year plan, "Oplan" ("Zero Hour") to build a 180,000-man force by 1995. MILF's Ghazali Jaafar says they are "on schedule." AFP Brig. Gen. Renato Garcia estimates BIAF strength at 5,000 just in the three Mindanao provinces he oversees—Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, and North Cotabato.

A senior Moro National Liberation Front negotiator told the *Financial Times* in April 1995 that, if fighting resumed, the government's official figure of 6,000 "would quickly triple."

The MILF is subject to the 1992 cease-fire agreed to with the Manila government, but is not party to the ongoing peace talks.

Training background:

Ullama and Chairman Salamat Hashim trained at Cairo's Al-Azhar University, where, *Far Eastern Economic Review* journalist Rigoberto Tiglao says, he "was a classmate of many of the ullamas heading Islamic organizations, especially in Pakistan and Afghanistan." It is unconfirmed whether he participated in training in Sabah, Malaysia. He is the author of the training manual used at Camp Abubakre OTS, titled *The Bangsamoro Mujahid: His Objectives and Responsibilities*.

Vice Chairman of Political Affairs Ghazali Jaafar, political science drop-out from Cotabato City's Notre Dame University, is one of a first group of founding MNLF members, along with MNLF head Nur Misuari, who "received training from retired members of the British special forces in Malaysia in the early 1960s," journalist Tiglao reported.

Vice Chairman of Military Affairs and Chief of Staff of Camp Abubakre Murad, senior-year dropout from Notre

Dame University in Cotabato City, received two years of training in Sabah, Malaysia in the early 1970s, at the beginning of the MNLF insurgency.

Known arm suppliers/routes: National Intelligence Coordinating Agency reported in 1994 that the MILF had received a weapons shipment including hundreds of Russian-made rocket-propelled RPG-2 grenades, six 75 mm anti-aircraft guns, American-made B40 anti-tank rockets, and 81 mm mortars. An October 1994 delivery took place while government coastal patrol boats were in Leyte for the 50th anniversary celebrations of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines.

Weapons training at Camp Abubakre includes RPG-2 rocket-propelled grenade launchers, machine guns, and mortars, U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, and Russian-made double-barreled anti-aircraft guns. One instructor at the Camp Abubakre OTS said the ground-to-air Stingers came from "brothers in Afghanistan," who acquired them from American intelligence operatives during the anti-Soviet war. AFP deputy chief of staff confirms that the BIAF has Stingers.

Known funding: Believed to receive substantial funding from Islamic organizations in Pakistan, Malaysia, Middle East, Afghanistan; Chairman Salamat Hashim has made fundraising trips to these countries, perhaps among others. Vice Chairman Jaafar told journalist Tiglao, "Our friends are the Islamic organizations; they are more or less permanent, unlike government leaders who are likely to leave their posts after a few years."

MILF officials also told Tiglao that they receive a large chunk of the 2.5% tithe that Muslims in Mindanao pay to their religious institutions.

Thumbnail historical profile: The MILF is a first-generation splitoff from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the latter of which was organized in 1970 by merging two ethnic Muslim groups, the 1.2 million Tausugs led by current MNLF leader Nur Misuari, which ethnic group is concentrated largely in the Sulu Archipelago, and the 1.6 million Maguindanaos, led by Salamat Hashim, which is spread throughout central Mindanao. The split between these two groups erupted in 1978, when the majority of the MNLF central committee, as well as those based in central Mindanao, voted to oust Misuari from leadership in favor of Hasim, on the grounds that Misuari had not consulted the central committee, and for ethnic bias and nepotism—a lingering charge against Misuari. A central disagreement is that the MNLF seeks an autonomous Muslim Mindanao within the Philippines, while the MILF seeks secession of Mindanao from the Philippines, and establishment of a sovereign Islamic Mindanao.

The first generation of MILF leadership allegedly was part of the first and second generation MNLF leadership groups who received military training in Sabah, Malaysia in the 1960s and 1970s. That first, 1960s, group were allegedly trained by "retired" British SAS officers.

Today, the MILF has a well-elaborated operational structure, sophisticated communications, and is reportedly very well integrated into the civil and secular life of central Mindanao. Reportedly, in addition to the allegiance of the Maguindanaos, the MILF today has the support of the largest Muslim ethnic group, the 1.9 million Maranaos, traditionally a trading community that opposes militancy, but from which comes MILF Vice Chairman for Internal Affairs Alim Mimbantos; it has been successful in winning over and arming other ethnic groups, such as the Muslim Iranon tribe. The MNLF, on the other hand, according to *Far Eastern Economic Review*, is still overwhelmingly limited to the Tausugs in the Sulu archipelago.

Chairman Salamat Hashim's position as an ullama, and the MILF's constant stress on its "Islamic nature," together with the top-down organizational structure, have led to a situation in which one Mindanao-based journalist described them as follows: "In Islam, religion and State are inseparable; the MILF has emerged as the State among Muslims here. It is practically the equivalent of the Palestine Liberation Organization of Muslims in Mindanao."

The structure of the MILF is: At the top is the Jihad Executive Council, followed by a central committee, and lesser committees down to the barrio level; the second branch includes the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Force, a *Sharia* justice system, including a supreme court and prison, all based at Camp Abubakre; the third branch is its consultative assembly of 80 people, and is comprised of nominees from each of the 13 regional command organizations and appointees of the central committee. One standing committee is the Da'Wah (Islamic Call), staffed by Muslim religious leaders and charged with deepening the Islamization of recruits, members, and outreach to imams and other Muslim leaders in Mindanao.

Military structure overlaps this civic infiltration. The BIAF has a formal chain of command and 17-man general staff, within which all officers are "commanders"; the officer corps has five levels, ranging from squad commander to division commander. Chief of Staff Murad told journalist Tiglao that at any given time, half of the BIAF is a standing army, while the other half is out earning a living. Soldiers receive nine months' training; officers, two years at the OTS at Camp Abubakre.

The MILF has been excluded from ongoing peace negotiations between Manila and the MNLF. The MILF and MNLF both boycotted the Aquino government's Marawi referendum in 1989, which was run in such as way as to undermine the Tripoli accord that President Ferdinand Marcos had reached with Misuari in 1976 under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), which called for giving autonomy to 13 provinces and 9 cities with a Muslim majority, including nearly all of central Mindanao and Palawan Island.

London runs terrorism to destroy the nation-state

by Linda de Hoyos

In a classic case of the arsonist being called in to put out the fire, the British Special Air Services (SAS) arrived in New Delhi at the end of August to take charge of operations to free Western hostages being held by the Al-Faran terrorists in Kashmir. In the process, according to the Indian press, the SAS is taking in all the confidential security details concerning Kashmir, including the Indian security positions, terrorist locations, and all relevant intelligence.

Of course, the Al-Faran, an immediate offspring of the terrorist Harkat-ul-Ansar (see dossier below), is one collection center for the-far-flung afghansi networks that have been redeployed to stir up trouble on behalf of British geopolitical objectives. In this case, the objective is either to instigate a war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir (the disputed territory that has sent the two countries to war three times already), or to bring about the open secession of Kashmir from both India and Pakistan, transforming it into a British intelligence and financial enclave right at the junction of India, Pakistan, Russia, and China.

'India has to go'

British staunch encouragement of the Kashmiri separatist movements is an open secret in New Delhi. Leading mouthpieces of the British oligarchy make no bones about their desire for the disintegration of the countries of the Indian subcontinent, particularly India.

For example, on May 26, 1991, only five days after the brutal assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the *Times* of London, the premier voice for the British Foreign Office, put forward this view in an editorial entitled "Home Truths": "There are so many lessons to be learnt from sorrowing India, and most are being muttered too politely. The over-huge federation of almost 900 million people spreads across too many languages, cultures, religions, and castes. It has three times as many often incompatible and thus resentful people as the Soviet Union, which now faces the same bloody strains and ignored solutions as India. . . .

"The way forward for India, as for the Soviet Union, will be to say a great prize can go to any States and sub-States that maintain order without murders and riots. They should be allowed to disregard Delhi's corrupt licensing restrictions, run their own economic policies, and bring in as much foreign investment and as many free-market principles as they like. Maybe India's richest course from the beginning would have been to split into 100 Hongkongs."

Or take Max Madden, presumably less "colonialist" being a Member of Parliament for the Labour Party. Speaking on June 2, 1993 at a conference on Kashmir in Denmark, Madden demanded India's self-annihilation: "I've always wondered why in a world where we've seen the British Empire disintegrate, the Russian empire disintegrate, why is it that alone of the great countries of the world—let's remember, by the end of this century, India will have the greatest population in the world—why it alone should be the Union of India and its present boundaries continue forever? I think there cannot be any immunity to India to the sort of pressures that we see in the rest of the world, and it might well be that the Constitution of India may be amended, there could be a new constitutional settlement in India. . . . We all hear from Indians that they have the largest democracy in the world; many of us question that very fundamentally."

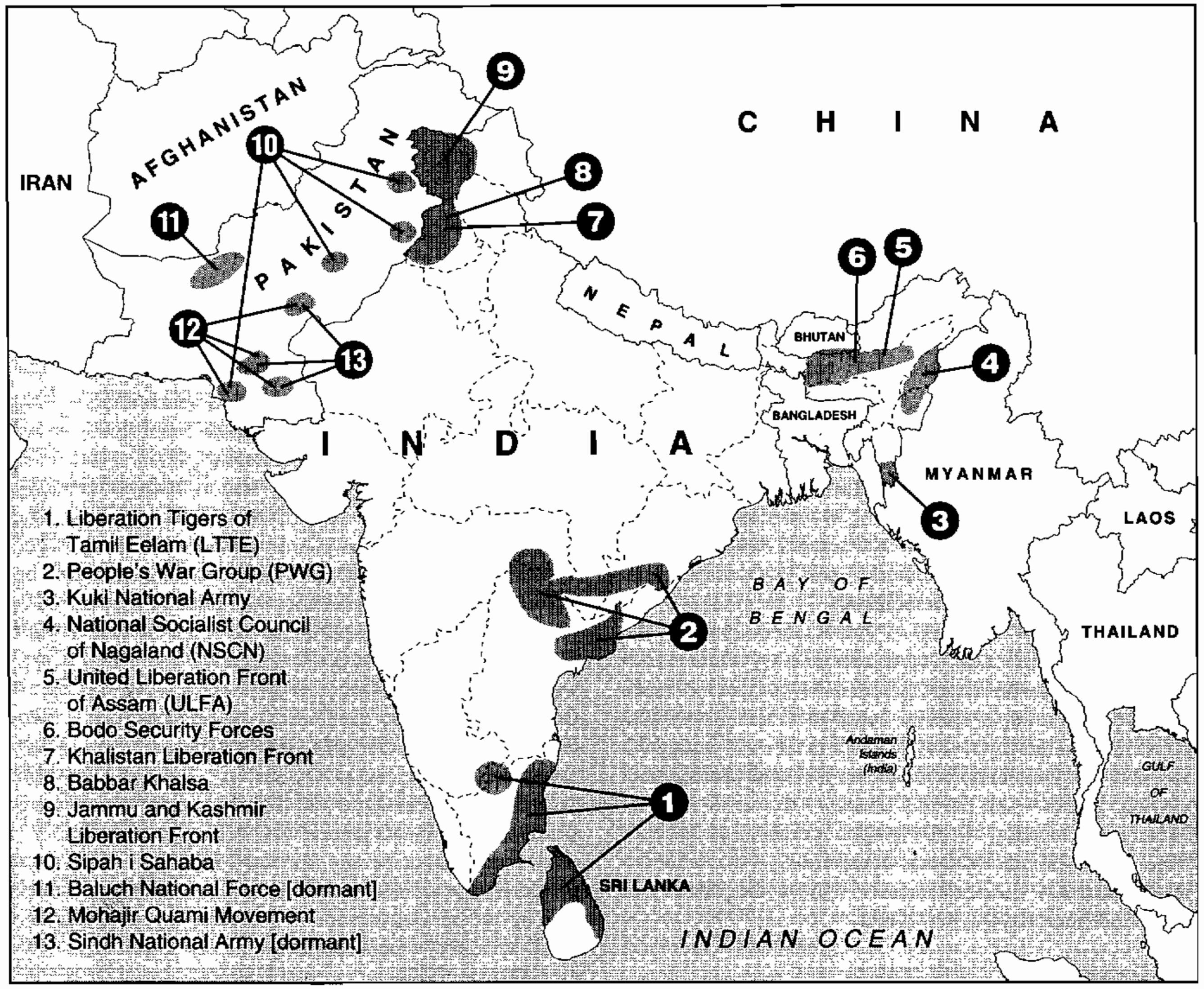
Madden suggests that the United Nations oversee the transition phase for Kashmir's "independence," a role that could be extended to the entire region: "The United Nations has a legal and moral responsibility and obligation to secure the self-determination for the people of Kashmir. It may require a period of U.N. administration of Kashmir. So be it. And it may involve the whole region. So be it."

Timebombs left behind

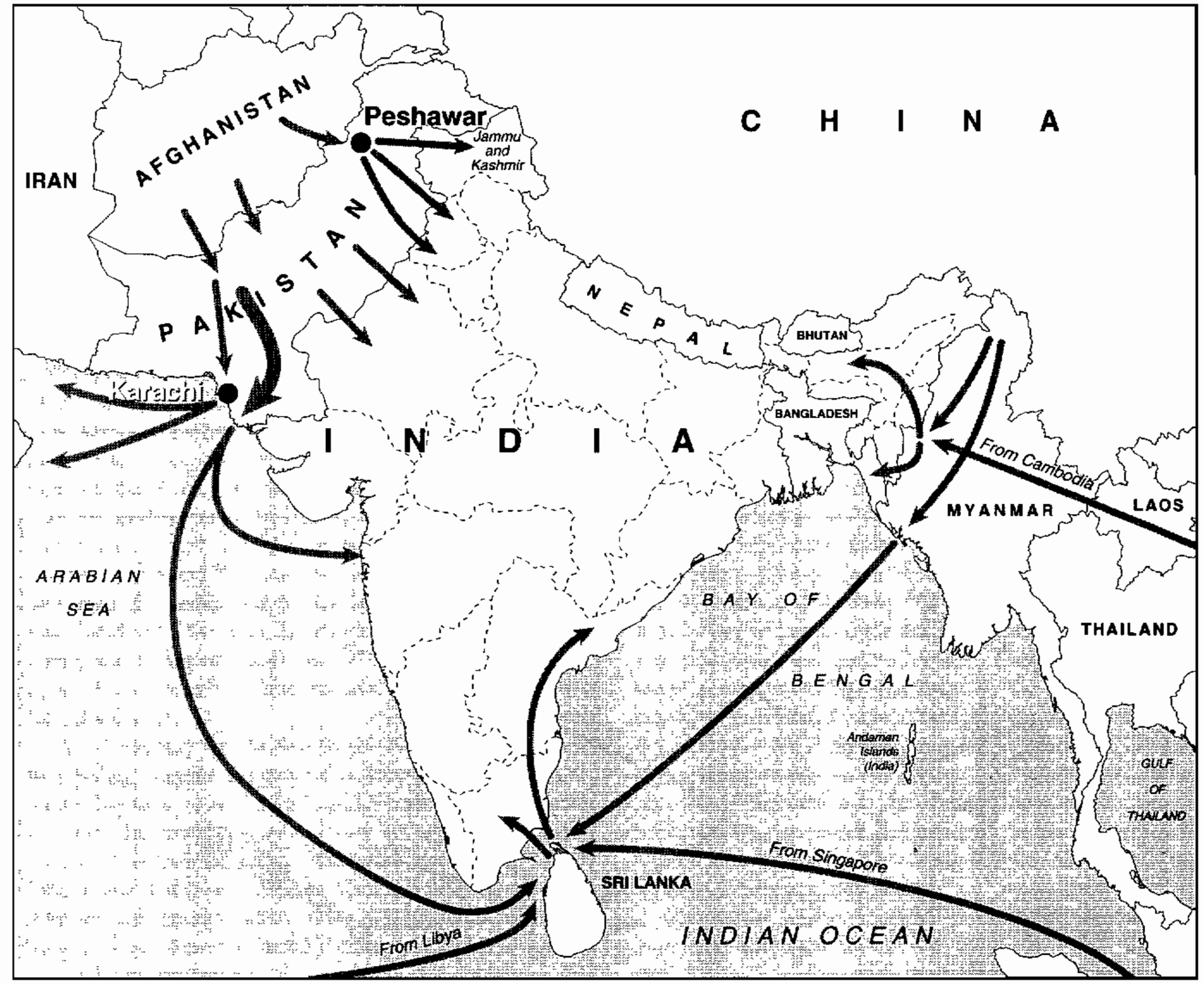
British intelligence has not only the predisposition to foment separatist and terrorist operations through the South Asia region; it also has the capabilities. All of the major conflicts in the region are explosions along the fault lines deliberately left as the legacy of direct British colonial rule:

- The Kashmir dispute arose out of the British-instigated 1947 partitioning of the Indian subcontinent to form the Muslim-majority Pakistan, the same maneuver that creat-

MAP 4
Terrorist theater of operations in South Asia



MAP 5
Weapons routes in South Asia



ed the Mohajirs, Indian Muslims who migrated to Pakistan at that time, and thus laid the basis for the ongoing conflicts in Karachi, Pakistan and the creation of the Mohajir Quam Movement (see below).

• To the south, the "Tamil problem" was foisted on Buddhist and Christian Sri Lanka, when the British brought Hindu workers over from Tamil Nadu in southern India, to work on British colonials' lucrative tea plantations. Although the British used the Tamils as virtual slaves, they also ensured that handpicked Tamils would dominate the colonial bureaucracy. At the point of independence for Sri Lanka, the British-revived Buddhist chauvinists demanded an enemy, and the enemy was the Tamils, not the British. Thus, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE, or Tamil Tigers, see below), are the product of a conflict induced by British colonialism.

• In Northeast India, the cauldron of contending ethnic entities—all mixed up together in the drugs-for-arms trafficking—stems directly from the British division of Bengal, which led finally to the creation of Bangladesh, and a strict colonial policy of apartheid between "tribals" and "non-tribals."

Headquarters: London

Is it any surprise, then, that many of the leaders of the insurgent operations against the nations of South Asia, are found at headquarters in *London?* Such leaders enjoy British intelligence's active and public protection, as the record shows.

In 1991, for instance, British judge Popplewell revoked the deportation order of Khalistani campaigner Karamjit Singh Chahal, charged with terrorism in India. Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have also taken up Chahal's case for asylum.

More recently, Britain turned down a request from Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in August to extradict Mohajir Quam Movement leader Altaf Hussein, headquartered in London. "When Altaf sits in London and he gives a call for a strike [in Karachi] and his militants enforce that strike and kill 30 innocent people a day, I think the British government has a moral responsiblity to restrain him," Prime Minister Bhutto said. British intelligence doesn't see it that way. In fact, a British Foreign Office spokesman declared that Britain was not aware of any evidence of Hussein's involvement in "terrorism" in Pakistan.

Drug traffickers are also favored. In April 1995, the notorious Iqbal Mohammad Memon, reputed to be a drug-traffick financier, was arrested by Interpol in London. Five months later, Memon walked out of a London court a free man, India's request for his extradiction denied.

As the reports and dossiers that follow demonstrate, these cases are not aberrational, but consistent with British geopolitical aims. As the interview with Lord Avebury (see below) shows, British intelligence has at its command an entire array of hundreds of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to function as the propagandistic and often financial support for the hard-core terrorists and insurgencies. On the ground level, such agencies as Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature) provides the "animal sanctuaries" for guerrilla-terrorist protection in India and Sri Lanka, in particular. Unless counterinsurgency efforts begin to focus on this reality, the erosion of the nation-states of South Asia will continue, at its currently increasing tempo.

Lord Avebury: human rights for the raj

by Joseph Brewda

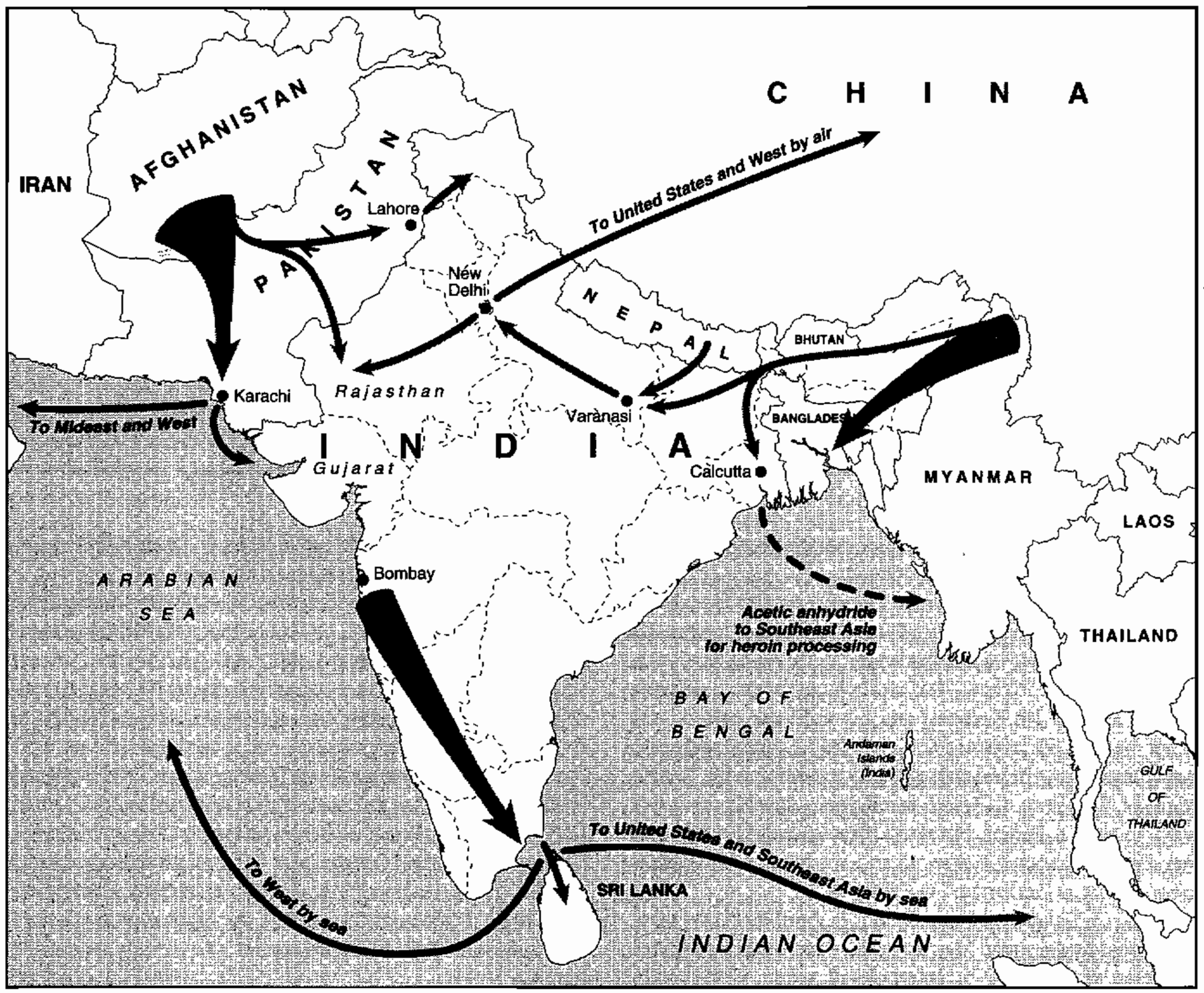
India is encircled by religious, ethnic, and tribal-based insurgencies, all of which find a haven in London. Their most vociferous public advocate is Lord Avebury (Eric Lubbock), the chairman of the British Parliament's All Party Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights.

Based on his family ties, Lord Avebury is well suited for this game. On his mother's side, he is descended from the Stanley family, which played a key role in the British foreign policy establishment during the nineteenth century. One of his ancestors was a viceroy of India. His cousin, Lord Stanley, was colonial secretary during World War II.

In addition to his "human rights" concerns, Lord Avebury has been one of the leading British advocates of reducing "world overpopulation." But unlike many of his colleagues, he is optimistic on that score. In his guest foreword to the 1979 *Global Signposts to the 21st Century,* Lord Avebury wrote, "Clearly world population is not actually going to reach 11 billion by the late-twenty-first century, as it would do arithmetically if replacement fertility is attained by 2020. Mass starvation in parts of Latin America, Africa, and Asia will have restored the balance."

In 1976, Lord Avebury formed the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group to pursue these Malthusian aims. Around the same time, he converted to Buddhism.

MAP 6
Drug routes in South Asia



Lord Avebury's liberation movements

There is no formal consistency in the kind of movements championed by Lord Avebury and his self-proclaimed human rights crusaders, which can be expected, because bloody, continuing conflict, and not the victory of any one side, is his object. A survey of his concerns and assets in the Indian subcontinent and internationally, indicates this to be the case.

Kashmir: The British-orchestrated drive for an independent Kashmir is a deadly threat to both Pakistan and India. If Kashmir were to become independent, Pakistan's survival as a nation-state would be threatened, while India would be seriously weakened, especially through the impetus it would give to active and now-dormant separatist movements.

The Kashmir independence movement is centered in London and, secondarily, Washington. Its main organizations are the World Kashmir Freedom movement, headquartered in London and led by Dr. Ayyub Thukar; the Kashmiri American Council, the U.S. arm of Thukar's movement; and the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), headquartered in London and led by Amanullah Khan, who is associated with the Sikh independence movement and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The professed ideology upon which Kashmiri independence is to be based is "Islamic fundamentalism."

Lord Avebury was the first British member of Parliament to publicly support the Kashmiri secessionist movement, which he did in an address to a JKLF conference in London in 1991. He there also announced his support for armed struggle, according to *The Dawn* of Karachi. In a March 1995 issue of *Kashmir Report,* Thukar's publication, Lord Avebury condemned Indian policy in Kashmir as equivalent to what would have occurred if "Britain had been invaded in 1940" and suffered Nazi occupation. He demanded that Indian troops be withdrawn from Kashmir. "New Delhi fails to understand that if peaceful initiatives are thwarted, the inevitable result will be further violence," he threatened.

Last spring, Lord Avebury attempted to sponsor an international conference on Kashmir in Nepal, but was blocked by pressure from India. "Lord Avebury deserves all praise for taking the initiative for the conference," Thukar reports. The conference was to have occurred under the joint sponsorship of Lord Avebury's All Party Parliamentary Human Rights Group; the All Party British Parliamentary Kashmir Group, led by his sidekick, Roger Godsiff; and International Alert, an offshoot of Amnesty International.

Lord Avebury was also a featured speaker at the 1991 World Kashmir Freedom Movement conference in Washington, D.C., together with Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.), a crusader in the U.S. Congress for Kashmiri and Sikh independence. Burton and Avebury announced that they would lead an international effort among legislators on behalf of Kashmiri independence.

'Khalistan': Efforts to create an independent homeland in Punjab for followers of the Sikh religion, dubbed "Khalistan," have been closely linked to the Kashmiri independence movement. The two movements worked together in the bloody terrorist spree in Punjab in the 1980s, including after Sikh terrorists provided the patsies who assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. In August 1995, Sikh terrorists assassinated the governor of Punjab, signaling that the movement is being reactivated after a period of dormancy.

The international headquarters of the Khalistan movement since its creation in the nineteenth century has been London. Its leader throughout the 1980s was former Punjab state finance minister Jagjit Singh Chauhan of the World Sikh Organization, who held a champagne party when Indira Gandhi was assassinated. The U.S. side of the operation is led by Dr. G.S. Aulakh, the self-styled leader of the Khalistan government-in-exile, who had been a World Sikh Organization liaison to Burton and Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), another promoter of Punjab independence, in the period following the Gandhi assassination.

Aulakh reported in a recent interview that he works closely with Lord Avebury. "I just met him the other day when I was in London. He has long supported the independence of Khalistan and, of course, Kashmir. In May, he made a very important statement to the House of Lords supporting our aims." Aulakh said that he works closely with the Kashmiri Muslims, the Nagaland separatist Christians in Northeast India, and the Hindu untouchables, including sponsoring legislation in the United States and Britain favoring their joint cause; for example, a bill sponsored by Burton which provides for cutting all U.S. aid to India due to alleged human rights abuses.

Northeast India: Sporadic insurrections in Nagaland, Mizoram, and elsewhere in the Northeast, have characterized the region since independence. The most important force is the Baptist church, especially missionaries working out of New Zealand. A large percentage of the population is Baptist, as are the neighboring non-Burmese minorities in the insurgency-plagued northern states of predominantly Buddhist Myanmar (Burma).

Here we find another of Avebury organizations at work, the Switzerland-based Christian Solidarity International, which professes to be dedicated to defending Christians from persecution by Buddhists, Hindus, and Muslims. Recently, the group led an international mobilization to free some Baptist missionaries from Texas who were imprisoned by Indian authorities after they were caught leading services near a sensitive Indian missile test site in Orissa. The same group of Baptists is also active in neighboring Myanmar. "CSI was the only organization that intervened on our behalf," missionary leader Finnley Baird reported after his release.

Tibet: The British drive for a Tibetan Buddhist insurrec-

tion in the immediate aftermath of the formal announcement of the death of Deng Xiaoping, is now quite public, and is designed not only to fragment China but also to foment tensions between India and China. The All Party Parliamentary Group on Tibet handles Tibet operations in the British Parliament, and helps coordinate the Tibetan separatist movement internationally; Lord Avebury is one of its active forces. China human rights issues are directly handled out of Lord Avebury's office, in coordination with Helms's office in the United States.

Other insurgencies

Sudan: British operations against Sudan are part of the effort to provoke "Arc of Crisis"-style wars throughout the general region. In 1994, Lord Avebury and Baroness Caroline Cox co-chaired an international conference of their Christian Solidarity International in Bonn, which drew together a widely diverse mix of British-based and -run Sudanese opposition movements, including Christian tribalists from the south, pro-Egyptian Muslim groups from the north, and the Communist Party. Lord Avebury's CSI literature is so inflammatory against Islam that it classifies the Egyptian government of President Hosni Mubarak as "Islamic fundamentalist," even while Avebury promotes the objectives of the self-identified Kashmiri "Islamic fundamentalists." And while CSI has successfully organized Catholic support for its campaign against Sudan, it has also led a campaign against Catholic suppression of Baptist and other Protestant evangelicals in Mexico and Central America.

Iran: The Iranian regime of the Shiite ayatollahs was put in power by British intelligence, in coordination with its assets in the U.S. Carter administration. Since that time, Britain and the United States have continued to covertly aid Iran, while their provocative public efforts to isolate the regime have served to sustain it in the eyes of its own population.

In June, Lord Avebury held a press conference in London on his successful effort to mobilize members of parliaments throughout Europe against the Iranian government, and on behalf of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (the "National Council of Resistance"), an Iraqi-based communist outfit.

Lord Avebury reported that 250 members of the House of Commons and 175 members of the House of Lords signed a statement that he circulated, denouncing Iran for executing 100,000 people since the revolution, and calling for "military, economic, commercial, political, and economic sanctions" against Iran. The statement called for support for the Mujahideen-e-Khalq. Mohsen Resaee, the first secretary of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, reported at that press conference that a total of 1,700 members of Parliament and congressmen internationally supported the resolution, including 202 U.S. congressman.

The Mujahideen-e-Khalq is a terrorist organization condemned by the U.S. State Department but championed by Senator Helms. Although communist, the group coordinates its operations with the Sipah e Sahaba (ASS), a Saudi-run, Sunni chauvinist movement which has carried out the anti-Shiite massacres in Karachi. The Sipah e Sahaba, which includes a considerable number of British Muslims in its ranks, is among the groups that were trained as Afghan mujahideen in Pakistan.

And, while leading the opposition to Iran, arm-in-arm with communists allied with anti-Shiite, Sunni fanatics, Lord Avebury has also professed himself in favor of "self-determination" for oil-rich Bahrain, a former Iranian colony in the Persian Gulf, whose wholly Arab population is made up of Shiites, while its ruling emirate family is Sunni. The Islamic Salvation Front for Bahrain, which leads the Bahrain self-determination movement, is also based in London.

Interview: Lord Avebury

Britsh lord sees end of nation-state

The following interview with Lord Avebury on Sept. 26, was made available to EIR.

Q: I was interested in your assessment of India and the general region, specifically India, but the border countries as well.

Lord Avebury: The major problem politically, I think, in India, is the continuing dispute with Pakistan. The unsettled Kashmir dispute which has gone on since 1947, and which led both states to embark on programs of [acquiring] nuclear weapons, making the region the most likely one in the world where a nuclear war may break out.

Supposedly, the dispute is meant to be resolved by the Simla agreement, which was reached in 1972 between India and Pakistan, which provided that there would be bilateral discussions leading to the settlement of this issue. But, in spite of rather spasmodic attempts to get the talks going, they have never addressed the substantive issue of how the people of Kashmir themselves can be enabled to participate in the decision concerning their political future—although in 1947, both the then-governor general, Lord Mountbatten, and the prime minister of India, Mr. Nehru, had promised that the accession of Kashmir to India by the maharaja, who was of course a Hindu, governing a predominantly Muslim State, would be subject to ratification by means of a plebiscite. That [plebiscite] was never held, and the Indians subsequently claimed that the assembly which was brought into existence in 1952, and purported to ratify the accession, had closed the door on the matter, overlooking the fact that 72 out of 75 [members] of that assembly were elected without an opponent. That's the crux of the matter.

The majority of the people in the Indian-held part of the state believe that they should have a chance to review the decision that was made on their behalf by the maharaja in 1947, and Indians say they will not be given such opportunity.

The U.S. has a position which is intermediate between the Indian insistence that Kashmir is an integral part of her territory, and the Kashmiri insistence that they still have to have a vote on it. What the Americans say, and [Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of South Asian Affairs] Robin Raphel has articulated this view several times, much to the annoyance of the Indians, is that Kashmir is a disputed territory. She's gone some way toward saying that there should be some mechanism which removes that dispute, and settles that matter once and for all, although she hasn't gone so far as to suggest that it might be solved by a plesbiscite. It's difficult to see whatever mechanism there could be.

Q: To what extent is the setup in India a legacy of colonialism, as in other countries, where the borders are artificial, where different ethnic groups are combined together?

Lord Avebury: Kashmir is a legacy of colonialism in a very broad sense, in that the rule that was laid down at independence was that the princely states, of which there were some 250, were all given the right to decide on their political future, ostensibly. I say ostensibly, because they were leaned on pretty heavily by Mountbatten to decide to go for either Pakistan or India—the record shows that pretty clearly. He went a long way in both Kashmir and Hyderabad, to dissuade the rulers from any thoughts of total independence, and of course in those days, world ideas on what was a viable State were quite different.

It was thought that you had to have large resources, both in terms of territory and manpower, to qualify for independence. Well, now we see tiny nations, like Vanuatu and Belize, take their place in the United Nations, and Kashmir, in fact, would be a substantial State in comparison with the vast majority of members of the United Nations. But they didn't think of that in those days. And anyway, Britain had originally intended to confer independence on the whole of India, including Pakistan and Bangladesh, and it was only with some reluctance, and under the pressure from [first President of Pakistan Mohammad Ali] Jinnah, that they came to the conclusion that the Muslims should have a separate State.

Q: To what extent would the population in other parts of India, such as the Northeast or South, if given a choice, opt, if not for full independence, at least for autonomy, within the State?

Lord Avebury: I think the latter is the case. In places like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Assam, there would be a strong demand for a greater degree of regional autonomy, and that is exemplified by the growth of local nationalist parties, as, for example, in Tamil Nadu, and this will certainly be a shock to the outside world in the next general election, because no one's really woken up to it yet, and they still think of the Congress Party as being traditionally the governing authority, and they can't come to terms with a new era in the subcontinent, where the Congress Party may disappear off the political map.

Q: And the regional parties—

Lord Avebury: —are on the up and up. And so, by the way, are the Dalit, the untouchable parties, which have never been very well organized politically, and which are now flexing their muscles a bit. I think in states like Orissa, they want to be separately represented, and form political parties, which will do just that. The tendencies in India will follow those in other parts of the world, a centrifugalism.

Q: What other countries are you thinking of?

Lord Avebury: I'm thinking of the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Federal states which are not in accordance with the wishes of the people have these fissionable tendencies, and you might argue that Ethiopia is going in the same direction.

Q: Do you see the same tendency in Pakistan?

Lord Avebury: Oh, yes, most definitely! There are nationalist sentiments stirring. But it's complicated in Pakistan, because, in Sind, for example, there is a Sindi nationalist movement, totally obscured by the MQM [Mohajir Quam Movement]. So that's a rather different political problem, because it doesn't relate to a local nationalism which existed since time immemorial. It's a phenomenon that arose out of partition. So, it's all very recent. Whereas, if you're talking about Tamil Nadu nationalism, that arises from people who have been there for centuries, or millennia. Whereas, the MQM is of fairly recent origin, which might not make the feelings any less intense, it's just a difference in character.

Q: One gets the impression that the tendencies in Pakistan could lead to a Lebanon type of situation.

Lord Avebury: In Karachi and Hyderabad, I think that's right. There is no doubt that the MQM is a very strong force politically, and the government is not clear how to deal with that. And the military solution hasn't worked, and isn't working. And the political solution which was attempted by [Pakistan's Prime Minister] Benazir [Bhutto] was not genuine. I think I'm not being unfair, if I say she entered into those talks with a view to placating world opinion, rather than any genuine wish to reach some accommodation with the MQM, since they [Pakistani leaders] do think of them in very stark terms as a terrorist organization, and nothing else. There is a parallel [between] how Benazir views the MQM, and how the Turks view the PKK [Kurdish Workers Party]. They don't think of them as political organizations.

Q: Also in Sri Lanka—

Lord Avebury: —I think [President] Chandrika Kumaratunga was genuinely committed to the peace process, and it was very much part of the election campaign. . . . Now she has had to come out with a scheme; most people say they don't like it. All my Singhalese friends say it's absurd to fragment a tiny country less than the area of Scotland, into nine political entities which are virtually autonomous, independent states, with their own powers of raising taxation, and so on. Knowing what nepotism is like, anyway, in Sri Lanka, I dread to think of the opportunities this structure would support for jobs for the boys.

Q: To what extent do the movements in Punjab have a radiating effect in the region, for example, on Tibet?
Lord Avebury: People in Tibet are obviously conscious of what is happening elsewhere in the region. But I think the immense power of the Chinese, and their attempts to change the demography of Tibet, make it quite different from any country in the region. And the Chinese do have the manpower to literally swamp Tibetans, as they have done with the Mongolians. In Mongolia, it is said, there are 10 Han for every Mongolian. And the same thing is gradually happening in East Turkestan [the current Chinese province of Sinkiang], where there is a substantial inflow of Han intended to outweigh the Muslim population, of Turkic origin, and also to persuade people to intermarry, as they have done in Tibet and East Turkestan.

That option is available to the Chinese on a scale which doesn't operate elsewhere in the region. It's not so easy for the Javanese, for example, to do it in Indonesia, because there aren't so many Javanese compared with the minorities. They won't be able to send colonizers all over the place, and, as it were, breed them out of existence. Whereas the Chinese can do that very easily. It's also a difference between the Russians and their empire; the Russians, although they had substantial populations in the Baltic States, never intermarried to the extent it was necessary if they were going to extinguish the ethnic identity of the subject peoples. But that option is available to the Chinese and they are pursuing it very vigorously.

Q: So the long-term assessment is not hopeful?
Lord Avebury: I'm not optimistic about the Tibetan case, I must say. The only major plus point they have, compared with the other regional peoples, is the Dalai Lama, and the immense sympathy that he has in the world community. He's been tremendously effective, a wonderful man. To an extent, the Burmese have that with Aung San Suu Kyi, but not to the same degree, and, of course, she cannot travel.

Q: What do you think should be the policy of the United States, the United Nations, or other world bodies toward these questions?
Lord Avebury: I think the world needs to take a new look at the question of self-determination, without departing completely from the principle of territorial integrity, which is one of the founding axioms of the United Nations. The international community has to pursue various alternatives which give people control over their own affairs, even within the boundaries of a State. I think that the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] has drawn up some rules which could be effectively applied, if there were a code of enforcement. The Copenhagen declaration of the CSCE, which deals with the rights of minorities, is quite a good document, but there is no mechanism for enforcement.

The regional organizations and the U.N. must address these lacunae. It's all very well for the secretary general to talk about preventive diplomacy, but unless that is backed up by some sort of sanctions against defaulting States, then you aren't going to get anywhere.

Q: What are your views of Africa in this context?
Lord Avebury: There are an awful lot of problems in Africa. One of the biggest is Sudan, and its role as a nest of Islamist tendencies that spread throughout the region, and the dangers of international conflict building up with all the neighbors. I mean Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Kenya, and the difficulties that that creates for the reconciliation of the Sudanese problem itself. Because, of course, the IGADD [Inter-Governmental Association for Drought and Development] process, which is supposed to be run by all these neighbors, cannot work, if there is a major breakdown of trust between Sudan and its neighbors, as there has been. That's one major problem. The possible disintegration of Nigeria is the second.

Q: You think it's that serious?
Lord Avebury: Oh, yes! We're dangerously close to that. We'll see what happens on Oct. 1, when the military regime is supposed to announce its program for transition to democratic rule, and the rumors are that they want four years to do that. And also they have to say what they are going to do about the alleged coup plotters, including former head of state [Gen. Olusegun] Obasanjo and his deputy, [Shehu] Yar A'dua, and some others sentenced to death.

Q: Do you think the policies of the regime are fostering a hardened tribal identity, in that sense of disintegration?
Lord Avebury: I think the regime itself—it's not actually the military, you're talking about the Caliphate. Now the Caliphate is a separatist idea, because, after all, if you're emphasizing that, you're rubbing in the distinction between the Muslim and the Christian sections of the country. And the ruling class is trying very hard to lay all the blame for the democratic opposition on people who don't belong to the north.

Q: What's your general assessment of Latin America?
Lord Avebury: There are ongoing problems in Guatemala and El Salvador, and I think the efforts being made by the international community, probably . . . there is quite a contrast when you look at it and you see the sheer amount of attention that Guatemala and El Salvador have received compared to conflicts elsewhere in the world—they ought to be all right. But the remarkable thing is that after you have all these agreements, shuffled and back and so on, nothing seems to change, and you still have people murdered all the time. The structures, the military structures which have caused the problem all along, have not been totally dismantled.

Q: Are there any non-governmental organizations [NGOs] that your parliamentary organization tends to work with?
Lord Avebury: Oh, yes. As far as across-the-board capabilities are concerned, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International. . . . At the other extreme, you have the individual NGOs, of which there are a multitude. For example, here are some of the "Cs" listed in my computer: Christian Solidarity International, Central American Human Rights Committee, the Iraq National Committee, Caucasia, Catholic Institute for International Relations, Committee for Defense of Legitimate Rights in Saudi Arabia, etc. These are the people we deal with, multiply that by 26, and you have a large number of organizations.

Northeast India: target of British apartheid

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Continuing terrorist actions and violent demonstrations over the last five decades have turned India's Northeast into a dangerous place. Large-scale introduction of narcotics and arms from neighboring Myanmar (Burma) and China has made this strategically crucial area a potential theater of violent secessionist movements.

Imbued with the British ideology of encouraging ethnic, sub-ethnic, religious, and linguistic identities—as opposed to the identity of a citizen of a sovereign nation-state—both New Delhi and the residents of Northeast India are marching recklessly along the very path prescribed by the British raj in 1862, when he laid down the law of apartheid to isolate "the tribals." While it is not clear how long this fateful road is, there is little doubt what awaits them at the end.

British mindset at work

Since India's independence in 1947, Northeast India has been split up into smaller and smaller states and autonomous regions. The divisions were made to accommodate the wishes of tribes and ethnic groups which want to assert their sub-national identity and obtain an area where the diktat of their little coterie is recognized. New Delhi has yet to comprehend that its policy of accepting and institutionalizing the superficial identities of these ethnic, linguistic, and tribal groups has ensured more irrational demands for even smaller states. It has also virtually eliminated any plan to make these areas economically powerful, and the people scientifically and technologically advanced.

A situation has now arisen in which New Delhi's promised carrot of economic development evokes little enthusiasm in the Northeast. Money from New Delhi for "development" serves to appease the "greed" of a handful and to maintain the status quo. On the other hand, fresh separatist movements bring the area closer to the precipice.

Assam has been cut up into many states since Britain's exit. The autonomous regions of Karbi Anglong, Bodo Autonomous Region, and Meghalaya were all part of pre-independence Assam. Citing the influx of Bengali Muslims since the 1947 formation of East Pakistan, which became Bangladesh in 1971, the locals demand the ouster of these "foreigners" from their soil. Two violent movements in Assam, the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the Bodo Security Force (BdSF), are now practically demanding "ethnic cleansing" in their respective areas.

To fund their movements, both the ULFA and the BdSF have been trafficking heroin and other narcotics, and indulging in killing sprees against other ethnic groups and against Delhi's law-and-order machinery. Both these groups have also developed close links with other major guerrilla-terrorist groups operating in the area, including the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Muivah) and the People's Liberation Army in Manipur.

Assam, unlike most other areas of the Northeast, was better integrated with mainstream India prior to independence; Assam participated in the national independence movement and contributed much to India's intellectual and cultural wealth. Today, however, instead of encouraging its sons and daughters to train themselves in science and technology, and entrepreneurship, Assam has engulfed itself in mindless bloodletting.

In 1972, Meghalaya was carved out of Assam through a peaceful process. Unfortunately, peace did not last long in this "abode of the clouds." In 1979, the first violent demonstration against "foreigners" resulted in a number of deaths and arson. The "foreigners" in this case were Bengalis, Marwaris, Biharis, and Nepalis, many of whom had settled in Meghalaya decades ago. By 1990, firebrand groups such as the Federation of Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo People (FKJGP) and the Khasi Students' Union (KSU) came to the fore, ostensibly to uphold the rights of the "hill people" from Khasi, Jaintia, and the Garo hills. Violence erupted in 1979, 1987, 1989, and 1990. The last violent terrorist acts were in 1992.

Similar "anti-foreigner" movements have sprouted up across the Northeast, from Arunachal Pradesh in the east and north, to Sikkim in the west, and Mizoram and Tripura in the south. Along the Myanmar border, the states of Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram remain unstable and extremely porous.

London's legacy

The root cause of the problem is the conditions set in place by British rule in the Northeast since 1826 and the formation of East Pakistan in 1947. New Delhi's inability to integrate the region stems from its failure to recognize that the British raj had converted Northeast India into a human zoo, where each tribe was allowed to roam free within its "own territory," but was not allowed to cross the boundaries set forth by their British masters and establish contact with the rest of India.

The British came into the area in the 1820s, following the Burmese conquest of Manipur and parts of Assam. The area had become unstable in the later part of the eighteenth century following the over-extension of the Ahom kingdom, a Burmese-based kingdom that reached into Assam. The instability caused by the weakening of the Ahom kingdom prompted the Burmese to move westward to secure their flanks. But the Burmese action also helped to bring in the British. The British East India Company was lying in wait to see the Ahom kingdom disintegrate.

The Anglo-Burmese war of 1824-26 ended with the British emerging victorious. By the peace treaty signed at Yandabo on Feb. 24, 1826, the British annexed the whole of lower Assam and parts of upper Assam (now Arunachal Pradesh). The Treaty of Yandabo provided the British with the foothold they needed to annex Northeast India, launch further campaigns to capture Burma's vital coastal areas, and gain complete control of the territory from the Andaman Sea to the mouth of the Irrawaddy River.

What were London's motives in this venture? The British claimed that their occupation of the northeast region was required to protect the plains of Assam from the "tribal outrages and depredations and to maintain law and order in the sub-mountainous region." British historians campaigning on behalf of two ex-viceroys, Lord Minto and Lord Curzon, assert that the defense of the British Empire in the northeast frontier was no less important than the northwest frontier, the scene of the so-called Great Game between Britain and Czarist Russia.

But the tribal territories in the northeastern borderland cover 700 miles of the Indian frontier. These tribal belts, from 70 to 100 miles deep, are almost impenetrable by any force from the north, e.g., China. The Indo-Burmese border, though crossed by the conquering Ahoms to capture Upper Kamarupa in upper Assam in 1228, was mountainous and heavily forested. There is little doubt that the British were not concerned about the enemy; crossing such difficult and hostile terrain was simply not possible for either Russia or China.

But for the British East India Company, gaining control in the northeast of India aided in gaining access to southern China's natural wealth. Significantly, in the Treaty of Yandabo it was mentioned that the British East India Company would have access through upper Burma to chart out a direct trade route between India and China through Assam. As early as 1826, a member of the Governor General's Council said: "We may expect to open new roads for commerce with Yunan and other southwestern provinces of the celestial empire through Assam and Manipore."

The annexation of Assam was also designed to "fix" the situation in Bhutan, Sikkim (an independent kingdom till 1975 before it merged with India), Nepal, and Tibet. The British role in Tibet, as reflected in Francis Younghusband's armed invasion of Tibet during 1901-04, the subsequent invasion of Tibet by the Manchu dynasty rulers for the first time in 1910, the fleeing of the 13th Dalai Lama, and the subsequent influence exerted by the British over the Tibetan and Mongolian lamas, will be treated in future *EIR* reports. But it should be noted that the accession and isolation of Northeast India was designed to infiltrate Tibet, as part of London's greater geopolitical plan to upset China—which remains London's aim today.

The 'apartheid law'

Following annexation of Northeast India, the first strategy of the British East India Company toward the area was to set it up as a separate entity. At the outset, British strategy toward Northeast India was:

- to make sure that the tribals remained separated from the plains people, and the economic interests of the British in the plains were not disturbed;
- to ensure that all tribal aspirations were ruthlessly curbed by keeping the bogey of the plains people dangling in their faces; and,
- to ensure that the tribal feudal order remained intact, with the paraphernalia of tribal chiefs and voodoo doctors kept in place. Part of this plan was carried out through the bribing of tribal chiefs with paltry gifts.

In 1838, the East India Company assumed charge of the government of Assam, in order to enhance trade and commerce, and sacked the Ahom king, who had been its "protected prince" since 1826. In the early years, the company had often run into trouble with the tribals, and clashes between the two were routinely reported.

The decision to isolate the tribals came about in 1873 through the promulgation of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation. However, the policy of declaring the Northeast Frontier Agency (NEFA) a secluded area had been advocated long before. Section 2 of the regulation empowered the company "to prescribe and from time to time alter by notification, a line to be called the Inner Line and to prohibit any subject living outside the area from living or moving therein." Thus, the British policy of apartheid in Northeast India was implemented in the tribal area of the District of Lakhimpur in September 1875, and in the District of Darrang in March 1876.

Civil officers could extend their administrative jurisdiction no further than the Inner Line, and the governor-general-in-council prohibited all British subjects from crossing the Inner Line without a pass obtainable from the deputy commissioners of districts.

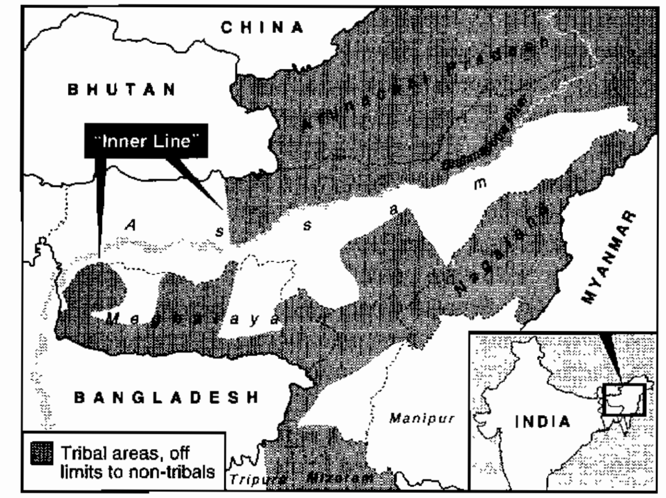
Then, in 1880, the Frontier Tract Regulation was enacted, which stated that it was expedient "to provide for the removal of certain frontier tracts in Assam inhabited or frequented by barbarous or semi-civilized tribes from the operation of enactments in force therein." It was stated that the regulation would extend to such frontier tracts in Assam as the governor general might designate. The regulation was subsequently extended to cover wider areas in the Northeast.

The Palmerston crowd at work

The British plan to cordon off the Northeast tribals was part of their policy of setting up a multicultural human zoo during 1850s under the premiership of Henry Temple, the third Viscount Palmerston. Lord Palmerston, as Henry Temple was called, had three "friends"—the British Foreign Office, the Home Office, and Whitehall. With the help of these offices and such close associates as Giuseppe Mazzini, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and David Urquhart, Palmerston began to establish British assets throughout Europe and elsewhere. Young Italy was set up in 1831, attracting Garibaldi and Louis Napoleon. Young Poland and Young Germany followed. And in 1834, Mazzini founded Young Europe, billed as the "Holy Alliance of the Peoples." By 1835, a Young Switzerland and Young France were created. There was also Young Corsica, which was the mafia.

MAP 7

Tribal areas cordoned off by the British in northeast India*



* Modern borders are shown for reference.

The underlying motive behind setting up these groups was evident in Mazzini himself, to whom nationality meant race, an ethnic group with a fixed array of behavior. Mazzini's organizations would demand immediate national liberation on the basis of aggressive chauvinism. Each was obsessed with borders and territory, and each found a way to oppose the concept of a sovereign nation-state. This was Mazzini's racist gospel of universal ethnic cleansing, which was implemented in full in Northeast India in 1873.

The apartheid program eliminated the Northeast Frontier Agency from the political map of India and segregated the tribal population from Assam, as the British had done in southern Africa and would do later in Sudan. By 1875, British intentions became clear even to those Englishmen who believed that Mother England's intervention in India, and the Northeast in particular, was to improve the conditions of the heathens. In an 1875 document, one missionary wrote: "At this juncture, we find our local officers frankly declaring that our relations with the Nagas could not possibly be on a worse footing than they were then, and that the non-interference policy, which sounds excellent in theory, had utterly failed in practice."

Apartheid also helped the British to function freely in this closed environment. Soon enough, the British Crown introduced two other features—proselytization of Christianity among the tribal population and recruiting units of the Frontier Constabulary. The Land of the Nagas was identified

as "virgin soil" for planting Christianity. "Among a people so thoroughly primitive, and so independent of religious profession, we might reasonably expect missionary zeal would be most successful," according to the 1875 document, as quoted in the *Descriptive Account of Assam*, by William Robinson and Angus Hamilton. Missionaries were encouraged to open government-aided schools in the Naga Hills.

Between 1891 and 1901, the number of native Christians increased 128%. The chief proselytizers were the Welsh Presbyterians, headquartered in Khasi and the Jaintia Hills. British Baptists were given the franchise of the Mizo (Lushai) and Naga Hills, and the Baptist mission was set up in 1836.

Along with this peaceful religious proselytizing, the strength of the Frontier Constabulary was increased. During Ahom rule, only nine companies of police were used to keep the bordering tribes under control, but under the new regime each company was raised to battalion strength.

By the time the nineteenth century came to an end, the British were deeply involved in the "Great Game." At this point, Northeast India became the theater of a new gambit. The British plan was to set up a buffer state between China-Central Asia-Russia, and British India. The British split Bengal and joined part of it to sparsely populated Assam, in order to form a Muslim-majority state as the western flank of the buffer state.

The ill-effects of the partition of 1905 began to show up in subsequent years. There was a large-scale migration of people from Bengal into Assam. The Census Report of 1931 says: "Probably the most important event in the province during the last 25 years—an event, moreover, which seems likely to alter permanently the whole future of Assam and to destroy more surely than did the Burmese invaders of 1820 the whole structure of Assamese culture and civilization—has been the invasion of hordes of land-hungry Bengali immigrants, mostly Muslims, from the districts of Eastern Bengal and in particular Mymensingh."

Under this British set-up, enormous animosity was fostered between the Bengalis and the Assamese, as the "tribals" now had reason to harden their stance against the "plains people." In the 1911 census, the Muslim population of the Assam Valley was only 355,320. This number had grown to 1,305,902 by 1941, according to the Census Report, the last taken by the British. A large number of violent incidents in Assam and Meghalaya in recent years are directly related to this settlement issue, and tensions have been further exacerbated by a large wave of Muslim migrants fleeing into Assam from instability in neighboring Bangladesh.

The ultimate apartheid in the Northeast came with the partition of India and the formation of East Pakistan, which in 1971 became the independent nation of Bangladesh. With the partition of Bengal, Northeast India became practically isolated, connected to the mainland through a narrow corridor running between Nepal and Bangladesh. The southern Northeastern states have no railroads and are accessible from the mainland by road, air, and sea. There is no railroad in Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. The hilly terrain, and New Delhi's continuing faith in the British policy subsumed under a blanket of security concerns, makes the building of railroads extremely difficult. Broad-gauge railroads exist up to Guwahati in truncated Assam, and a meter-gauge railroad is presently under construction to connect eastern Arunachal Pradesh with the mainland by rail. However, all the other Northeastern states, which are now without railroad, will continue to depend on roads, air, and sea to link up with the mainland.

These British policies provide a clue to why Northeast India has remained a bubbling cauldron and vulnerable to secessionist movements. Why the British continued supporting such a policy can only be understood from their own stated policy, as formulated in 1944 by Prof. Reginald Coupland, a fellow at All Souls College in Oxford, three years prior to the partition of India. In a three-volume study of British Indian history, Coupland, a student of Lords Palmerston and Curzon, said: "India is a geographical unity, it is not divided by such physical barriers as have fostered the growth of separate nations in Europe. Its unification under British rule has not only made all Indians feel themselves to be Indians; it has saved India from the fate which political and economic nationalism has brought on Europe. The Partitionists threaten to throw India back to the condition it was in after the break-up of the Mughal Empire, to make another Balkans. This would negate the development of democracy in India. Partition would also prevent a free India from taking her due place in the world as a great Asiatic power; for it would probably mean disruption into several States ranking with Egypt or Siam."

Insurgent groups in Northeast India

by Madhu Gurung and Ramtanu Maitra

Bodo Security Force

Name of group: Bodo Security Force (BdSF). BdSF is contemplating changing its name and calling itself the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).

Headquarters: The group operates mainly from camps inside neighboring Bhutan. Known camps exist in Daipan and Sardamjhanker along the Indo-Bhutan border. It also has bases along the Assam-Arunachal Pradesh Indian state border. It enjoys support of the local Bhutanese who are hostile to the Nepalis.

Founded: 1986.

Locations of operations, areas active: Assam-Bhutan border; Kokrajhar and Udalguri along Assam-Arunachal Pradesh border.

Major terrorist actions:

• On July 23, 1994, the Bodo Security Force surrounded Bansbari village in Assam, where a large number of refugees from Bangladesh had settled. The BdSF opened fire on the sleeping villagers, killing 50 and injuring at least 100. The group also looted the armories of central paramilitary forces, including the Central Reserve Police Force and the Border Security Force.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: Nationally, the BdSF is aligned with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). Internationally, it is reportedly linked to the Kachin Independent Army (KIA) of northern Myanmar (Burma), bordering Arunachal Pradesh, which, together with other tribal organizations in northern Myanmar, has been in a state of revolt for decades. Any further extension of this linkage is not yet known.

There are indications that the BdSF is in the process of expanding its network and its operational level. It has joined an organization of militant groups in the Northeast region under the leadership of NSCN. The group, Self-Defense United Front of South East Himalayan Region (Sdufsehr), was formed on Nov. 30, 1994 in Manipur, the main drug entry point in India from Myanmar.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Massacres at Bansberia in 1994 have been cited by the group as the expression of its motivation to liberate "Bodoland" from Assam. Outsiders will not be allowed to settle in the proposed "Bodoland." The next targets are expected to be Nepalis and Santhal tribals.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Not known. However, it operates along the Assam-Bhutan border and is entrenched, and reportedly trained, in the Manas National Park, a bi-national game reserve which straddles the border area. The game reserve, which is largely impassable due to BdSF activity, is officially administered on the Bhutan side by the World Wide Fund for Nature, which pressured the Indian and Bhutan governments into forming it. The same reserve is also a safe-haven for the allied United Liberation Front of Assam (see below).

A number of non-governmental organizations have moved into this area, including the World Council of Churches, to aid the Nepali immigrants who have been ousted from Bhutan by the Bhutanese government.

Current number of cadres: Approximately 400 (in February 1995), and it reportedly possesses an equal number of reserves who can be called up on short notice.

Training: Bases in Nilphamari and Gaibandha township areas in Bangladesh.

Known arms suppliers/routes: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (M) (see below).

Known political supporters/advocates: None.

Known funding: Bank hold-ups and ransoms from wealthy tea garden owners and senior tea garden officials.

Thumbnail historical profile: BdSF's avowed aim is to establish a sovereign Bodoland outside India. Bodos come from the area of Karbi Anglong, which forms a triangular wedge between the borders of Mizoram and Nagaland. BdSF claims that the Assam Accord of 1985 signed by the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), a political party, and New Delhi, to pave the way for meeting some of the demands of the local Assamese, including the demand not to allow any further settlement of "outsiders" in Assam, was rigged on behalf of the Assamese. The group claims that the Accord did not cater to the demands of the "indigenous groups" based in Assam. Centuries ago, the Bodo/Kachri community ruled from Cooch Behar in Bengal to the Naga hills, with Dimapur as its capital.

BdSF's main targets are migrant Muslims from Bangladesh, Nepalis, and Santhals. All these people have settled in land the BdSF claims as part of "Bodoland." BdSF's campaign for ethnic cleansing of Bodo areas has not met opposition from the Bodo community.

National Socialist Council of Nagaland

Name of group: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN).

Headquarters: Ukhrul, Nagaland. Now extended to hill districts of Manipur, Barak Valley, and the north Cachar hills of Assam.

Founded: The seed of forming the group was planted in 1946, when Angami Zapu Phizo began his secessionist movement for an independent homeland for the Nagas. The bloodbath that followed led to the defeat of the Nagas by the Indian Army, but Naga secessionists, under the Naga National Council, remained intact. Phizo, based in London from 1957 until he died in the early 1990s, directed the movement from there.

In 1975, Isak Swu and T. Muivah broke away from the Naga National Council (NNC), and the NSCN was formed. In 1980, the NSCN became two entities: NSCN(M), under the leadership of T. Muivah and Isaac Swu, and NSCN(K), headed by S.S. Khaplang, a Naga leader of Burmese origin. Both factions of the NSCN are considered to be among the strongest insurgent groups operating in the Northeast.

Locations of operations, areas active: Ukhrul, Senapati, and Tamenglang parts of the state of Manipur, and in and around Dimapur, the capital city of Nagaland.

Major terrorist actions:

• In March 1993, the NSCN (Khaplang) fell out with Gen. Ne Win's government in Burma and launched an operation called "Da" (named after a traditional Naga weapon shaped in the form of a straight scythe), destroying four outposts of the then-Burmese Army.

• On April 1, 1993, NSCN ordered people who were not members of the Kuki tribe to clear out of Moreh, the entry point of illegal Myanmar heroin into India located on the Manipur-Myanmar border. This was a prelude to flush out the Kuki National Army from the area. Moreh was cut off for more than four months, during which a number of Kuki

villages were burnt down and at least 100 Kukis were killed by the NSCN terrorists.

The feud between the NSCN and the Kukis is over the control of Myanmar heroin, which is an important source of terrorist finance. The Kukis, who had migrated from Burma centuries ago to settle in Manipur, were encouraged by Manipur government officials to take control of the heroin smuggling. The Kukis, who formed the Kuki National Army (KNA) and demanded that a separate Kuki State be set up within Manipur, seized the opportunity, but were immediately challenged by the NSCN(M). The terrorist activities that followed, saw both sides losing heavily. The NSCN(M) has again taken control over the massive amount of illegal heroin that is flowing into India from Myanmar and finding its way elsewhere.

- On June 29, 1993, a convoy of the 15th Assam Regiment was ambushed, and 28 Army personnel were killed.
- In September 1993, M. Hansingh, excise commissioner of the state of Nagaland, was shot in Dimapur, capital of Nagaland.
- On Oct. 12, 1993, the NSCN kidnapped the district superintendent of police of the Nagaland Armed Police, a paramilitary group.

By early 1994, the NSCN(M) had burnt down many Kuki villages.

Trademark terror signatures: Ambushing security force convoys. In recent years, the NSCN is avoiding direct confrontation with the Indian security forces. The NSCN is now deeply involved in spreading its network throughout Northeast India, and is battling the Kuki National Army. This could be a temporary phase, before the NSCN launches a much wider campaign engaging many small groups it has set up.

The NSCN(M) is continuing to terrorize civilians, extorting large sums of money from them. The NSCN acts as a private army for some mainstream state politicians, and provides them with large purses prior to the state or national elections. As a corollary, the NSCN issues threats to politicians who oppose the group actively.

Leaders' names and aliases: NSCN has two factions, headed by T. Muivah and Isaac Swu, who head the Indian Nagas, while S.S. Kaplang's NSCN(K) is made up of Burmese Nagas.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:
NSCN(M) and NSCN(K) together act as "mother" groups to all insurgent groups in the region. The NSCN(M), United Liberation Front of Assam, and the BdSF have agreed recently to set up joint squads to carry out raids.

The NSCN is also involved in consolidating its status by helping to set up smaller groups, such as the Achik Liberation Army and the Hyniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (HALC) of the Indian state of Meghalaya, which seek to liberate the Garo-inhabited areas of the Indian states of Meghalaya and Assam, and Bangladesh. One reason for the NSCN's creation of these groups has been to create safehouses in Meghalaya, on the way to Bangladesh, where it has set up new camps.

The Balpakram National Park in Meghalaya is a primary safehouse for the Achik Liberation Army.

For the same reason, the NSCN has established contacts with Dimasa National Security Force and the Hmar People's Council. Both these groups are active in the north Cachar hill area of Assam. All these groups are expected to provide support to the NSCN and take arms and finance from its mother group.

In Bangladesh, the NSCN has camps in many places in the border district of Sylhet and in the Chittagong hill tracts, bordering Tripura and Mizoram.

The British connection to the NSCN existed from the early days of Naga National Council. Phizo, the mentor of both factions of the NSCN, had led the charge against the Indian government, spearheading well-concerted guerrilla warfare. Phizo left Nagaland hiding in a coffin. He then turned up in Britain holding a Peruvian passport.

It is strongly suspected that the British Baptist Church, which is very powerful in Nagaland, is the contact between British intelligence and the NSCN terrorists operating on the ground.

British direct involvement continues. On Jan. 30, 1992, soldiers of the Assam Rifles arrested two British nationals along the Nagaland-Burma border. David Ward and Stephen Hill posed as members of British Broadcasting Corp. TV, and were travelling in jeeps with Naga rebels carrying arms. Subsequent interrogation revealed that both were operatives of Naga Vigil, a U.K.-based group. Both Ward and Hill claimed that they started the organization while in jail, influenced by Phizo's niece. Both have served six-year prison terms for various crimes in Britain. Naga Vigil petitioned their release in the Guwahti High Court. Phizo's niece, Rano Soriza, took up the issue with then-Nagaland Chief Minister Vamuzo.

International connections exist also to the Shan Independent Army of Myanmar, the Karen Independent Army of Myanmar, and the Burmese Communist Party of Myanmar.

Also, NSCN reportedly received $1.7 million from the Pakistani Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) to buy arms from Thailand and Singapore recently. No further detail on this transaction is available.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Ethnically motivated secessionist movement, demanding an independent Nagaland, carved out from India and Myanmar.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: The Naga separatist movement has always been controlled by British intelligence, through such organizations as Naga Vigil. Other connections are likely.

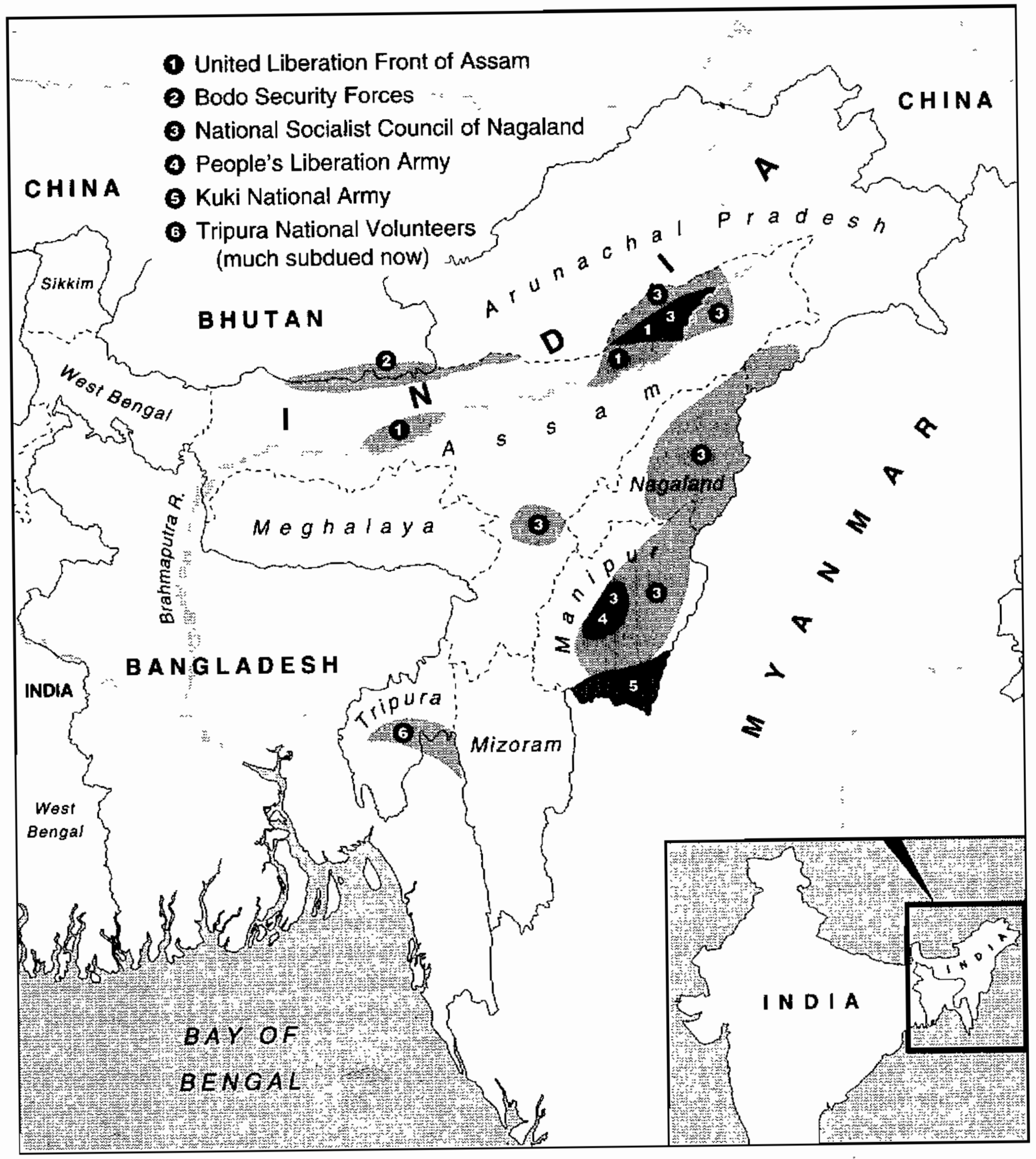
Current number of cadres: Unknown.

Training: Salopi and Chacheng in the Chittagong Hill tracts, in Bangladesh.

Known drug connections/involvement in:

1. Tamu (Myanmar)-Moreh (Manipur)-Imphal (Manipur)

MAP 8
Approximate theater of actions of major terrorist groups in Northeast India



2. Mandalay (Myanmar)-Tiddin-Singhet (Myanmar)-Churachandpur (Manipur)-Imphal (Manipur)
3. Mandalay (Manipur)-Tiddin-Singhet (Myanmar)-Champai (Mizoram)-Aizawal (Mizoram)-Imphal (Manipur)

Some 100,000 hectares of Burmese land is reportedly under poppy cultivation, producing 1,000 metric tons of opium. The figure varies from year to year. Recent figures indicate that poppy cultivation is on the rise in Myanmar, and about 168,000 hectares are now under cultivation, producing 1,930 tons of opium.

The Burmese groups responsible for drug smuggling are the Shan Independent Army, the Karen Independent Army, and the Burmese Communist Party, all of whom have relations with the NSCN.

Thumbnail historical profile: The NSCN, led by T. Muivah, a Thangkhul Naga from Manipur, was created in 1980, following its expulsion from the parent body, the Naga National Council (NNC), over forming an insurgent organization. Differences arose when a section of NNC signed the controversial Shillong Accord in 1975 with the central government, agreeing to a settlement within the Constitution of India.

Following its expulsion, the NSCN set up a base in Myanmar's Hukong Valley, which is the home of the Nagas who were fighting for an independent Naga nation under the leadership of S.S. Khaplang. In 1988, a major fight took

place between the Muivah and Khaplang group, when 100 Thangkuls were killed, and Muivah was forced to flee for his life.

Muivah's followers then began to emerge in Manipur and Nagaland, and over the last five years have regrouped. The group established its power base in the Manipur hill areas dominated by Thangkhul Nagas. Meanwhile, the NSCN (Khaplang), under fire from Myanmar's security forces, found refuge among the Konyak tribes.

Both groups allegedly enjoy political support from Nagaland's Chief Minister S.C. Jamir, who has survived at least two assassination attempts from the Muivah faction for his alleged links with the Khaplang group. Though Jamir denies such connection, the Khaplang faction's hold on Mokokchung town, the very constituency of Chief Minister Jamir, raises eyebrows.

Similar contacts between the Manipur chief minister, Reishang Keishing, a Congressman, and the NSCN(M) are a well-known secret.

United Liberation Front of Assam

Name of group: United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).

Headquarters: Highly mobile, the ULFA is centered around Dibrugarh, the oil town of Assam.

Founded: April 1979, at the deserted Rang Ghar Pavilion, once the seat of the old Ahom Kingdom.

Locations of operations, areas active: ULFA operates mostly in the Dibrugarh-Tinsukia sector. The corridor covers the largest and wealthiest of all tea-growing and oil-producing areas of Assam. Other areas where the ULFA is active are Sibsagar, Nagaon, Darrang, and Nalbari.

Major terrorist actions:

- Assassination of Girdharilal Harlalkar, president of the Kamrup chamber of commerce, at his home in 1988. It was the first of many killings which have turned the state into an ULFA stronghold.
- In 1986, they established contacts with Kachins in Myanmar to receive arms and arms-training. The Kachins in 1988 demanded 1 million India rupees for the services. Along with NSCN, the ULFA subsequently embarked on daring open daylight bank robberies in Guwahati and elsewhere. Such robberies amounted to some 4.2 million Indian rupees.
- ULFA shot dead the leader of the United Minorities Front (UMF), a grouping of the non-Assamese community, including Muslims and Bengalis, in 1988.
- By 1990, the ULFA became heavily involved in kidnapping tea garden officials for huge ransoms. Most of the kidnappings fetched the group about 1.5 to 2 million Indian rupees. ULFA also took licensed weapons from tea gardens.
- On Aug. 1, 1995, ULFA ambushed a police party near Chhaygaon in Kamrup district and killed eight policemen.
- On Aug. 6, 1995, it mounted a well-planned attack on the Central Reserve Police Force, a paramilitary unit, in Kalaigaon in Mangaldoi district, killing two soldiers.

Leaders' names and aliases: Arabinda Rajkhowa; Paresh Baruah is commander in chief.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: ULFA's first major contacts with the Kachins came in 1986, when Paresh Baruah travelled to northwest Myanmar. Baruah established contacts with Thuengaling Muivah of the NSCN, and the Manipuri rebels in the Kachin camps. The Kachins agreed to train the ULFA.

In 1989, India's foreign intelligence group, the Research and Analysis Wing, established contacts with the Kachins, threatening that if they continued to back the ULFA and the NSCN, India would push back thousands of Burmese refugees who had taken shelter in India. The Kachins told the ULFA to look elsewhere for arms and training. At that point, the ULFA turned to the NSCN. Subsequently, the ULFA cadre were trained by both factions of the NSCN.

In 1990, the ULFA leadership, having established contacts with Pakistan, flew to Karachi from Dhaka, Bangladesh. They were reportedly taken to Islamabad, and kept in safehouses for two days before being sent for training to Peshawar, a base of the Afghan mujahideen and terrorist network. Reportedly, the ULFA leaders met with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar in Peshawar, along with a number of Arab members of the afghansi. ULFA undertook a month-long intensive training with the mujahideen under the supervision of ISI agents.

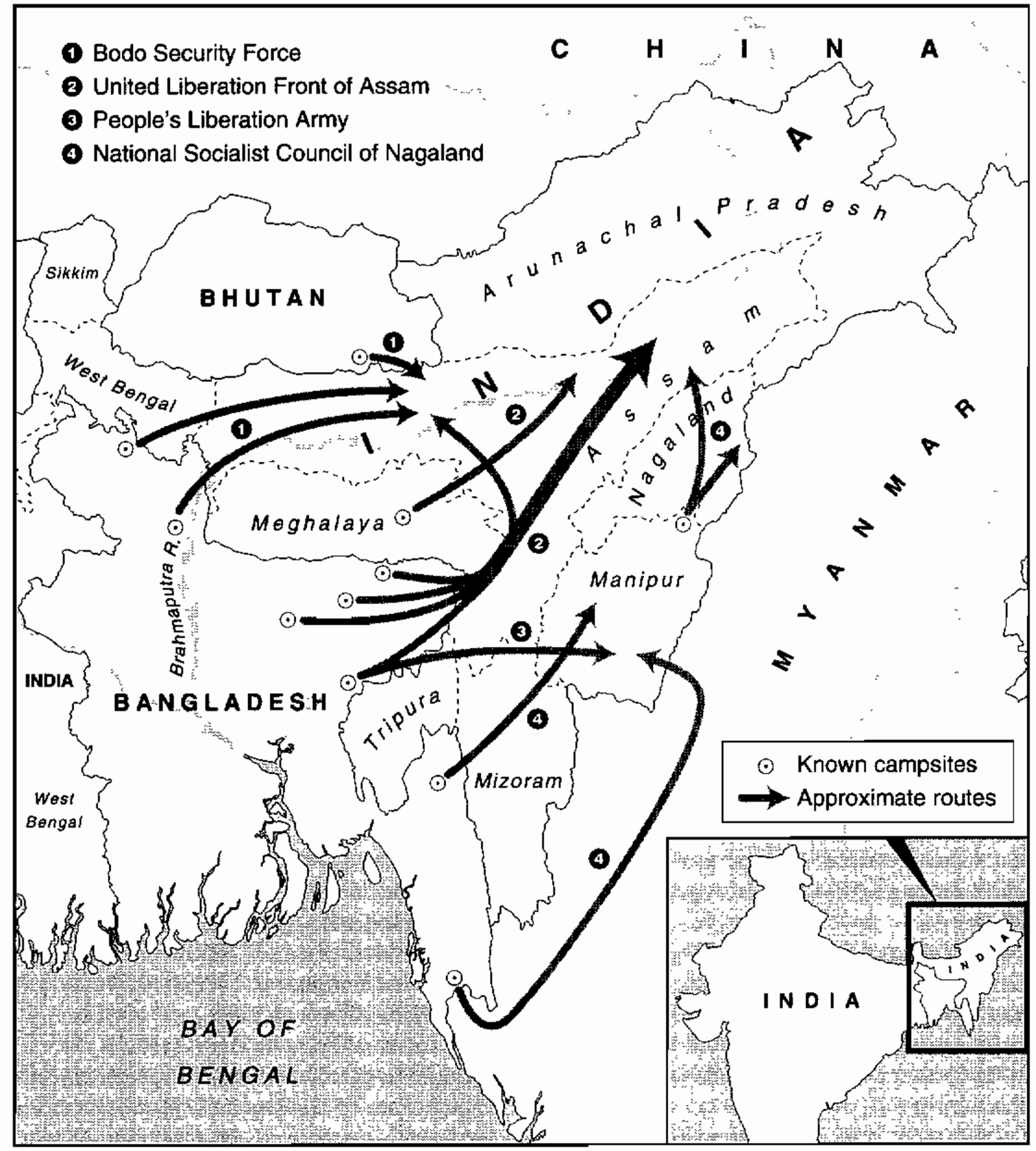
In September 1990, the Indian Army's "Operation Rhino" caused havoc in ULFA ranks. At that point, Paresh Baruah and Sunil Nath, then publicity secretary of the ULFA, again went to Pakistan, and ISI agents took them to Darra in the North West Frontier Province. Reportedly, ISI agents pressured the ULFA leaders to handle high-powered explosives for large-scale application within Assam, to counter the Army offensive, and to launch strategic attacks on government officials, politicians, and key installations. Baruah, however, declined the offer, saying that it would alienate the group from the people.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The ULFA mantra goes like this: The sprawling tea gardens of Assam, whose fertile acres bring in the bounty in the form of tea, were once the fertile farm lands of Motoks, who had links with Ahom rulers. The Ahom rulers came from Burma's Shan province, and ruled Assam for more than 600 years. ULFA began as an expression of opposition to "more than 100 years of oppression and exploitation." People with Ahom identity flocked to the ULFA to assert their dormant identity.

Training: The ULFA, as noted earlier, was trained first by the Kachins and, then, the NSCN. The ULFA camps are located in Mymensingh, Jaintiapur, Joydebpur, Adampur, Bhanugach, Sri Mangal, Maulvi Bazaar—all located in Bangladesh along the border.

During the Indian Army's "Operation Bajrang" to dismantle the group's various safehouses inside the state, the most important ULFA camp attacked was in Lakhipathar, in

MAP 9
Routes of major terrorist groups into their theater of action in Northeast India



the heart of a thick bamboo forest. The Army claims it located a mass grave in Lakhipathar, where the ULFA had dumped off bodies of dissenting members and informers. Saraipung, another ULFA camp capable of training 200 recruits, was overrun and dismantled.

The Manas Wild Life sanctuary, under the World Wide Fund for Nature, straddling the Indo-Bhutan borders, is also used by the ULFA for training and safe-haven.

Known drug connections/involvement in: Both the ULFA and the NSCN are involved in drug trafficking. As far back as 1988, one ULFA leader was caught with seven kilograms of Burmese heroin. For drug route, see NSCN.

Known arms suppliers/routes: A news report on Aug. 14, 1995 said that a huge consignment of sophisticated military hardware had been smuggled into Assam, and the origin of the consignment had been traced back to former Khmer Rouge arms depots in Cambodia. The report claims that the ULFA did not obtain the arms directly. The Karen National Union (KNU), an anti-government guerrilla group in Myanmar, purchased the hardware from the clandestine arms bazaar in Cambodia run by former Khmer Rouge rebels.

The arms purchase deal was made between the ULFA and the KNU in mid-1993, at the latter's headquarters in Manerplaw, located on the Thailand-Burma border. The deal was struck between the ULFA's foreign secretary, Sasadhan Choudhury, and the president of the KNO, Gen Bo Mya.

The information came to light, when Choudhury was arrested on the Mizoram-Burma border during operation "Golden Bid" conducted by the Indian Army in April-May this year, with the support of Burmese troops.

Choudhury paid $100,000 as advance for the purchase of 100,000 assorted weapons, of which the KNU supplied 10%.

The ULFA also paid large sums of money in unspecified currency to another Burmese outfit, the Arakan Liberation Party (ALP), to transport the weapons from Manerplaw to a safe location on the Myanmar Bangladesh border. After eight days of travelling, the ALP brought the consignment to Tenasserim, once a key British coastal outpost along the border with Thailand. At Tenasserim, the ALP hired a fishing trawler at the cost of 300,000 Indian rupees, and loaded the weapons.

After four days and nights at sea, the consignment was taken to Miangdaw, Myanmar. Here, a group of 200 ULFA, People's Liberation Army of Manipur (see below), and the All Tripura Tribal Force (ATTP) (see below) received weapons. These were later rounded up by the Indian and Burmese forces when the militants tried to enter their territories.

People's Liberation Army

Name of group: People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Headquarters: Imphal Valley, Manipur.

Founded: 1978.

Locations of operations, areas active: Imphal Valley, Manipur.

Major terrorist actions:

- The killings of May 3 and 4, 1993: PLA Meiteis killed Muslims in the Imphal Valley, in an action which is still considered a mini-holocaust. The Meiteis are an ethnic group residing almost exclusively in the Imphal Valley of Manipur. The PLA is made up of Meiteis.

Leader's name and aliases: PLA chief Biseswar Singh was captured by the Indian Army in early 1980. Biseswar, a legendary figure in Imphal, later joined mainstream politics. Since his departure from the scene, the PLA continues to function without a chief. The group is considered much less potent now by intelligence officials.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: NSCN(M). The PLA is also linked to other Meitei groups, the most notable of which is the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (Prepak).

Both the PLA and Prepak received weapons and training in exchange for hard cash from the Kachin Independent Army (KIA) of Myanmar.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The PLA began as a movement against the Hinduvaishnavite sect that has a large following in the Imphal Valley populated by the Meitei community. The PLA urged the Young Meiteis to reassert their Meitei identity. They also urged the Meiteis to reject Bengali script, which the group claimed had suppressed their language and culture.

The PLA ordered the ouster of the "Mayangs" (outsiders), who are mostly comprised of Bengalis and Assamese. It was Biseswar Singh who had led the charge against the outsiders. A decade later, the PLA has returned to the forefront with a new image and identity, cloaking its separatist demand in Hindu religious garb.

No known leader at this point.

No known controller.

Current number of cadres: Not known.

Training: In Myanmar and in NSCN camps.

Known drug connections/involvement in: See NSCN for drug routes.

Following the intensification of the NSCN-Kuki clashes, Mizoram has become the more frequented drug route. Two new routes have recently been identified:

1. Tahan (Myanmar)-Churachandpur (Manipur)-Ratu and Ngoa villages (Mizoram)-Aizawal (Mizoram).
2. Tahan-Falam (Myanmar), entering Mizoram at Thangsai-Serchhip via North Vanlaiphai.

In 1992-93, the state excise department seized 161,642 kilograms of ganja (marijuana), 7,163 kg of opium, and 4,014 kg of 95% pure heroin, worth millions of dollars in the international market.

Potential threat in Tripura

Bengali, which was the accepted language of Tripura, has now become a bone of contention between the tribals (who are mostly Christians) and the non-tribals.

After partition in 1947, there was a massive exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan. With the Indo-Pak war of 1971, both Hindus and Muslims poured into Tripura (which is surrounded on three sides by Bangladesh). The tribals were soon outnumbered. This was the beginning of various militant movements in Tripura.

The major militant groups operating in Tripura are:

- Tripura Upajati Juba Samati (TUJS)
- Tripura National Volunteers (TNV)
- All Tripura Tribal Force (ATTF)
- National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

Bijoy Kumar Hrangkhal, a former language officer of the Baptist church, formed the Tripura Upajati Juba Samati (TUJS) in 1967, with the help of the then Mizo National Front (MNF of Mizoram). Hrangkhal formed the Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), on Dec. 21, 1978 at Kasku, in the Amarpur subdivision, with 72 hard-core militants of the Tripura Sena, the armed wing of TUJS. In October 1980, TNV was disbanded, but was revived again in 1982.

Tripura witnessed its worst racial and ethnic riots in 1980, when the death toll hit 1,300 and 20,000 houses were burned down. The violence was perpetrated by Hrangkhal's tribals against the non-tribals. At that time, the TUJS made three demands:

- Restoration of alienated land to the tribals.
- The formation of autonomous district councils.
- Recognition of the Kokborok as the second state language, and the mother tongue of 90% of the 900,000 tribal people of Tripura.

The TUJS's latter demand includes the exclusion of the Bengalis from Tripura. The non-fulfillment of these demands led to the intensification of insurgency.

All Tripura Tiger Force

The insurgent group most dreaded now is the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF). The ATTF is alleged to be the underground outfit of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the ruling government of Tripura, and was set up with the aim of removing all tribal political outfits from the area.

The ATTF carries out ambushes against the Tripura State Rifles. The ATTF's ire is directed against the Congress Party's ally, the Tripura Upajati Juba Samati. The ATTF is most active in Chawmanu Gobindabri area, the home constituency of CPI(M) leader Purna Mohan Tripura.

The ATTF has established links with the NSCN and the ULFA. Recent reports alleged that the ULFA has provided arms to the National Liberation Front of Tripura and the ATTF.

Potential threat in Manipur and Nagaland, the Kuki National Army

The Kukis have settled in Myanmar, Manipur, and Nagaland. In Myanmar, they are known as the Kuki Chin, and became famous during World War II. The Kukis in Manipur and Nagaland migrated hundreds of years ago from their homeland, and have always been regarded with suspicion by the ethnic Nagas, who see them as outsiders and landgrabbers.

Fifty years ago, Naga leaders Jadugang and his follower Rani Guidaleu, asked the Nagas to attack the Kukis. The British quelled the attack, but the suspicion and enmity between the two ethnic groups remained.

In 1987, the Kuki National Organization (KNO) demanded an autonomous state within Myanmar. These were the Kukis from Myanmar. A similar group, the Kuki National Front (KNF), demanded a "Kukiland," comprising parts of Myanmar and Manipur, India. The NSCN (Muivah faction) demanded Greater Nagaland, a cross-border entity which would comprise parts of Myanmar, Nagaland, and Manipur.

The Kuki National Army (the striking arm of the KNF) is alleged to be backed by the Manipur bureaucracy and Congress Party leaders. There are reports which indicate that it was trained by the Indian Army in a bid to undermine the NSCN.

The NSCN and Kukis locked horns over the supremacy of the border trade, particularly the drug trade. The battle was to control Moreh, the border town on the India Myanmar border. The road through Moreh leads on to Tamu, through Myanmar, to the Bangkok Istanbul Asian Highway. This last outpost is an open haven for a complex network of cartels of many illegal substances.

During April and May 1993, the Nagas and Kukis clashed, which left hundreds dead and villages razed to the ground. In this bloody war of ruthless violence, the NSCN emerged victorious, though the Kukis are far from being fully subdued.

Leader's name and aliases: The president of the Kuki National Organization is Henglen.

Known drug connections/involvement in: Drug route: Moreh (Manipur)-Tamu (Myanmar).

Known arms suppliers/routes: Allegedly armed by the Indian Army and the Kachin Independent Army.

Potential threats in Bihar, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha

The Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), a political movement, demands a separate state for the tribals residing in the junction of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, and a small corner of Madhya Pradesh.

The Jharkhand movement, which has gone through many phases, began in the 1950s, and posed a series of threats to integration of the state of Bihar, where it is most concentrated. Throughout the 1970s and early 1980s, the Jharkhand movement remained peaceful.

However, in the mid-1980s, the JMM under Suraj Mandal took a militant position, threatening armed struggle to achieve its aim. There are indications that Mandal was influenced by Sikh militant leader Jaranil Singh Bhiandranwale, the muscle behind the Khalistan movement inside India.

In 1986, the formation of the All Jharkhand Students Union (JSU), enjoying the tacit support of all Jharkhand parties, at a three-day conference at Jamshedpur, Bihar, indicated the takeover of the JMM by the militant wing of the party. JSU promptly announced that it was preparing to unleash an Assam-model agitation.

The Jharkhand movement has progressed from tribalism to ethnicity to regionalism. Although the JMM talks about carving out a state which would include the tribal areas of four Indian states, each with a different language, its strength lies only in Bihar. JMM also has a number of duly elected state legislative members representing the group in the Bihar State Assembly. These members have become well integrated into state legislative activities, and often play a role as mediator between major contending parties.

A large section of the tribals belonging to the Jharkhand movement are Christians. Some Baptist ministers in the area are known to encourage the Jharkhand movement. A large amount of money from abroad comes regularly into the area for the maintenance of the church and various welfare activities among the tribals, including education and primary health care.

The Jharkhand movement remains a threat because of its past militant actions. It is also evident that the movement has targetted an area which accounts for over 60% of the iron ore extracted in India. The tribal region is extremely underdeveloped, and less than 5% of the villages in south Bihar's tribal area have electricity. Moreover, it has become widely known that both the Bihar government and New Delhi pay attention to violence. This itself has made violence a bargaining chip for the tribals.

Pakistan, Northwest India insurgencies

by Madhu Gurung and Ramtanu Maitra

The major terrorist organizations inside Pakistan and in the northwestern areas of India, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, are direct offspring of the afghansi operation, or have been built, in part, in reaction to it, as in the case of the Mohajir Quam Movement (MQM) in Pakistan. The primary target of the afghansi in the region currently is the Indian-held sections of Kashmir, where the British are hoping to instigate an all-out war between India and Pakistan, or to create an independent Kashmir, carved out of both India and Pakistan, which would give British intelligence a direct foothold in this strategically sensitive area that sits at the nexus of China, India, Afghanistan, Russia, and Pakistan. The Sikh Khalistani movement, which seeks to create an independent Sikh State out of India's breadbasket state of Punjab, also operated under the protective shield of the Anglo-American-backed afghansi. As the following profiles show, these terror-organizations operate either as direct subsidiaries of the "afghansi networks," or their support networks are based out of Canada and Great Britain.

Harkat-ul-Ansar

Name of group: Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA).

Headquarters: Mazaffarabad, in Azad Kashmir (Pakistani-held Kashmir). Offices also exist in Karachi, Lahore, Azad Kashmir, and Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Reportedly, it also has a Myanmar (Burma) and Tajikistan branch, and has been seen in Bosnia.

Founded: Founded in 1980, in Karachi, to fight in Afghanistan. At the time of its inception, it was called the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. In October 1993, it merged with the Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami to form the HUA. The unification occurred reportedly through the efforts of patrons from Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Locations of operations, areas active: At the time it was founded, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen had a few dozen members from most Islamic countries. These members would fight in Afghanistan for six months, and then return to their countries to recruit. Now, this organization sends volunteers to the Indian part of Kashmir to fight. The group is most active in the southern Kashmir Valley and Doda district.

Major terrorist actions:

- In December 1992, the HUA paralyzed the Indian administration of Jammu and Kashmir by attacking 25 police stations.
- The HUA captured Lt. Col. Bhupinder Singh in January 1995 and killed him.
- In May 1995, HUA militants conducted two attacks in Doda district, in which they stopped buses, picked out individuals, and shot them.
- In February 1995, seventeen people died in an explosion set off by highly explosive RDX planted in a vehicle in Jammu.

Leaders' names and aliases: Maulana Saadatullah Khan, Maulana Farooq Kashmiri.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

- Hizbul Mujahideen: A militant group in Kashmir with about 17,500 trained members. Hizbul, like Anjuman Sipa li-e-Sahaba, is a militant wing of the Jammat-e-Islami.
- Al-Jehad, which later became the Janbaz Force.
- Ahle Hadith, a militant Sunni group based in the province of Punjab in Pakistan.
- Anjuman-e-Sipah-i-Sahaba (ASS) (see below).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The group seeks Kashmir's accession to Pakistan.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: The group is politically mentored by Jamaat-e-Islami, which, in turn, is trained, transported, and guided by Pakistan's Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI), parts of which function as a "rogue operation" in Pakistan itself. Al-Faran, the shadowy militant group that is holding four foreign tourists as hostages at the time of this writing, has demanded release of three HUA militants from Indian jail.

Current number of cadres: About 4,500, mostly from outside of Kashmir.

Training: It was trained as a guerrilla organization. The training is given by the ISI, and the members have been trained with Indian-made heavy and light armaments and Russian-made assault rifles, light machine guns, etc.

Rockets have also been used by the group. The presence of mortars and heavy machine guns, and even small missiles, has also been reported with the group. The group has a 40-day training course.

Known funding: The HUA collects donations from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf and Islamic States, to purchase relief supplies which it reportedly distributes to Muslims in Tajikistan, Kashmir, and Myanmar. The details of HUA's military funding have been traced to Arab countries, and wealthy Pakistanis and Kashmiris.

The HUA, which trains the Rohingya Muslims in the Arakan hills in Myanmar, against the Myanmar regime, also collects funds from there, and collects funds from the Tajik rebels, whom the HUA reportedly trains.

Thumbnail historical profile: The HUA is yet another offshoot of the afghansi operation in Afghanistan. The group uses ruthless methods and retaliates viciously to any provocation. The HUA also supports Muslims in Kashmir, with humanitarian and military assistance. There are many Algerians, Lebanese, Syrians, and Egyptians among the active militants, and the HUA has district commanders from Kazakhstan and Bosnia.

Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front

Name of group: Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF).

Headquarters: Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Former headquarters include London, Washington, and Karachi. It has outlets in Brussels and New York.

Founded: In 1966. In its earlier manifestation, it was the Jammu and Kashmir National Liberation Front (JKNLF).

Locations of operations, areas active: JKLF is active in Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian part of Kashmir. It is particularly strong in the Kashmir Valley. JKLF is also active in London and Islamabad.

Major terrorist actions:

Kidnapping and killing of Indian diplomat Ravindra Mhatre in London in 1984.

Trademark terror signatures: Hijacking of airplanes and kidnapping were the JKLF terror signatures in the 1980s.

Leaders' names and aliases: Amanullah Khan, although reports indicate that he has recently been expelled; Yasin Malik, who recently has split the party; Javed Mir, who has joined the Yasin Mallik group; and Shabir Ahmed Shah.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: Kashmiri American Council, of Ghulam Nabi Fai in Washington; World Kashmiri Freedom Federation, of Ayyub Thukar in London; Muslims United Front in Jammu and Kashmir; Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: JKLF is based on an ethnic liberation ideology for an independent Kashmir. It has extensive support in Britain, among the Kashmiris residing there, and is, in fact, opposing the pro-Pakistan groups such as Hizbul Mujahideen and Harkat-ul-Ansar, the two most active terrorist subgroups operating in the Kashmir Valley in favor of the accession of Kashmir by Pakistan.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: JKLF is controlled by the British member of Parliament Lord Avebury in the House of Lords. Lord Avebury is chairman of the Friends of Kashmir organization, founded in 1991. Among other controllers are Max Madden and George Galloway, both Labour MPs in the House of Commons; the group also is patronized by U.S. Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.) and Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Current number of cadres: More than 5,000.

Training: There are reports of JKLF cadres being trained by the Pakistani ISI, despite the group's claims on Pakistani territory. Pakistan has provided the JKLF room to function freely in the Rawalpindi-Islamabad twin city area.

Known arms suppliers/routes: JKLF collects funds mostly from abroad to procure arms from the Afghanis operating in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border areas and within Pakistan.

Known funding: Most of the JKLF funding comes from the U.K. There are reports of funds coming from Gulf countries, particularly from Saudi Arabia, which funds the affiliated Kashmir American Council and the World Kashmiri Freedom Federation. In the late 1980s, Didar Singh Baines of Yuba City, California, a prime funder of the World Sikh Organization, was also the major U.S. funder of the JKLF.

Thumbnail historical profile: The JKLF was founded in 1966 by the late Maqbool Butt in February 1966, in Azad Kashmir (Pakistan-occupied Kashmir). A sizable number of Kashmiri youths, mostly Mirpuris, joined the JKLF at home as well as in Europe. Amanullah Khan extended the party's activities to England, and started an English monthly, *Voice of Kashmir,* which called for a plebiscite in Kashmir on independence. The party split after the hanging of Maqbool Butt by the Indian government, following the 1984 killing of diplomat Mhatre. JKLF then became the main faction under the leadership of Amanullah Khan, who worked closely with Jagjit Singh Chauhan, leader of the World Sikh Organization and the main mouthpiece for Sikh terrorism internationally, as well as the Tamil Tigers and the British-based Naga groups. Despite the group's terrorist operations, Amanullah Khan often travelled to the United States on fundraising and congressional lobbying tours organized by Black, Manafort, and Stone, the George Bush-linked public relations agency that was active in "Iran-Contra" funding operations.

In mid-September 1995, the party went through another split. Amanullah Khan first expelled Yasin Malik, accusing him of compromising with the Indian security forces. A day later, Yasin Malik and Javed Mir, a plumber, expelled Amanullah Khan, and took over the party. Subsequently, the Malik and Mir duo has called for more militant actions against Indian security forces. It is unclear at this point which way the main faction of the party will move.

Babbar Khalsa

Name of group: Babbar Khalsa.

Headquarters: Lahore, Pakistan. Operates from London, U.K.; Vancouver, Toronto, and Ottawa, Canada; and northern and southern California in the United States.

Founded: April 1978.

Locations of operations, areas active: Punjab provinces in India. Specifically around the *mand* (swampy) area near Kapurtala, close to the Pakistan border.

Major terrorist actions:

Babbar Khalsa was extremely active till 1992, when its top leader, Sukhdev Singh, was killed in Patiala, Punjab. Formed to oppose the best-known Sikh terrorist, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who had originally been covertly patronized by the Indian government, Babbar Khalsa killed indiscriminately between 1984 and 1990.

In 1992, the group became practically dormant and was virtually weeded out from Punjab. But, on Sept. 3, 1995, it murdered Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh, an enemy of the terrorists in Punjab, with a suicide bomber, in Chandigarh.

Trademark terror signatures: Use of assault rifles.

Leaders' names and aliases: Kulwant Singh, Waddh-

wan Singh, Mahail Singh, Jagtar Singh Hawara, Jagtar Singh Tarri, Sukhdev Singh Billa.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: World Sikh Organization; Khalistan Commando Force (Panjwar); National Council of Khalistan (U.K.); All India Khalistan Akali Dal (U.K.); Sikh Study Forum (U.K.); Republic of Khalistan-in-exile (U.K.); Khalistan Liberation Front; International Sikh Youth Foundation (ISYF), which has offices in the U.K., United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Singapore, Malaysia, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, and Dubai; and Babbar Khalsa International (U.K.).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Babbar Khalsa is a "religious" group with firm commitment to form an independent Sikh nation out of India's Punjab state.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: The U.K. Sikh Organization Coordination Committee was constituted in early 1992, and from its inception has been controlled by British intelligence. The Coordination Committee represents itself as an umbrella to all major foreign-based militant and terrorist Sikh organizations, including the Republic of Khalistan-in-exile, Babbar Khalsa International, the National Council of Khalistan, ISYF, Dal Khalsa International, Khalistan Liberation Movement (Canada), Khalistan Akali Dal, Sikh Study Forum, British Sikh Association, Human Rights International.

Training: During the early 1980s, Babbar Khalsa militants were trained in British Colombia, Canada, by former British Special Air Services (SAS) operative Johann Vanderhorst and others. More recently, Babbar Khalsa militants are being trained in Pakistan, along with the afghansis and Harkat-ul-Ansar, under the supervision of the Pakistani ISI. Most of the training takes place in the undefined border areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Known drug connections/involvement in: Babbar Khalsa militants within India have little access to narcotics now. However, its members in Pakistan are reportedly involved in drug trafficking.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Throughout the 1980s, Babbar Khalsa and other Sikh terrorist organizations received arms shipped from Canada via Pakistan, and also from California. Some of the figures involved in arms shipments to the Sikhs were simultaneously involved in sanctioned arms shipments to the Afghan mujahideen, from the same locations. Currently, Sikh terrorists buy arms from the North West Frontier Province in Pakistan. This is now a profiled arms bazaar. Sikhs were regular visitors to Hasanabdal, close to Attock and about 40 kilometers from Islamabad. They have also been seen buying arms in Peshawar and the mujahideen training camps around Akora Khattak, 70 km from Peshawar on the Nowshera-Rawalpindi Road.

Known funding: Funding of Babbar Khalsa and the other Sikh terrorist groups comes from the U.K. Sikh Organization Coordination Committee. This umbrella group is involved in funding such prominent pro-Khalistan publications as *Voice of Khalistan*, an English-languange journal from Norway; *World Sikh News*, English-language, from the United States; *The Sikh Spectrum*, from Canada, in English; *Khalistan Times International*, from the U.K., in English. There are also reports of Babbar Khalsa receiving large sums of money from Hongkong. Throughout the 1980s, the group and its allies also received funds from the wealthy Sikh community in California and Canada.

Thumbnail historical profile: Set up in 1978, Babbar Khalsa, because of its strong religious bent, became the brain of many Sikh terrorist subgroups formed in the 1980s. Among these allies and affiliates are the National Council of Khalistan, International Sikh Youth Federation, Dal Khalsa International, Khalistan Liberation Movement (Canada), Khalistan Akali Dal, and the Khalistan Liberation Front, whose leader, Dayu Singh Sandhu, was arrested in August 1995 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. These groups were formed not only because of open conflicts between leaders contesting their respective share of drugs and money, but also as a division of labor, in order to operate in specific areas.

The creation of a separate de-Hinduized Sikh identity had been pushed by the British since the 1800s. After partition, the Sikhs became a main electoral force in six districts in Punjab. By 1973, then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had placed Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale into the Sikh party, Akali Dal, to lead its most militant faction. Modern Sikh terrorism grew out of that supposedly shrewd maneuver. In 1980, the growing Sikh terrorist movement began to engage in murders of opponents, with Bhindranwale emerging as a cult terrorist leader, after he murdered the editor of the *Punjab Kesari* newspaper chain that year. Presidential rule was declared after Sikh terrorists massacred Hindu bus passengers in 1983. In June 1984, Operation Bluestar wiped out Bhindranwale's followers holed up at the Golden Temple, the main shrine of the Sikh religion, providing the pretext for the murder of Mrs. Gandhi that October.

From its inception, the Sikh terrorist movement was controlled by a group of former Sikh officers in the Indian Army who had been active in the 1971 Bangladesh war directly under Gen. J.F.R. Jacob. The Sikh officers who oversaw the Mukhti Bahini insurgent operation in East Pakistan, later established the Sikh terrorist movement. These included Gen. J.S. Bhullar, later leader of the World Sikh Organization; Gen. Shabeg Singh; Brig. Iqbal Singh; and Brig. Parminder Singh. Gen. Shabeg Singh, who ran the Mukhti Bahini insurgents, was the military adviser and de facto controller of Bhindranwale, and oversaw the military fortification of the Golden Temple. He died when the Indian Army stormed the site. Brig. Iqbal Singh, now in Chicago, reportedly trained the terrorists in sabotage and related skills. Brig. Parminder Singh, now in Nova Scotia, Canada, reportedly oversaw arms shipments to the terrorists.

Babbar Khalsa's first leader, Talwinder Singh Parmar, had been an activist in the Naxalite movement. Beant Singh, the Sikh terrorist who assassinated Indira Gandhi in 1984, had also been a Naxalite. Throughout the 1980s, Babbar Khalsa was directed out of Canada, where Parmar then resided, despite repeated requests for his extradition back to India on charges of murder. However, the splintering of the terrorist groups in Punjab in the mid-1980s caused a serious problem to the Khalistanis, and it was evident that some of the smaller groups were thoroughly infiltrated by the Punjab police. Around this time, Babbar Khalsa took control of and got involved in terrorism in a big way. By 1988-89, the group was cited as the largest Sikh terrorist grouping.

Mohajir Quam Movement

Name of group: Mohajir Quam Movement (MQM).

Headquarters: London, England; Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. Also active in other major Sindh cities such as Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas.

Founded: Formed in 1979 as the All Pakistan Muslim Student's Organization (APMSO), MQM came to prominence in 1986, following a pro-democracy movement in Sindh that turned violent.

Locations of operations, areas active: Chiefly Karachi, but also in other major Sindh towns such as Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas Khairpur.

Major terrorist actions:

- Armed attack on Pushtoon-majority Sohrab Goth Colony during terrorist campaign on Dec. 12-17, 1986 in Karachi.
- Killings in Karachi on March 15, 1989.
- Killings in Hyderabad on May 27, 1990.

Since 1993, clashes among the MQM, Pakistani troops, other political groupings (some with strong terrorist leanings), and religious factions in Karachi have become a daily affair.

Trademark terror signatures: Use of AK-47 assault rifles, indiscriminate shooting at pedestrians in marketplaces by masked gunmen, and assassination of opponents inside cars stopped at traffic lights are the signatures of MQM terrorism. MQM is also known for kidnapping opponents.

Leaders' names and aliases: The MQM chief is Altaf Hussain, who has been based in London for the last four years. Altaf Hussain likes to be called Quaid-e-Tehrik. Azeem Tariq, killed in 1993, allegedly in an internal purge. Imram Farooq, Farooq Sattar, Saleem Shahzad, Ajmal Dehlvi.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: World Federation of Democratic Youth, which has consultative status at the United Nations.

U.K. connections: MQM leader Altaf Hussein resides in London, under the protection of the British government, which has refused Pakistani government requests for his extradition to face trial for murder.

Nationally, MQM does not have political connections, at this point. In the mid-1980s, the MQM was aligned with the Punjabis against Sindhi secessionists, who were also internationally headquartered in London.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: MQM is a grouping of Mohajirs, or immigrants, who came from India in the wake of the partitioning of the subcontinent in 1947, and the formation of the new Muslim-majority country of Pakistan. Mohajirs, who speak Urdu and were mostly from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar provinces of India, demand a separate linguistic ethnic identity like the Punjabis, Baluchis, Sindhis, and Pushtoons, the four major ethnic groups in Pakistan. In addition, the Mohajirs want to be the political power in Sindh at the expense of the Sindhis and the Pakistan People's Party. The MQM also increased its militancy during the Afghan War, when their base, Karachi, was inundated with Afghans, who used the city as a major entrepôt for its drugs-for-guns operations. There are indications that the MQM is in the process of setting up Mohajirstan.

Current number of cadres: Close to 50,000.

Known drug connections/involvement in: MQM is not known for dealing with narcotics. Narcotics is handled by the Pushtoon Punjabi network. However, Karachi is the bastion of MQM, and the city is the main export point of Afghan and Pakistan drugs. MQM takes the money from the known drug handlers and provides protection.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Huge amount of arms were made available in Pakistan, including Karachi, following the launching of the Afghan *jihad* in early 1980s.

Anjuman-e-Sipah-i-Sahaba

Name of group: Anjuman-e-Sipah-i-Sahaba (ASS).

Founded: Exact founding date is not available, but the group became active in terrorism in 1986.

Locations of operations, areas active: All over Punjab, including Lahore and Rawalpindi; also active in Karachi and Gilgit, a major town in Azad Kashmir. Britain is a recruiting ground; in early 1995, leader Zia Rehman Farooqi went on a month-long tour of Britain for money and recruits, claiming afterward that he had gained 40,000 recruits at rallies, etc., the London *Sunday Telegraph* reported.

Major terrorist actions:

- May 22-23, 1988: Large-scale killing of Shias in Gilgit, Azad Kashmir.
- Killed two Iranian diplomats in 1990 using assault rifles.
- Assassination of Mohammad ul-Naqvi, member of the supreme council of Tehrik-i-Jafriae Pakistan, a premier Shia organization, in Lahore on March 7, 1995.
- Planted a lethal bomb in a Shiite mosque in east Karachi on Feb. 25, 1995, which killed 20 Shia worshippers.

Trademark terror signatures: Use of assault rifles to assassinate individuals; setting up ambushes; planting of bombs at religious gatherings and crowded places.

Leader's name and aliases: Yousaf Mujahid.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

- Jamiat-e-Islami, the orthodox Sunni political grouping with widely known links to the Saudi Arabian Wahabi

movement.

- Ahle Hadith, a militant Sunni group based in the province of Punjab in Pakistan.
- Harkat-ul-Ansar.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Operates at two levels. In Punjab and Azad Kashmir, Sipah is an anti-Shia grouping with limited hostility toward the Barelvi group of Sunnis. In Sindh, it has joined the ethnic groupings of Sindhis and Punjabis against the MQM. Even in Sindh, Sipah terrorizes the Shias. ASS demands that Pakistan be declared a Sunni State, and that all other Muslim sects like Shia be declared non-Muslim entities.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: Jamiat-e-Islami, which in essence, is controlled from Saudi Arabia.

ISI, the intelligence grouping within the Pakistan military which reports directly to the President, who is not an elected official. ISI became increasingly prominent during the Afghan resistance war against the Soviet Union.

Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI), led by Maulana Fazlur Rahman, of the North West Frontier Province.

Current number of cadres: More than 10,000.

Training: Trained and armed by the Pakistani ISI, which is heavily influenced by the Jamaat supporters recruited into the agency by the late President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Known funding: Pakistani ISI and Saudi individuals.

Thumbnail historical profile: Created during the mid-1980s by President Zia ul-Haq, to bring to the fore the more orthodox Muslim groups in Pakistan. ASS was also created to provide mercenaries to the Afghan jihad, and to confront the minority Shias in Pakistan. However, the group turned terrorist soon after establishing domination over a section of the Sunnis.

London runs cover for terror in South India

by Linda de Hoyos

On May 21, 1991, former Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated at an election campaign rally in Madras, India. The murder method was an RDX bomb attached to a woman who greeted Gandhi, which was exploded either by her or by remote control. Gandhi was killed instantly, along with 15 other people, including the terrorist. By reason of arrested or known persons involved in the assassination plot and the method used, the killing of Rajiv Gandhi, who was expected to win in national elections later that year, was pinned on the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) of Sri Lanka, the most vicious separatist terror operation in South Asia.

Within ten days of Gandhi's death, Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa, who would be assassinated by the LTTE in May 1993, forced the hasty departure from Sri Lanka of British High Commissioner David Gladstone. The charge was that Gladstone, a descendant of the Victorian-age prime minister William Gladstone, was interfering in local election politics. But he had also been criticized earlier for allegedly meeting with known drug traffickers in Sri Lanka. Gladstone, who had previously spent years in the Middle East, was a known British intelligence link to the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad, which was involved in training both the Sri Lankan Armed Forces and the LTTE.

While evidence has never surfaced publicly implicating Gladstone directly in the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, Gladstone's prominent profile in Sri Lanka points to the broader reality of London's terror-capability.

A global strategic impact

First, whatever the LTTE's motivations for murdering Rajiv Gandhi, the killing had a longlasting and global strategic impact—as did the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi's mother, then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in October 1984. It was expected that Gandhi would again become prime minister of India in elections later in 1991. As Indian Home Minister S.B. Chavan stated on July 26, 1991: "Rajiv Gandhi could emerge as leader of Third World countries, and the newly independent nations were looking forward to India's leadership in the world. This was an irritant in the eyes of some countries, and the probe [of his murder] would have to look into this aspect, whether certain forces abroad could accept Mr. Gandhi as the new leader of the Third World or whether they wanted him to be finished. This issue has got to be gone into in depth, to find out who were behind the killing of the former prime minister." For example, Gandhi had undertaken a series of diplomatic initiatives to avert the full-scale war against Iraq, which Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had led.

Second, the removal of Gandhi turned India's ruling Congress Party into an increasingly fractured, leaderless group, eroding India's political institutions and paralyzing India on the international scene.

In this context, Gladstone's involvement in circles that overlap LTTE orbits—the LTTE's Mossad trainers and local drug dealers—becomes even more suspect.

Chavan's advisory was not acted upon, by either the Indian or Sri Lankan governments—even though the British Special Air Services and Israeli Mossad are known to have been involved in training both sides in the Sri Lankan civil war, which has claimed 128,000 lives since 1983. In the interim, the LTTE has become so strong, especially with the acquisition of anti-aircraft missiles like those used by the Afghan mujahideen, that President Chandrika Kumaratunga has voiced doubts that the government can defeat the LTTE.

The LTTE did benefit by Premadasa's decision to shut down the "countergang" insurgency to the LTTE: the People's Liberation Front (JVP), a Sinhalese (Buddhist) insurgency and part of the British-based Naxalite Revolutionary Communist Party. By 1992, Premadasa's uprooting of the JVP put that terrorist operation into dormancy. The LTTE then turned against the government—in alliance with London! In March 1993, Premadasa was interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corp.:

"**BBC:** Using military means does not actually protect the civilians you seek to protect. . . .

"**President Premadasa:** What is the position when terrorist activities are unleashed on common people, innocent people? You can't expect the armed services people to just look on. They will have to protect the people.

"**BBC:** You don't feel a need at this stage for a U.N. role in solving what is a long-standing dispute in which many thousands of people have lost their lives? . . .

"**President Premadasa:** They may not have a role. But what I am saying is we are capable of doing so if we have the will. . . . Only one group is now outside the democratic process. It is the LTTE. It is conducting an armed struggle in the north and east. Our conflict, I must say, is not against Tamil-speaking people. It is against terrorism.

"**BBC:** At this stage the amount of money expended on defense (30% of the budget), on military expenditure is not going to go down?

"**Premadasa:** It has in fact gone up.

"**BBC:** Do you feel that is justified? . . . Amnesty International reports there are still human rights abuses taking place."

Perhaps, it might be asked, for such protection from London, the LTTE is willing to do odd jobs for British intelligence—such as the murder of Rajiv Gandhi?

Southern India, Sri Lanka terrorist groups

by Joseph Brewda and Madhu Gurung

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

Name of group: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Other names: LTTE, Tamil Tigers.

Headquarters: Jaffna peninsula, Sri Lanka; headquarters previously in city of Jaffna.

Other major office/outlet: London; Paris, office of public spokesman Anton Balsingham; Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Founded: In 1972 as the Tamil New Tigers; renamed LTTE in 1973.

Locations of operations, areas active:

Terror operations in southern India, the Sri Lankan capital Colombo, and other locations in Sri Lanka. Waging guerrilla war against the Sri Lankan Army in the Tamil territory of Sri Lanka, particularly in the Jaffna peninsula, and terror campaigns in other locations. Currently holds two-thirds of the Sri Lankan coastline. Previously sought refuge in and operated from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka states in southern India, a mere 20 miles across the Palk Straits from LTTE-held areas of Sri Lanka. In southern India, in 1990, LTTE customarily hid out in the Vedaranyan wildlife sanctuary.

Major terrorist actions:

- In May 1986, the LTTE exterminated the leadership of rival Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, in a terror campaign.
- In October 1988, the LTTE murdered 45 Sinhala villagers.
- In February 1990, the LTTE kidnapped 15 Indian customs officials in Tamil Nadu, India.
- In July 1990, the LTTE launched terror attack in Madras, Tamil Nadu state, India, against the headquarters of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, killing 14 leaders of this rival group.
- On March 2, 1991, the LTTE murdered Sri Lankan Defense Minister Ranjan Wijeratne with a remote-control bombing device.
- On May 21, 1991, the LTTE murdered former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, during an election rally, using a woman suicide-bomber. Bomb was composed of RDX explosives. Gandhi was killed, along with 15 others, including the alleged bomber. Although Prabakharan consistently denied responsibility for the assassination, a Washington, D.C.-based LTTE outlet did claim credit. It is believed that up to 500 LTTE members or sympathizers were involved in the plot against Gandhi. The alleged masterminds behind the plot were one Sivarasan (a.k.a. "One-Eyed Jack"), who used his cousin to act as a "human bomb" against Gandhi, and LTTE leader Peria Santham. Sivarasan was killed or killed himself during a shoot-out at a hideout in Bangalore, India on Aug. 19, 1991, along with 26 other persons at the hideout. Santham was trapped at his hideout in Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India, and committed suicide before capture.
- In August 1992, the LTTE carried out the bombing-murder of Sri Lankan General Kobbekaduwa and nine others during a campaign rally in Kayts, Jaffna.
- On April 26, 1993, the LTTE shot dead leading Sri Lankan opposition leader and former national security minister Lalith Athulathmudali, while he was campaigning in provincial elections. The assassin swallowed a cyanide capsule before capture.
- On May 1, 1993, the LTTE murdered Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa. An LTTE suicide-bomber rammed her explosive-loaded bicycle into the President's motorcade, killing Premadasa, herself, and 34 other people. Bomber was believed to be a 14-year-old girl.
- On June 5, 1995, the LTTE blew up a Red Cross ship chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross, off the Jaffna peninsula.

• On Aug. 7, 1995, an LTTE militant from India carried out a suicide-bombing, using a cart filled with plastic explosives, in Colombo, killing 22 people.

• On Sept. 22, 1995, the LTTE hijacked a bus in Mannar Island in northern Sri Lanka, killing a policeman who refused to get off. This marks use by LTTE of tactics used by Khalistani terrorists in Punjab, India.

Trademark terror signatures: Suicide bombing; suicide squads, many of whom are composed of women; and car bombings. Explosive used in bombings is often heat-generating RDX, an explosive used by militaries in South Asia. Cadres customarily swallow cyanide capsules if captured or threatened with capture.

Leader's names and aliases: Velupillai Prabhakaran is the LTTE's current leader in Sri Lanka. Oxford University-trained Anton Balsingham, residing in London and Paris, is the public spokesman for the LTTE. The LTTE's number-two leader, Sathisaivam Krishnakumar, alias Kittu, ran operations from London until August 1991, when his application for asylum in Great Britain was rejected in the aftermath of the May 1991 LTTE murder of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Kittu then reportedly fled to France, where he went underground. Kittu was killed in January 1993 onboard a ship surrounded by Indian naval vessels off the southern Indian coast, as he was apparently trying to make his way back into Sri Lanka. LTTE intelligence chief Pottu Amman allegedly planned LTTE's major assassinations. LTTE leader in (West) Germany was Sooriyakumaran Selvadurai, who is reputed to be a multi-millionaire drug-dealer.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

According to July 1995 testimony received by the Jain Commission inquiry into the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, Khalistani (Sikh separatist) leader Jagjit Singh Chauhan reported that the LTTE and the Khalistani Liberation Force were co-conspirators in the assassination plot against Rajiv Gandhi. LTTE has also received safehousing in the past from the People's War Group (Naxalites) in Andhra Pradesh (see below).

A 1983 Sri Lankan intelligence report indicates that at that time, the LTTE had a "Libyan connection."

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The LTTE is dedicated to carving out a Tamil ethnic state (Tamil Eelam) of Sri Lanka. Prabakharan also claims to be Marxist.

Current number of cadres: About 15,000 in Sri Lanka. The LTTE is recruiting children, according to a July 1995 report of University Teachers for Human Rights (Jaffna). The LTTE, according to the group, wants to recruit 10,000 school children, especially targeting youths in the 12- to 16-year-old age bracket who have dropped out of school due to poverty. Recruitment tactics also include kidnapping children from schools at gunpoint. The Sri Lankan Air Force has charged the LTTE with using children in its front lines, as indicated by the numbers of LTTE casualties who were children, killed in an LTTE attack on Army camps in the Weli Oya area in July 1995. The LTTE also is using a high percentage of women for combat duties.

Training: In the early 1970s, the LTTE began establishing training camps and secret arms caches under the cover of a chain of Refugee and Rehabilitation Farms of the Gandhian Society. Funds for the farms came from Oxfam (Oxford Famine), one of the most powerful and secretive British intelligence organizations acting under non-governmental organization cover.

A number of State and private organizations in Lebanon, Libya, and Syria provided training to the Tamil groups. Ex-French legionnaires, dissident sects within the Palestine Liberation Organization, and a few South American groups were also involved in this. John Glover, a British feature writer, wrote to *Western Mail* in Wales about the ongoing and future training programs for Tamil youth by British mercenaries. "A band of mercenary soldiers recruited in South Wales is training a Tamil army to fight for a separate state in Sri Lanka. About 20 mercenaries were signed up after a meeting in Cardiff and have spent the last two months in southern India preparing a secret army to fight the majority Sinhalas, in the cause of a separate Tamil state in Sri Lanka," he said.

Russian Gen. Mikhail Barsukov reported in February 1990 that the LTTE had undergone special training in Lebanon and received combat experience there.

According to accounts by retired officials of the Israeli secret service, the Mossad, the Israelis were simultaneously training the Sri Lanka Army and the Tigers, and providing arms to each. Victor Ostrovsky, author of *By Way of Deception,* told Indian Abroad news service in 1991 that the Tigers were trained in Israel in 1985. "These groups kept coming and going. It was part of our routine job to take them to training camps and make sure that they were getting training worth what they paid for, not more and not less." The groups paid in cash.

Ostrovsky said that the arrangement for the training was made by the Mossad liaison in India, who lived there under a British passport.

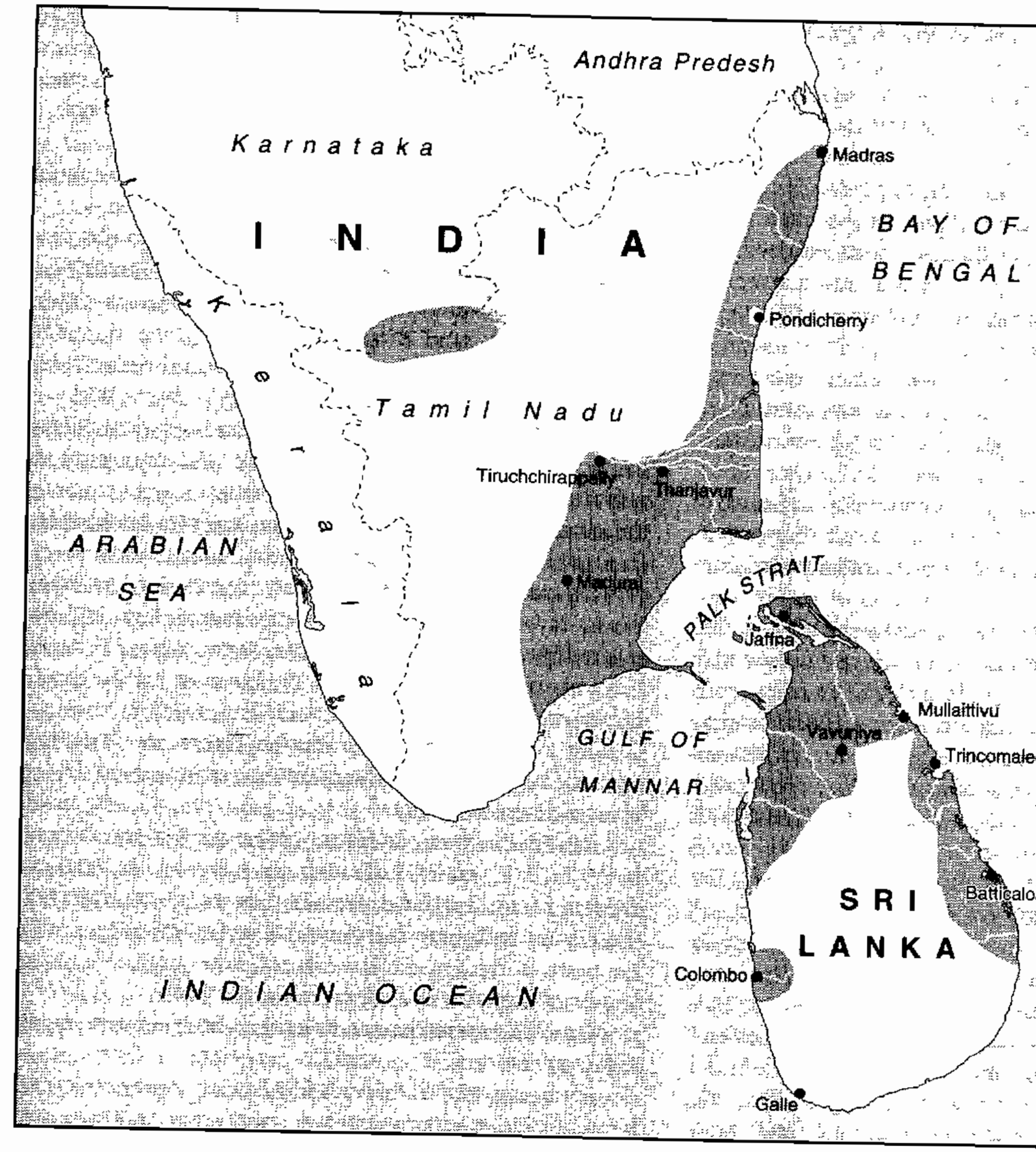
A December 1983 *Sunday Mail* article reported that the Mossad was arming and training the Tigers, as well as the Sri Lankan Armed Forces.

One of the main figures involved in these operations, according to other reports, was Rafi Eytan, the former head of the Israeli intelligence agency LEKEM, which had been caught running spy Jonathan Pollard in the United States. Following the 1985 scandal, Eytan was transferred to become the head of Israeli Chemical Industries, in which capacity he spent time in Sri Lanka.

The British Special Air Services (SAS) firm Keenie Meenie Services, was also simultaneously training both the Sri Lankan Army and the LTTE.

Known drug connections: The LTTE is believed to finance its weapons procurement through drug trafficking. The LTTE is reported to be involved in trafficking heroin through Bombay, Turkey, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Canada, and the United States. In

MAP 10
Tamil Tigers theater of operations



the early 1990s, over 600 cases involving Sri Lankan Tamil traffickers were reported to Interpol.

Known arms suppliers/routes: In August 1983, in Salonika, Greece, two West Germans were sentenced to four years imprisonment on charges of illegal transport of arms and ammunition, by a transport plane which took off from East Berlin and landed at Salonika. The plane was headed for Sri Lanka, where the LTTE was scheduled to pick up the 267 cases in the plane which contained 300,000 rounds for automatic rifles and 400 rockets.

According to intelligence reports, most of the arms used by the LTTE are purchased from Singapore, India, Afghanistan, and the Mideast. Soviet-made AK47 Automatic Kalashnikovs, T56 Chinese assault rifles, the Indian-Belgian AKMS, and the M16 manufactured by the Colt company in the United States (believed to have been obtained by way of Vietnam) have been the common weapons of the LTTE guerrilla.

In late 1980s and early 1990s, the LTTE is known to have received weapons from munitions factories in India. In 1990, the LTTE was receiving small weapons from factories in the Tamil Nadu centers of Ranipet, Coimbatore, Salem, and Trichengode.

In 1987, the *Hindustan Times* reported that large quantities of arms with Pakistani and Israeli markings were seized by the Indian Peacekeeping Force in Jaffna from the LTTE.

In 1989, according to a Sri Lankan government secretary, the LTTE was receiving armaments directly from the Sri

Lankan government of President Ranasinghe Premadasa, who wanted to force the expulsion of the Indian Peacekeeping Force from Sri Lanka, and who was also using the LTTE to wipe out the JVP (People's Liberation Front) Sinhala insurgency.

In November 1991, the Indian Navy seized a large ship carrying large amounts of arms, ammunition, and clothes from Singapore to the LTTE.

In October 1993, the Indian daily *The Pioneer* charged that Pakistan had been clandestinely supplying arms to the LTTE, from a location close to the Karachi port. Sources in Dubai said this arms supply line was uncovered when an Indian naval vessel intercepted the LTTE ship *MV Yahata Maru* on Jan. 16, 1993.

In November 1994, the Sri Lankan government asked the Indian Navy to intercept a suspected arms shipment to the LTTE, believed to be 10 tons of arms and explosives coming from a "Black Sea port."

The LTTE has now acquired radar-guided anti-aircraft missiles, according to July 1995 reports. The LTTE reportedly has bought Russian-made Strela anti-aircraft missiles from Belgian arms dealers.

Known political supporters/advocates: On Nov. 25, 1991, the police in Tamil Nadu, India, arrested former state home secretary R. Nagarajan, of the DMK Tamil party in Tamil Nadu, for sheltering and protecting LTTE assassins. Indian supporters of the Tigers have begun to exert pressure on New Delhi to back the Tigers once more. V. Gopalasamy, leader of the Tamil Nadu-based political party MDMK, says that his support for the LTTE and formation of Eelam in Sri Lanka was a "conscious, deeply thought-out decision." The DMK, one of the two leading parties in the state of Tamil Nadu, passed an official resolution supporting Eelam in 1984. Gopalasamy, dismissing any suggestion that the pro-Eelam movement is anti-national, told reporters that there is "no need to take the permission of the Indian government" before adopting such a position.

On April 13-14, 1995, forty-three LTTE prisoners in the Tippu Mahal jail in the Tellore fort camp in Tamil Nadu broke out of prison. Nine were captured in Madras city, two committed suicide with cyanide capsules before capture, and the rest escaped.

There are indications that the LTTE is receiving some support from the National Council of Christian Churches (NCCC). In July 1995, American national Kenneth Mulder was arrested by Sri Lankan police at Vavuniya for alleged links to the LTTE. An NCCC worker, Mulder was arrested after a police raid of NCCC's offices came up with evidence linking them to support operations for the LTTE.

In the 1995 war between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Army, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been refusing to put its food-ships through government security checks at the port of Kankesanthurai, and is instead insisting that they be allowed to travel directly to the LTTE's Point Pedro pier, thus delivering food to the civilian population directly through the LTTE.

Known funding: LTTE relies on financing first from Tamil expatriates in the West. In August 1986, a West German prosecutor accused the LTTE of blackmailing Tamil expatriates. Prosecution noted that the LTTE terrorists took a route that went from Sri Lanka to East Berlin to West Germany, and then on to Canada.

Rajiv Gandhi assassin Sivarasan reportedly traveled to Singapore, France, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait to raise funds for the LTTE.

Thumbnail historical profile: A small group called the Tamil New Tigers was formed in 1972 by Velupillai Prabhakaran, a reported communist. It was soon renamed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a.k.a. the Tamil Tigers. Its first act was the 1973 assassination of the Tamil mayor of Jaffna, the main Tamil-area city.

In 1976, then-Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi began covert aid to the Tamil insurgents. She apparently favored a federal solution for the Tamil-speaking provinces of the island. Gandhi gave the insurgents sanctuary in Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, and allowed them to form jungle training camps in the state. In 1977, Sri Lankan President Junius Jayawardene again became prime minister. Gandhi reportedly suspected that the United States wanted to establish a naval base in Sri Lanka in Trincomalee harbor for use in policing the Indian Ocean, and accelerated her efforts. Gandhi lost power that year, but regained it in 1980, and resumed her policy of aiding the Tamil insurgency, which blew wide-open in 1983.

Buddhist monastic-led riots against the Tamils occurred in 1977, 1981, and 1983. The last, the most violent, led to the deaths of some 2,000 Tamils, and turned 80,000 to 100,000 Tamils into refugees. The riots were reportedly triggered by the news of the Tigers' ambush and killing of a couple of jeeps carrying 18 soldiers in northern Sri Lanka.

The 1983 insurrection and riots increased the pressure on Jayawardene to find a solution acceptable to the Buddhist chauvinists. In trips to Britain and the United States that year, he asked for counterinsurgency training and military aid. Both governments publicly refused, but provided covert assistance.

As a result of bringing in SAS and the Israelis, the civil war steadily worsened. In 1985, Jayawardene was forced to directly negotiate with the Tamils in Bhutan, under Indian auspices. In 1987, he was forced to sign the Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord, which gave autonomy to the Tamil areas in the north and east of the island. An amnesty was declared, and 3,000 Indian troops, and then many more, were sent as a peacekeeping force. The situation soon exploded.

A key feature of the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accords was that the expulsion of the Israelis was demanded. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, speaking in Delhi, denounced "outside forces" whose employment was dependent on continued violence. With the coming to power of Sri Lankan President Premadasa, the LTTE was used by the government against the Indian peacekeeping forces, and also against the Sinhalese insurgent JVP. In the early 1990s, the LTTE slowly escalated its low-intensity war against the Sri Lankan government. When peace negotiations, initiated in spring 1995 by newly elected President Chandrika Kumaratanga, broke down, the LTTE launched full-scale war against the Sri Lankan government.

People's War Group

Name of group: People's War Group (PWG).

Any other name: Also commonly called the Naxalites.

Headquarters: Parts of Telangana region of India's Andhra Pradesh; Gadchiroli, Maharashtra; Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.

Founded: In the early 1960s; reactivated in 1986-87.

Major terrorist actions:

- Abduction of eight top bureaucrats in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh on Dec. 27, 1987.
- On Aug. 18, 1988, ten policemen were shot inside the Alampalli forest in Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh.
- Kidnapped a Congress Party legislative assembly member in Andhra Pradesh, and blew up the house of an Andhra Pradesh minister on Jan. 29-30, 1993.
- Kidnapped four policemen from Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh in January 1990.
- In 1989, the PWG kidnapped two members of the legislative Assembly in Andhra Pradesh.

Trademark terror signatures: Kidnapping of government officials and using them as exchange for the release of imprisoned Naxalites; blowing up houses by placing bombs; exploding lethal bombs in crowded places.

Leaders name and aliases: Kondapalli Seetaramaiah; Mukku Subba Reddy; Muppala Laxman Rao, alias Ganpathy; Mallujula Koteshwar Rao; Puli Anjaiah.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally: Indian People's Front (IPF) in Bihar is also a Naxalite-terrorist front operating in at least five districts in Bihar; the Khalistan Liberation Front and the LTTE are also allied groups. Loosely associated with Revolutionary International Movement (RIM) (see below).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Imbued with Marxist-Leninist ideology, PWG incites, arms, and engages the tribals and the marginal farmers against the police and other instruments of the establishment. Constant "actions" in the form of killing is the motivating force behind the ideology.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: On paper, PWG has a pantheon of mentors, including Mao and Lenin. At the local level, Charu Mazumdar, the founder of the Naxalite movement in West Bengal and Satyanarayana, among others, is considered a "hero" by the PWG.

At the same time, the U.S.-based Asia Watch and the U.K.-based Amnesty International have complained from time to time about "police brutalities" against the PWG. A 49-page report was issued by Asia Watch in 1992 entitled "Police Killings and Rural Violence in Andhra Pradesh."

In 1984, Amnesty International demanded the setting up of an "independent judicial mechanism" in India to inquire into the killing of political activists alleged to be Naxalites.

Current number of cadres: Over 5,000.

Training: Trained in Andhra Pradesh in the jungles. Arms were made available through PWG connections with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and Khalistanis in particular. Reports indicate that the LTTE has also provided them with arms training.

Known arms suppliers/routes: The LTTE and the Khalistanis.

Known political supporters/advocates: Trade union activists in Singareni coal mines, the student wings of the Revolutionary Students' Union, and a number of academicians in local universities.

The ruling Telegu Desam party under N.T. Rama Rao, in the early-1980s, encouraged the PWG to go after and weaken the Congress Party, Telegu Desam's main opposition.

Thumbnail historical profile: PWG feeds on the country's failure to provide relief to the marginal farmers, and to integrate the forest tribals. PWG campaigns against the landlord-politician nexus, and the rigid forest policy of the government. PWG incites the tribals, claiming that the forestland belongs to the tribals. It also encourages grabbing forestland and setting up confrontations with government officials. Forestland is used as the group's base of operation. The success of the PWG cadres lies in extracting money from the tobacco plantation owners and tobacco contractors. Perhaps it is for these reasons that the PWG has remained confined within the tribal belt. The leadership fights among the leaders continue to weaken the group. But it is their propensity to kill government officials that has helped them to recruit desperate criminals and other individuals.

The Naxalite movement, of which it is a product, was founded by Charu Mazumdar in 1967 in the village of Naxalbari, West Bengal, as a split-off of the Communist Party of India (M). The movement was protected by sections of the West Bengal government, and the group took to the streets in Calcutta. Soon, however, the group came under the patronage of China, leading to a concerted Indian government crackdown. Although crushed in West Bengal, the Naxalites spread to Andhra Pradesh and other states, where they concentrated on organizing tribals and backward peasants. In 1978, the group became a major force in Punjab, and its cadre later became leaders of the Sikh terrorist movement.

In March 1984, a Naxalite international was created in London, under the name Revolutionary International Movement (RIM). Among the members of this international are: the Revolutionary Communist Party USA, its founding organization; Shining Path of Peru; the Turkish Communist Party (ML); the Communist Party of India (ML); the Union of Iranian Communists; the Ceylon Communist Party; and other organizations often active in narcotics growing or transshipment areas.

4. New Terror International Targets the Americas

EIR Special Report

London's irregular warfare vs. nations of the Americas

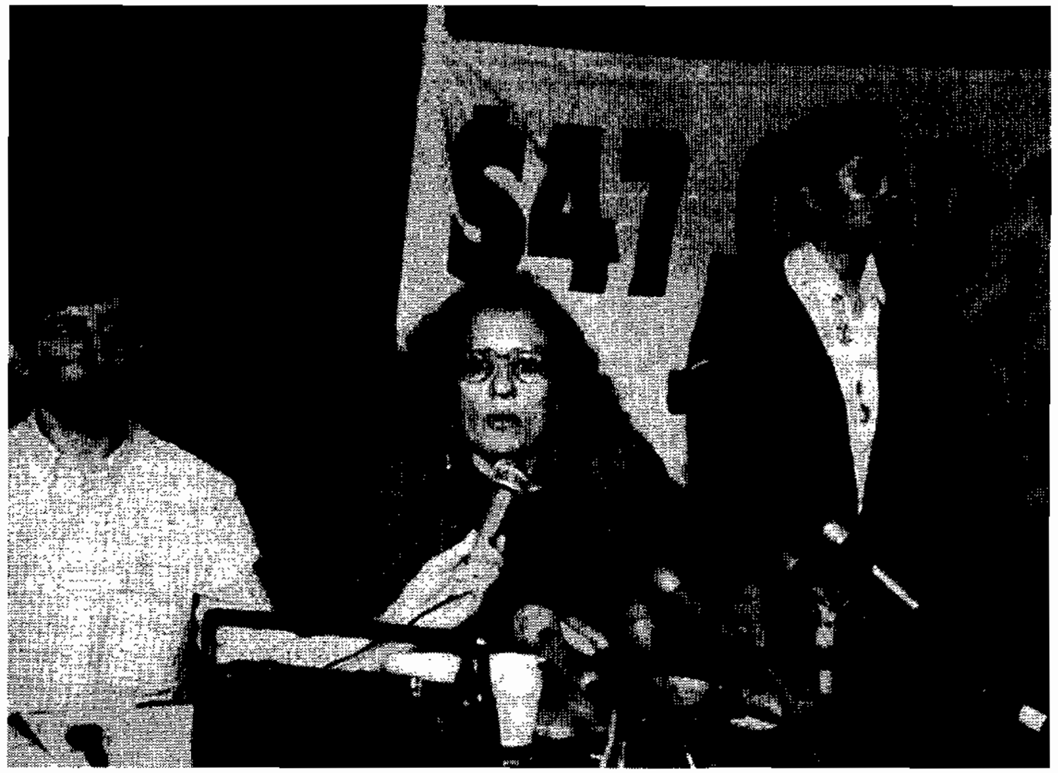
by Dennis and Gretchen Small

You will read in the following pages, detailed reports of the murder, brutality, kidnapping, bombings, and terror, which have become daily life for many in the Americas. Study the profiles of the narco-terrorist forces which are the instruments of this destruction. See in the maps how much territory is now controlled, not by governments, but by the drug cartels and their terrorist partners. Note especially the total geographic overlap between the terrorist areas, and where drugs are grown. See how dramatically, in the case of Colombia, that destruction has advanced in little over a decade. Read how in Peru, where the government and military had succeeded in restoring peace by crushing the bloody Shining Path insurgency, British-run anthropologists and Fidel Castro's assets are working overtime to create a new narco-terrorist force, based on the area's coca-growers, to again sink that country in war.

Work through this material, and judge for yourself how close to disintegration many of the nations of this hemisphere now stand. Consider how rapidly it has begun to spread into the United States itself.

The picture that comes into focus, perhaps slowly at first, is that this is a continent at war—*irregular war*. We use that term in the sense defined by Prof. Friedrich August Freiherr von der Heydte, in his classic study, *Modern Irregular Warfare:* "Irregular warfare consists of individual acts," he explained in an interview prefacing the 1986 edition of his book. "These individual acts are linked to each other in the larger framework. But anyone who wants to wage irregular war will have to hide this larger framework. It is characteristic of modern irregular war, that the one who wages it disguises himself."

Compare the reality we present in the pages that follow, to what you have read in your newspapers, or heard reported on what passes for television news anywhere in the world today. Have you not been told that "democracy" is sweeping the Americas, that terrorists are laying down their guns to join "civil society," and that only the military remains as an obstacle to peaceful coexistence?



Cecilia Rodríguez, representative to the United States of the Zapatista separatist movement in Mexico, during a press conference in Washington, March 8, 1995. The Zapatistas are a synthetic creation of four principal agencies of British intelligence: Action Anthropology; the theology of liberation; the São Paulo Forum; and a far-flung network of non-governmental organizations.

More frightening still, consider the fact that many U.S. national security officials are retailing the same delusional reports as you hear in the press, in their briefings to the U.S. Congress and the Executive. The governments of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and so on, repeat the same lies, and are even purging from their ranks, and those of their armed forces, any officer or civilian who sees the danger and wishes to fight.

Those government officials and advisers have available to them, the same essential array of facts which you are about to read—some with more detail, some less. Why, then, is policy based on such patent unreality?

Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addresses precisely that question, in a major campaign statement, *The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy,* released on Oct. 11. LaRouche's policy paper, issued in the form of a rebuttal of the U.S. Department of Defense's September 1995 report, *United States Security Strategy for the Americas,* exposes the absurdity of the claim that democracy and economic well-being are spreading across the Americas, and that the danger of terrorism is receding.

LaRouche explains that it is the underlying historical and philosophical axioms which are at fault, axioms permeating the thinking of not only official Washington, but of you, the citizen, as well. These axioms have blinded many to the stark reality: that the world financial system is at the edge of disintegration; and that its masters, the London-centered financial oligarchy, seek to retain political control at all costs. It is they who have deployed narco-terrorist, irregular warfare, to annihilate the nation-state as the only institution capable of mobilizing a sane alternative to their policies.

"Will the oligarchy outlive the obliteration of its own present, worldwide monetary and financial system?" LaRouche wrote recently. "The oligarchy is at the extremes of hysteria, in its determination to destroy existing nation-states, especially the United States of America, before the point is reached that such recovery measures might be forced onto the table for immediate action.

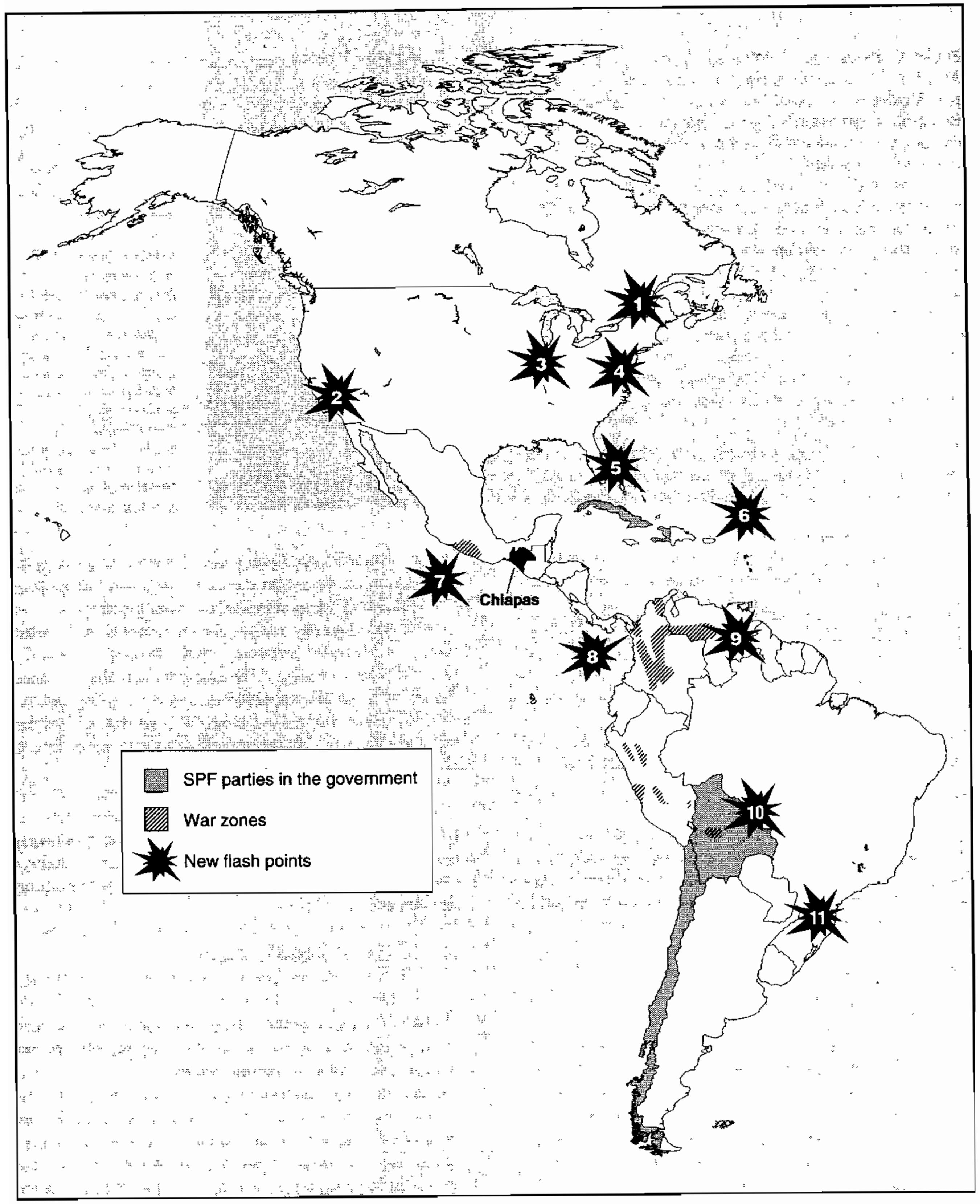
"That hysteria is key to the way in which London-centered forces are pushing for Quebec separatism now: to use that as the first of a series of chain-reaction developments intended to bring about the weakening and de-centralizing, and early dissolution of the U.S.A.—among other existing nation-states."

Three levels of British control

The above quote is taken from LaRouche's introductory article to the Oct. 13 *EIR Special Report,* "New Terror International Targets South Asia." That study was the first of a three-part *EIR* series on narco-terrorism, the second installment of which we present below.

Here, our story centers on the São Paulo Forum, created by Fidel Castro in 1990 as a unified narco-terrorist apparatus throughout the region. Castro's own goal in this is straightforward: He has privately told leaders of the SPF that the only way his regime can survive, after the fall of communism

MAP 1
Narco-terrorism spreads across the Americas



Key to Map 1

British-sponsored narco-terrorism is spreading across the Americas, using the January 1994 separatist uprising in Chiapas, Mexico as a model. The two principal organizations the British have deployed for this task, are the London-based Revolutionary International Movement (RIM) and the Cuban-run São Paulo Forum (SPF).

There are four countries in Ibero-America where SPF member parties either run the government (Cuba and Haiti), or hold cabinet positions (Bolivia and Chile). There are other areas, shown on the map, which are either current or targeted war-zones, where narco-terrorist forces deployed by the SPF and RIM are engaged in combat.

EIR has identified the following 11 immediate flashpoints of separatist narco-terrorist explosions throughout the Americas, where Britain's "new Chiapas" project is already under way. In every case, the lead agents are part of either the SPF or the RIM apparatus, or are directly run or manipulated by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

1. Canada: Quebec separatism. The Oct. 30 referendum on Quebec independence, which was narrowly defeated, has set off a "gang-countergang" conflict all across Canada, involving Quebecois separatists, WWF-manipulated Indian and other indigenous peoples, and separatist elements in western Canada. Prospects run high for a protracted political destabilization, and a possible revival of Quebec separatist terrorism.

2-5. United States: Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and Miami. This Maoist terrorist organization, which launched RIM, is run from London, and has been involved in provoking urban riots in all of the above cities. It has close ties to dope-trafficking street gangs, including the Bloods and the Crips; in Miami, RCP members run the Aristide networks in the Haitian community, which police link directly to Colombia's Cali Cartel.

6. Puerto Rico: The New Puerto Rican Independence Movement (NMIP) and its allies are threatening to use violence to stop the emplacement of a key anti-drug radar on the island. They recently organized a 10,000-person demonstration in San Juan against the radar. Puerto Rico has historically been a stepping-stone for bringing such terrorist activity to the U.S. mainland.

7. Mexico: The "Internet International," the real muscle behind the Zapatista (EZLN) uprising in Chiapas, has long planned to spread the indigenist revolt to other states. The immediate target is Guerrero, the country's leading drug-producing region, which has been plagued by guerrilla groups since the 1960s. The Revolutionary National Civic Association (ACNR) has launched terrorist provocations, in which dozens have died, designed to create Chiapas-like conditions.

8. Colombia: The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the allied National Liberation Army (ELN) jointly have about 11,000 men under arms, and have been in armed insurrection against the State for decades. Now they have unleashed terrorist violence in the Urabá region on the border with Panama, hoping to provoke its secession from Colombia, with U.N. backing. This year, they have killed 700 people there. The FARC is also known as Colombia's "Third Cartel," for its extensive involvement in the drug trade, including in Urabá.

9. Venezuela: Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez (ret.), head of the Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement (MBR-200), is using his base in the state of Apure to link up with Colombia's ELN guerrillas across the border. In February 1995, this led to an ELN cross-border raid in Cararabo, and the murder of eight Venezuelan marines there. Chávez is also trying to overthrow the anti-International Monetary Fund government of Rafael Caldera—with the City of London and Wall Street cheering him on.

10. Bolivia: There are an estimated 50,000 coca-growing families in Bolivia, and another 200,000 in Peru. The Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC), based in the Chapare region, is threatening to organize and arm all of them to violently impose drug legalization in the area, and to establish a separatist State.

11. Brazil: The Landless Movement (MST) is organizing violent land seizures throughout the country, with emphasis on Brazil's most productive agricultural areas in the south. There have been shootouts with military and farmer self-defense units, which could spread rapidly to virtual civil war.

in the Soviet Union, is if allied forces seize control of at least one of the major countries of Ibero-America. Brazil is thought to be his preferred target.

His own delusions of grandeur aside, Castro is still what he always was, even while tied to the Soviet regime: an instrument of destruction utilized as a useful pawn by British intelligence. Castro and his SPF are the stick of dynamite in the British hand.

British control over the São Paulo Forum occurs on a number of levels. On the most obvious level, there are numerous cases of overt involvement with and support for different narco-terrorist groupings.

- Venezuela's Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez (ret.) was wined and dined by British Embassy officials and even invited to visit London (the trip was stopped only when the Venezuelan government protested vehemently). Chávez's MBR-200 is

a member of the São Paulo Forum.

- Brazil's Luís Inacio "Lula" da Silva did visit London during his 1994 unsuccessful Presidential bid, and was well received by the heads of British banking and business. The *Financial Times* later called Lula's Workers Party (PT) the "only new blood in Congress," capable of forcing through the economic reforms London is demanding of Brazil. The PT is a founding member of the SPF.
- The Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) in Chiapas, Mexico, and their existentialist, hooded sub-Commander Marcos, have been repeatedly promoted by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the British Hollinger Corporation's hitman, who has also headed up London's campaign to topple the Clinton presidency. The EZLN was recently welcomed into the SPF.
- The support for the SPF by the Washington-based Inter-American Dialogue, the primary channel of British policy into U.S. policymaking toward Ibero-America, is so extensive that we have included a full article on this subject below. The Bush administration's Ibero-American policy, for example, was totally shaped by the Dialogue, and consisted of outright support for drug-running operations such as Ollie North's Nicaraguan Contras.

On the second, more decisive level, Britain created and runs the international support apparatus which is the true political muscle behind the continent's narco-terrorist insurgencies. In the case of Mexico's Zapatistas, for example, there are hundreds if not thousands of national and international non-governmental organizations—feminists, environmentalists, gays, indigenists, human rights activists, and so on—which, along with the liberal news media, are permanently mobilized to defend and strengthen the hand of the EZLN. In fact, it is safe to say that, were it not for the influence of this "Internet International," and their allies in official London and Washington, D.C., the Mexican government and military could have wiped out the EZLN long ago. The same holds true for every country of Ibero-America—as the success of Peru's Fujimori government against Shining Path proves.

But the third level of British control is the most important, and most insidious, since few even recognize that it exists. London has historically controlled the *ideology* guiding the narco-terrorist armies and their witting and unwitting supporters. It is the philosophical premises of indigenism and ethnicity that are at fault, with their evil idea that man is defined by his race and his bloodline, rather than his universal capacity to reason. It is the Malthusian underpinnings of environmentalism that are criminal, and which lead to insisting that the earth only has a limited "carrying capacity," and that populations over that level have to be eliminated.

As LaRouche argues, it is the axioms underlying such belief structures that lead populations to their destruction, and it is that which must be identified and combatted wherever they appear—whether among the coca growers of Bolivia, in the congress of Colombia, or among the permanent bureaucracy of the U.S. Pentagon and State Department.

The Clinton initiative

President William Clinton's address to the United Nations on Oct. 22, went a long way toward recognizing the real nature of the narco-terrorist beast, on two critical points:

1. that the key to the narcotics trade is drug-money laundering ("Criminal enterprises are moving vast sums of ill-gotten gains through the international financial system with absolute impunity"); and

2. that drugs and terrorism are inextricably linked ("Nowhere is cooperation more vital than in fighting the increasingly interconnected groups that traffic in terror, organized crime, drug smuggling, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction").

To underscore this second point, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters Robert Gelbard explained to the press: "There are, indeed, cases where there are terrorist organizations which are engaged in drug trafficking, usually to finance their activities." Gelbard went on to cite as examples Colombia's FARC and ELN guerrillas—two cases which we document below.

These two points of emphasis of President Clinton's speech—coming on the heels of his administration's successful assault against the Cali Cartel capos, in coordination with Colombian law enforcement officials—mark a radical break with the British-run policies of his predecessor, George Bush. It was Bush, whose phony "war on drugs" was designed to cover up his banking friends' role in laundering billions of drug dollars. And it was then Vice President Bush, as anti-drug czar, who ruled out the existence of the term "narco-terrorism," adopting instead a policy of working with the drug mafia as alleged anti-communist allies.

For many in Washington, D.C. and across Ibero-America, Clinton's U.N. speech will bring to mind a widely circulated policy document on the same subject presented a decade earlier by Lyndon LaRouche. In a March 13, 1985 paper read to a conference in Mexico City, LaRouche had described the international drug trade as "a financial, political, and military power greater than that of entire nations within the Americas," and outlined a 15-point plan for a War on Drugs, to be conducted jointly by the United States and its Ibero-American allies, with full respect for each other's sovereignty. LaRouche's battle plan denounced the existence of "narco-terrorism," and emphasized the need to target "those banks, insurance enterprises, and other business institutions which are in fact elements of an international financial cartel coordinating the flow of hundreds of billions annually of revenues from the international drug-traffic."

That perspective remains as valid today as it was a decade ago. Only the urgency of its adoption has increased.

The São Paulo Forum, Castro's shock troops

Name of group: São Paulo Forum.

Headquarters: The Forum is in the process of creating a permanent secretariat. Havana and Managua serve as unofficial command centers; periodic steering committee meetings move from country to country in Ibero-America.

Other major office/outlet locations: *América Libre*, the Forum's magazine, is "outlined in Brazil, edited in Argentina, printed in Chile," and distributed worldwide, in the words of its Brazilian editor-in-chief, Frei Betto.

When founded: July 1-4, 1990.

Locations of operations, areas active: Member organizations, movements, and parties operate in 18 Ibero-American and 11 Caribbean countries, plus Puerto Rico. Member organizations are currently leading active armed insurrections in: Mexico-Guatemala (both the state of Guerrero and the Chiapas/Guatemalan border area); Colombia and several bordering areas in Venezuela; and rapidly developing in that direction in the coca-growing regions of Peru and Bolivia. Pre-insurrectionary preparations are under way in the Chaco region in northern Argentina, and Brazil; significant Forum capabilities for armed action remain intact in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile.

Forum member parties run the governments of Cuba and Haiti; hold cabinet posts in the governments of Bolivia and Chile; and control the government of Uruguay's capital and largest city, Montevideo, as well as numerous important state and city governments in Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico.

Major terrorist actions: See other profiles; ETA.

Trademark terror signatures: Kidnapping for ransom, run as a centralized, regionwide, operation. Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) insurrection in Chiapas, dubbed by *América Libre* "the first post-modern revolution," as "an armed political movement," is held up as model for the continent; chief characteristic being that indigenous and poor local residents are used as cannon fodder—e.g., "armed" with wooden guns—to provide political cover for irregular warfare operations of hard-core terrorist forces, with ethnic-separatist objectives. Similarly, organized mass occupations of farmers' land are being used in Brazil, Chiapas, and elsewhere, as means to seize territory, which is then held through terror, as logistical bases and brainwashing centers for entrapped poor, outside of State control.

Leaders' names and aliases: Fidel Castro. Otherwise, the editorial board of the Forum's magazine, *América Libre*, constitutes its public leadership. Frei Betto of the Brazilian Workers Party (PT) is the magazine's editor; managing editor is Argentine Communist Party member Claudia Korol. In 1995, the editorial board consisted of:

- Argentina: Luis Brunati, Popular Encounter (EP); Patricio Echegaray, secretary general, Communist Party; Miguel Monserrat, Southern Front (FS); Bishop Federico Pagura, president of the Latin American Council of Churches (CLAI); Lisandro Viale, secretary general, Revolutionary Party for Argentine Social Independence (PRISA); Néstor Vicente; David Viñas, member of the literati.
- Brazil: Leonardo Boff, founder of liberation theology (see PT profile); Chico Buarque de Hollanda, protest song writer and friend of Fidel Castro; Antonio Candido, PT; Gilberto Carvalho, PT Secretary of Organization; Roberto Drummond, writer; Paulo Freire, PT (see PT profile); Luis Eduardo Greenhalgh, PT human rights lawyer (now defending Canadian terrorists jailed for 1989 kidnapping of Brazilian businessman Abilio Diniz); Fernando Morais, writer and Castro intimate; Eric Nepomuceno, journalist; Emir Sader, ecologist academic.
- Chile: Manuel Cabieses, editor, *Punto Final* magazine; Volodia Teitelboim, former secretary general, Communist Party.
- Colombia: Gilberto Vieira, secretary general, Communist Party.
- Costa Rica: Daniel Camacho.
- Cuba: Marta Harnecker (see below); Fernando Martínez Heredia; Manuel Piñeiro (see box); Silvio Rodríguez.
- Ecuador: Osvaldo León.
- El Salvador: Schafik Jorge Handal, secretary general, Communist Party. An unrepentant advocate of armed struggle and outspoken supporter of the National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG), Handal is currently a member of the "mediation" commission for Antioquia, Colombia set up by Harvard University's Program on Negotiation.
- Guatemala: Rigoberta Menchú Tum, 1992 Nobel Peace Prize winner, self-admitted leader of the Guatemalan URNG since the 1970s, advocate of "revolutionary popular war," and international spokesman for the United Nations' indigenous anti-nation-state movement; Guillermo Torriello Garrido, foreign minister (1950-54) under the Arbenz government, and founder of the Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity (CGUP), established in January 1982 as the political front for the URNG military command.
- Haiti: Gerard Pierre Charles, coordinator of Jean-Bertrand Aristide's Lavalas movement, long-time Communist Party leader, now one of Aristide's leading strategists.
- Mexico: Alonso Aguilar, professor; Adolfo Gilly, PRD (see PRD profile); Pablo González Casanova, Zapatista National Democratic Convention; Carlos Núñez, president of the Adult Education Council of Latin America (CEAAL), who argues that "popular education" modeled on the programs carried out by José Carlos Mariátegui, César Augusto Sandino, Lázaro Cárdenas, and Paulo Freire is "a strategic and indispensable component of the 'new forms of politics' arising in the continent."

• Nicaragua: Fernando Cardenal, S.J., education minister in the Sandinista government; Mirna Cunningham; Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister in the Sandinista government.

• Panama: Nils Castro, currently Panama's ambassador to Mexico, a prominent figure in the Permanent Conference of Political Parties of Latin America (COPPAL), who at one time claimed to have served as an adviser to Castro's Cuba.

• Paraguay: Joel Cazal.

• Peru: Javier Diez Canseco, former secretary general, Unified Mariateguista Party (PUM).

• Uruguay: Mario Benedetti, member of the literati; Hugo Cores, Congressman of People's Victory Party (PVP); Eleuterio Fernández Huidobro, "historic leader" of the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement.

• Venezuela: Alí Rodríguez, Causa R party.

Groups allied nationally or internationally:

• ETA, Spanish-based Basque separatists.

• Communist parties outside Ibero-America with which the Forum has relations include North Korea, China, United States, Canada, Austria, Britain, France, Germany (both German Communist Party and Democratic Socialist Party), Greece, Italy (Communist Refoundation), and Portugal. French CP Foreign Relations Commission member Pierre Larroche told an August 1995 *América Libre* conference in Buenos Aires, that "an exchange of experiences, analysis, and propositions" between Europe and Ibero-America is needed, and committed his party's solidarity to "the peoples in struggle of this continent, particularly to the people of Chiapas who battle for their dignity, and to Cuba, for its sovereignty."

• Libya. Muammar Qaddaffi sent a personal message to the May 1995 Fifth Conference in Montevideo, calling for the formation of "a World Popular Front [of] political and revolutionary forces, parties, and popular organizations." Libya's ambassador to Cuba, Saaid Hafianna, attended the Forum's Fourth and Fifth conferences, as did Ambassador at Large to Latin America Ali Ahmed Agili.

• Permanent Conference of Political Parties of Latin America (COPPAL).

• New Democratic Party, Canada, has sent representatives to various Forum congresses, and provides support for Chiapas insurgency.

• Inter-American Dialogue.

• National Democratic Institute, U.S. National Endowment for Democracy.

• Socialist International.

• Tricontinental Center, University of Louvain, Belgium.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: As a clearinghouse of Ibero-American left and terrorist groups, its ideology is an amalgam of indigenism, theology of liberation, and ecology. Its most significant common thread is the defense of Castro's Cuba. Forum members are mandated to carry out demonstrations, apply international political pressure, and send financial and material aid to support Castro's regime. Shafik Handal told the May 1995 Montevideo meeting: "Cuba is the hope. . . . There will be Cuban socialism and revolution forever." Bolivian coca leader Evo Morales told an August 1995 Buenos Aires seminar: "If we want to be free, in Latin America there should not be one Cuba, but several Cubas. . . . What do we need for that? Heroic figures. And for me, Fidel Castro is such a figure. I am ready to proclaim him commander of the liberation forces of America, or Latin America."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians.

Controllers: Fidel Castro; former Sandinista Interior Minister Tomás Borge; founder of Cuban intelligence, Manuel Piñeiro; Cuban and Nicaraguan intelligence services.

Mentors and theoreticians: Marta Harnecker, Chile/Cuba. Wife of Cuban intelligence's Manuel Piñeiro. Her best-seller, *Elementary Concepts of Historical Materialism,* in the 1970s served as a catechism for the Left in the region. She is the director of the Center for the Recovery and Promotion of the Historical Memory of the Latin American Popular Movement in Havana, through which various activities of the Ibero-American Left are coordinated.

Frei Betto.

Argentine-Cuban Ernesto "Che" Guevara is claimed as inspiration for the Forum; *América Libre* was founded at a conference celebrating the 65th anniversary of his birth.

Number of cadre: Some 107 parties, groups, and sectlets are members of the Forum. *EIR* estimates that the Forum may have upwards of 250,000 deployable cadre and followers under their command, perhaps 20-30,000 of them armed.

Known drug connections: The prominent role of the "Third Cartel" of Colombia—the FARC—in the Forum structure exemplifies the integral relationship of the São Paulo Forum with the drug trade. Cuban officials are reported, by intelligence officials in the region, to have advised other groups in the Forum at the time of its founding, that, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of financing from the Socialist International, parties should adopt "the M-19 model"; that is, assure self-reliance through the drug trade. The announcement by Bolivian leader Evo Morales at Aug. 18-20, 1995, *América Libre* conference in Buenos Aires, of a strategy for continental resistance to eradication of coca, and international coordination of coca-legalization campaign, signals a new phase of Forum warfare to defend the drug trade. A new Puerto Rican member organization, New Puerto Rican Independence Movement (NMIP), is bringing that battle to the United States itself, threatening terrorism against installation of anti-drug radar.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Arms are bought primarily on the international and regional black market, which is interlocked with the drug trade. Since 1992, Central America has become a major source of weapons for the continental terror-drugs nexus. In the words of a former Salvadoran guerrilla: "Nicaragua was a large arms fair, a sort of huge gray market. You could get anything."

Known political supporters/advocates: Under the administration of George Bush, the U.S. State Department provided political support for members of the Forum steering committee, in the name of "peace negotiations." Coordination with the FMLN of El Salvador was notorious: the State Department reviewed and approved FMLN proposals for reducing El Salvador's Armed Forces; the U.S. ambassador and military attaché visited FMLN camps; Assistant Secretary of State Bernard Aronson met with the top five FMLN commanders on Jan. 1, 1992, to tell them that "we wanted to make peace." Subsequently, Sandinista and FMLN leaders were invited, by the State Department, to speak at U.S. college campuses.

Thumbnail historical profile: The Cuban Communist Party (CP) initiated the founding of the São Paulo Forum, after the collapse of the Berlin Wall made it clear that the coming disintegration of the Soviet bloc threatened to bring with it the disintegration of all Soviet-allied and socialist movements internationally. In July 1990, Brazil's Workers Party (PT) sponsored the first conference, where representatives of 40 organizations and parties, from 13 Ibero-American and Caribbean countries, met in São Paulo, with Cuban officials, to discuss how to revise revolutionary strategy in the midst of the crisis of socialism worldwide.

Initially founded as a loose, political umbrella organization with a mandate to propose common actions, over the past five years the Cuban CP has directed the systematic transformation of the Forum into a centralized political command structure, led by the principal narco-terrorist insurgencies in the Americas. Their objective has been to rebuild the old Communist International in the Western Hemisphere under Cuban control, as originally laid out in the January 1966 Tricontinental Congress.

In 1991, formal by-laws were drawn up, and a steering committee chosen. Its members: the Cuban CP, Brazil's Workers Party (PT), Mexico's Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), Nicaragua's Sandinista Liberation Front (FSLN), Aristide's Haitian Lavalas, Bolivia's Free

Manuel Piñeiro, Castro's hit-man

The surfacing of Manuel Piñeiro as a leader of the São Paulo Forum constitutes, in and of itself, grounds for firing any U.S. intelligence or national security official who has argued that Fidel Castro and his Forum are no longer a threat to the security of the United States or its hemispheric allies.

For 35 years, "Redbeard" Piñeiro has served as Castro's dirty operations man for the Western Hemisphere, personally setting up and directing Cuba's assassination, kidnapping, and terror international in the region. Piñeiro founded Cuba's General Intelligence Directorate (DGI), after Castro seized power in 1959, maintaining his ties with it as deputy interior minister (1961-74). In 1974, he left the Interior Ministry to take charge of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee's newly established Americas Department, a unit created to centralize Cuba's operations in Ibero-America under the personal control of Castro, to whom Piñeiro reported.

Throughout, Piñeiro has worked on one operation: deploying a centralized terrorist international, along the lines of Ernesto "Che" Guevara's instructions to the 1966 Tricontinental Congress, that "the armed groups . . . form . . . coordinating committees to make more difficult the repressive task of the Yanqui imperialism and to facilitate our own cause." In 1967, the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS) was formed, a sort of first-generation São Paulo Forum.

During the early 1970s, Piñeiro lived in Chile for several months, directing the estimated 14,000 "internationalists"—which included members of the Cuban Interior Ministry's Special Troops—deployed into Chile by Cuba to secure the Salvador Allende government. After the overthrow of Allende in September 1973, Piñeiro's Americas Department helped set up the Revolutionary Coordinating Committee (JCR) in 1974 as the successor to OLAS, assigned to provide a unified command for "just and necessary revolutionary violence" on the continent. It was led by Uruguay's Tupamaros, Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Gorriarán Merlo's People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) of Argentina, and Bolivia's National Liberation Army.

Piñeiro's most successful operation was the 1979 Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. His Americas Department provided the Sandinistas intelligence, communications, arms, and even exiled Chilean Army officers, who had earlier been incorporated into the Cuban Armed Forces. Cuba's first public narco-terrorist operation—the arms-for-drugs deal with Colombia's M-19 movement, revealed with the 1981 arrest of Jaime Guillot Lara—was also a Piñeiro job. Cuba's ambassador at the time, Fernando Ravelo, was pulled out of Colombia after the scandal, and reassigned as Piñeiro's deputy at the Americas Department.

Bolivia Movement (MBL), and member parties from Peru's United Left and the Uruguayan CP- and Tupamaro-led Broad Front (FA). In 1992, the National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG), the terrorist force most closely modeled on Peru's Shining Path in modus operandi, was added to the steering committee. By May 1995, the Forum's central command also included Colombia's narco-terrorist groups (Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator, FARC, ELN, M-19), Dominica's Labor Party, Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), and the member organizations from Guadeloupe (CP, Resistance Union Group [GUR], and Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe).

In 1992, the Forum launched a magazine, *América Libre*, to strengthen its political presence in the continent and give it centralized direction. Seven issues have since been published, including exclusive interviews with FARC commander Manuel Marulanda Vélez from his hideouts in "the mountains of Colombia," URNG communiqués, and instructions for peasant organizing from the Brazilian Landless Movement (MST).

In 1993, Uruguay's Broad Front (FA) was charged with establishing a computerized electronic-mail system among member organizations. Standing commissions, on such issues as human rights, were created to direct specific campaigns. By May 1995, the Forum command felt ready to announce their intent to set up a permanent secretariat.

The five plenary conferences have charted the growth, and shifts in political focus, of the Forum. Documents from every clandestine terrorist group on the continent circulate at these events, whether "official" members or not (e.g., Shining Path, Argentina's All for the Fatherland (MTP), Chile's Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front).

June 12-15, 1991: Mexico's PRD sponsored the "Second Conference of the Movements and Political Parties of the São Paulo Forum," in Mexico City. Sixty-eight organizations from 22 countries of Ibero-America and the Caribbean were represented; observers from the United States, Canada, Spain, France, Italy, and Russia attended. Two initiatives were adopted here. The Forum mandated its members to support the "500 Years of Resistance" campaign, the United Nations-spawned mobilization against the Christian evangelization of Ibero-America, and its resulting nation-states. Under the "500 years" banner, a continent-wide ethnic separatist structure was being built, uniting the myriad of anthropologist-run "indigenous" organizations into a centralized force, functioning parallel to, but in coordination with, the São Paulo Forum.

The Forum also ordered organizing in Europe and the United States expanded. The latter task was directed by Bolivia's MBL party, which sent a team to visit the United States, China, North Korea, and six countries in Europe, from February to April 1992, to establish "fraternal ties" for the Forum steering committee.

July 16-19, 1992: The Sandinistas took charge of the Third Conference, held to coincide with celebrations of the anniversary of the 1979 Sandinista seizure of power. The agenda here centered on 1) upgrading the Forum's profile in the region as "a viable option for power," and 2) increasing dialogue with other "equivalent coordination efforts of progressive forces which are being carried out on other continents."

Oct. 16-18, 1992: The steering committee met in Montevideo, announcing at its conclusion that support for the "struggle of the Guatemalan peoples" and for indigenous resistance in the Americas, must be a central campaign of the organization. "Peruvian political persecution" was condemned, effectively a statement of support for Shining Path, whose top leadership had been arrested just weeks before.

July 21-24, 1993: The Fourth Conference, held in Havana, Cuba, coincided with celebrations of 40th anniversary of Fidel Castro's attack on the Moncada barracks, and was used to emphasize the need to defend the Castro regime. One hundred and twelve member organizations and 25 observer groups from the region, attended this plenary, along with observers from 44 political institutions and forces of North America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Thirty-one new organizations had joined the Forum by its conclusion, 21 of them from the Caribbean.

A distinct change in morale was evident. Demoralized analyses of the "defeat" of socialism in the Soviet Union, were replaced by plans to seize the opportunities opened by "the rupture of the neo-liberal project." Forum leaders Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas and Luís Inacio da Silva ("Lula") outlined a strategy of sweeping to power in six countries over the next 24 months, targeting upcoming national elections in Venezuela, El Salvador, Mexico, Brazil, and Nicaragua.

December 1993: A centralized organizing thrust into the militaries of the region was set into motion. Venezuela's Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez (ret.) was given the responsibility for coordinating the military flank, during his visit to Cuba.

No plenary was held in 1994, reportedly in order not to weaken the electoral chances of the designated host, Uruguay's Broad Front. By 1995, it was clear, however, that the strategy outlined in Havana, of gaining national power through elections, had failed.

March 1995: A core group of the editorial board of *América Libre* was called to Havana, to resolve "difficulties," including financial, which had arisen. The meeting was run by two heavies of Cuban intelligence, Manuel Piñeiro and his wife, Marta Harnecker, both now members of the editorial board. Frei Betto later reported that "a new profile" for the magazine had been decided upon there, including financial quotas for member organizations, plans for recruiting "militants" around the magazine, and the delineation of organizing campaigns.

May 25-28, 1995: Discussion at the Fifth Plenary Conference, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, centered on the question of power, in the wake of the members' manifest inability to win national elections. The Cuban delegation, led by Communist Party Central Committee member Abel Prieto, argued that the Forum must be strengthened, to confront the "deepening geopolitical crisis," and U.S. success in rebuilding hemispheric relations. Gains had been made, they argued, calculating that between the Fourth and Fifth Plenaries, the Forum had elected 291 deputies, 57 senators, 10 governors, hundreds of mayors, and obtained 29 million votes, or 24.01%—almost one-quarter—of the valid votes cast in that electoral period.

Self-criticism sessions, run by Harnecker, concluded that where Forum members had lost, they had made pragmatic concessions to electoral alliances, instead of staking their strategy on "social action." They determined that they now must change the rules of the game, through "electoral reform" and by establishing "provisional governments" and "Constituent Assemblies," as demanded by member parties in Mexico, Venezuela, and elsewhere.

The Final Resolution from the plenary endorsed the Zapatista insurgency in Chiapas, calling it representative of the "new forms of expression, democracy, and people's power" developing in the region. The EZLN's Sub-Commander Marcos had addressed the plenary, through a video brought by Mexico's PRD delegation.

July 1995: *América Libre* #7 outlined the parameters of the "Chiapas strategy"—combining armed uprising, mass land seizures, and a campaign for constituent assemblies to reform national constitutions—which has been adopted throughout the continent. Wrote Managing Editor Korol: "In how many regions of Latin America could a portrait be made, similar to that which capitalism has made of Chiapas? What could the Bolivian or Peruvian Indians tell? What would the people of Northeastern Argentina write, declared unviable by successive military and civilian governments? What would the forgotten of Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, tell? Or will it be that Chiapas speaks for all of them; and that it is, at the same time, an invitation to add new voices of denunciation?" Chiapas, she adds, provides "the keys to future movements."

Spain's ETA sets up 'Kidnappers, Inc.'

For more than a decade, the Basque terrorist-separatist ETA (as we will elaborate fully in week's *EIR*) has been operating in Ibero-America, where it has established a broad funding network (through collection of revolutionary taxes, assaults and kidnappings, and its own businesses, particularly restaurants). In recent years, ETA (Euskadi and Freedom) has fully integrated itself into the São Paulo Forum's continental narco-terrorist apparatus, of which it now constitutes an essential element. Although some ETA members have played leadership roles in El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and other groups, its specialty is in the "kidnapping industry"; and it has trained the Forum's continent-wide machinery in this "art." This was proven conclusively in May 1993, when a secret arms cache in Managua exploded (see below).

The ETA is present above all in Mexico, considered an important international base second to France, and in Venezuela, although it also maintains an important presence in Uruguay, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil. Its presence in Cuba and in Nicaragua is of a special nature.

On April 30, 1992, in a visit to Buenos Aires, Spanish Interior Minister José Luis Corcuera said that "Ibero-America is the preferred location for ETA members." Many of them left Spain under the government of Francisco Franco, claiming to be persecuted politically, and alleging that their terrorism was "revolutionary war." There are apparently secret, semi-official agreements to grant them refuge in Mexico and Venezuela, as long as they don't interfere in internal politics.

Nicaragua's arms bunker

During the 1980s, Nicaragua under the Sandinistas became a key base of ETA operations. ETA members obtained false passports, they were incorporated into Interior Minister Tomás Borge's security apparatus, and they used Nicaragua as a base to expand their continental operations. ETA leader Eusebio Arzallus Tapia, alias *El Paticorto*, traveled to Managua in the early 1980s to establish ties to the Sandinistas and El Salvador's FMLN, and to organize an international network of 35 kidnappers. He became a naturalized Nicaraguan in 1990.

On May 23, 1993, a secret vault containing weapons and documents exploded in Managua, in a store belonging to one Miguel Antonio Larios Moreno, "a false identity behind which Eusebio Arzallus Tapia was hiding," according to the Spanish magazine *Cambio 16*. The arsenal, built with hydraulic doors and tunnels, contained several tons of weapons, explosives, 19 surface-to-air missiles, 310 passports from 21 countries, many of them blank—one of these was found in the possession of Ibrahim Elgabrowny, who was arrested as a suspect in the February 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York—as well as false identification papers and documents belonging to a kidnap ring. According to Interpol sources, among the documents found was a list of 77 "kidnappable" Ibero-American businessmen, 65 of whom were Brazilian, as well as pictures and other documents relating to the 1989 kidnapping of Brazilian supermarket magnate Abilio Diniz. Other sources confirmed that there were hundreds of names on the list.

Weeks after the Managua explosion, according to the

Mexican magazine *Impacto,* Arzallus showed up in Mexico where, according to Spanish intelligence sources, he still resides. *El Paticorto* reportedly entered Mexico using a phony Honduran passport under the name Julio Aguilar Cruz.

Mexico: An estimated 100 to 200 ETA members currently live in Mexico, many of whom entered as tourists from Spain and France. Others arrived from Nicaragua, among them members of the Donosti command who sought refuge there "after having worked closely with the Sandinista government in 'Section Five' (secret service) led by ideologue and writer, Tomás Borge," according to *Impacto*.

In most cases, ETA members arrive in Mexico with no financial resources, but tap into an established support network for help. It is suspected that sizable sums of money are also transferred to them through bank drafts from abroad. Most of them are concentrated in Mexico City, but can also be found "in at least four states of the Republic of Mexico . . . Hidalgo, Querétaro, Nuevo León, and Guanajuato," *Impacto* and the Spanish daily *ABC* report.

There have been recent indications that ETA is also in the state of Chiapas. *ABC* reports that Spanish anti-terrorist police traveled to Mexico at the beginning of 1994 at the request of the Mexican government, because there was evidence of ETA's presence in Chiapas. The Barcelona, Spain daily *Observador* reported that a group of terrorists led by ETA members and Guatemalan guerrillas had set up operations in the region of Soconusco, Chiapas. The French news agency AFP reported early in 1994 that "EZLN leader, Subcommander Marcos, confirmed that he hopes to establish 'autonomy' in Chiapas similar to what the Basques and Catalans enjoy in Spain."

According to the Spanish daily *El País*, "the Spanish minister of justice and interior possesses 'confirmation' that the terrorist ETA gang provides economic assistance to the Zapatista guerrillas, but affirms that, for now, it has no evidence that the Basque terrorist organization has provided military training or weapons to the EZLN, according to high-level individuals in Madrid's anti-terror apparatus.

". . . Spanish intelligence services say they have 'confirmation' that a part of the infrastructure established in Mexico does contribute money to maintaining the Zapatista guerrillas. . . . Sources in the Spanish anti-terror fight also believe that there have been contacts between the leaders of political groups linked to ETA and leaders of the EZLN, to give the latter 'indoctrination' and ideological support."

Venezuela: For over a decade, a "non-aggression pact" has existed between Venezuela and ETA: Cadres of the latter are allowed to use the country as a place for rest and rehabilitation, as long as they don't operate inside the country. This was formalized in 1989, when then-Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez and his friend, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González, agreed that detained ETA members would be "deported" to Venezuela, where they would report their movements and location to the political police, DISIP.

For example, on May 29, 1992, eleven ETA members arrived in Venezuela on a Spanish Air Force jet, but they were not classified as political refugees. On June 1, 1992, Carlos Andrés Pérez declared that ETA members are *not* terrorists: "It is a mistake to call a group of Basques terrorists."

Cuba: According to the Miami-based *Diario las Américas* on Dec. 15, 1994, there are 15 top ETA people in Cuba, from both the "military" and the "political" branches of the group. They maintain excellent relations with agents of Cuba's military secret service, and some Spanish anti-terror experts estimate that, on a smaller scale, they are witnessing a case similar to what happened in Nicaragua where ETA members became part of "Section Five" of the Sandinista Interior Ministry.

Anti-terror experts underscore the "complete freedom" given the group by the Cuban regime, and say that they may well be receiving training from their hosts. On Jan. 14, 1992, Spanish officials arrested a member of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), René Valenzuela (alias "Gato"), on charges of participating in ETA kidnapping and bombings. Valenzuela had reportedly been a close collaborator of Cuban intelligence's Manuel Piñeiro for more than 20 years, operating much of that time in Mexico.

Uruguay: On May 21, 1992, the Argentine daily *Clarín* reported that "a high-level source of the Uruguayan Interior Ministry told *Clarín* today that the Uruguay police are carrying out an intense search for a militant of the ETA organization, who evaded the operation through which the Basque separatist sanctuary was dismantled in Uruguay." The operation netted 13 Basques, "four of whom definitely participated in bloody incidents provoked in Madrid and Valencia by itinerant ETA commandos," among them Rosario Delgado Iriondo, identified as "Comando Madrid." Three of the ETA members were arrested in the high-class La Trainera restaurant, owned by a Basque who was also arrested.

Modus operandi: The explosion of the Managua arms cache brought to light evidence of ETA's direct participation in the 1989 kidnapping of Brazilian businessman Abilio Diniz, by a group of Chilean, Argentine, and Canadian leftists. ETA is suspected of involvement in the Mexican kidnap industry. In 1993 alone, there were hundreds of kidnappings in that country, and in the first half of 1994, some 500 kidnappings were officially reported, ransoms for which were sometimes as high as $15 million. Over the past few years, there have been close to 2,000 kidnappings in Mexico. According to the June 1993 edition of the Mexican magazine *Proceso,* "experts in the anti-terror fight consulted by the Spanish daily *ABC*, say that ETA is behind some of the kidnappings which have been occurring in Mexico."

Reliable sources say that ETA members also collect "war taxes" from wealthy Mexican and Spanish citizens. The same is done with residents of Spanish and Portuguese extraction in Venezuela, and if they don't pay, their businesses and lives are destroyed.

Inter-American Dialogue: sponsors for São Paulo Forum in Washington

by Valerie Rush

The narco-terrorist insurgency known as the São Paulo Forum (SPF) has very high-level sponsors inside the financial and political establishment of the Americas, in the form of a Washington-based think-tank founded in 1982 by David Rockefeller, McGeorge Bundy and others, known as the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD). A collection of prominent bankers, politicians, and diplomats from both North and South America, the IAD promotes London's one-worldist agenda of "free-trade" looting and depopulation, to be achieved through the dismantling of the region's military forces, drug legalization, erosion of the concept of national sovereignty, and, finally, the breakup of the nation-states of the region.

One of the ways that London has maintained hands-on policy control over the Dialogue since its founding, is through British intelligence assets in the Canadian establishment. For example, the top foreign and intelligence adviser to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Eliot Trudeau in the 1970s, Ivan Head, was a founding member of the IAD and today sits on its executive committee. More recently, Canadian Maurice Strong, Prince Philip's own, who ran the Eco-92 environmentalist summit in Rio de Janeiro, was added to the Dialogue's Cuba Task Force.

The Dialogue thoroughly shaped the Ibero-American policy of the British-run Bush administration. Although it has lost significant ground under Clinton, it remains a powerful policy force in Washington, and across Ibero-America. As the IAD itself bragged in its April 1993 newsletter, it has a number of "members currently 'on loan' to their governments." This includes IAD past president Richard Feinberg, currently Latin America director for Clinton's National Security Council; Brazil's President Fernando Henrique Cardoso; Bolivia's President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada; Argentina's Defense Minister Oscar Camilión.

The Inter-American Dialogue has fostered, protected, and provided direction to Castro's São Paulo Forum since the latter was founded, using the Forum as a brutal battering ram against the structures which sustain the nation-states of the region. Mexican writer Jorge Castañeda, who functions as a liaison between the two organizations, confessed the strategy underlying the IAD's promotion of the Forum, in his book, *Utopia Disarmed: The Latin American Left after the Cold War* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993).

Ibero-America is reaching the limit of where it can find resources with which to pay its debts, under current models, Castañeda wrote. States will soon run out of natural resources or utilities to sell; once "the fire sales" are over, where will the funds come from to meet debt payments? Castañeda argues, bluntly, that terrorism, however distasteful, is all that remains to force the institutions and populations of the continent to submit to the next round of looting:

"But lesser evils can function only in reference to greater ones; they require a clear and present danger to be credible. Thus, the condition for the renewed viability of reforms in Latin America—of any persuasion, but mainly in consonance with the social-democratic paradigm—lies inevitably in the threat of something worse. Since it cannot be revolution as such—the way Cuba was for nearly 20 years—it must be different, yet terrifying nonetheless. This is the syndrome of Sendero Luminoso [Peru's narco-terrorist Shining Path]. . . . Without the fear inspired by the prospect of losing everything, the wealthy and middle class will prefer to lose nothing."

Two faces, one goal

Ties between the IAD and the SPF are formal, public and extend even to shared membership and activities:

- In July 1990, the Forum was created in São Paulo, Brazil, under the cosponsorship of the Cuban Communist Party and Brazil's Workers Party (PT). That same year, the PT's leader Luís Inacio "Lula" da Silva was invited to join the IAD.
- In February 1992, a featured speaker at an SPF conference in Lima, Peru was Sandinista ideologue Father Xabier Gorostiaga, S.J., a member of the IAD.
- In April 1993, the IAD sponsored a visit to Washington by three presidential candidates of São Paulo Forum parties: Brazil's "Lula" (PT), Venezuela's Pablo Medina (Radical Cause), and Colombia's Antonio Navarro Wolf (M-19). The IAD meeting was designed to introduce the Forum's leading figures to Washington policy-makers, including Clinton administration officials. It followed an April 16-17 conference at Princeton University, in New Jersey,

with those three candidates, and three more SPF candidates: Mexico's Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas (PRD), Rubén Zamora of El Salvador (FMLN), and Luis Maira of Chile (Chilean Socialist Party). They were introduced at the Princeton meeting by Jorge Castañeda. IAD President Peter Hakim and member Jorge Domínguez briefed Washington journalists in August of that year that a "genuine ease of communication" between the Forum and U.S. officialdom, had been established in the April visit.

- In June 1993, Inter-American Dialogue member Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, a millionaire mining entrepreneur and partner of the British Crown's Rio Tinto Zinc mining company, assumed office as president of Bolivia; his vice president, "indigenist" leader Víctor Hugo Cárdenas, was (and is) an active participant in the Dialogue's Ethnic Divisions Project. Appointed foreign minister, was Antonio Araníbar, from the Free Bolivia Movement (MBL), a member-party of the São Paulo Forum's steering committee. Araníbar had spent the preceding year developing international relations for the Forum.
- In September 1993, Tabaré Vásquez, then mayor of Montevideo, Uruguay, for the Broad Front—a member of the São Paulo Forum steering committee—toured the United States, where he met with both the Dialogue itself, and Dialogue members Richard Feinberg (Latin America director at the NSC), and Enrique Iglesias (president of the Inter-American Development Bank). Feinberg, the Uruguayan press reported, discussed prospects for future U.S.-Uruguayan security accords with the Forum's mayor.
- In November 1993, the Dialogue sponsored a briefing in Washington, for Mexico's Jorge Castañaeda to present his new book, *Utopia Unarmed*. Castañaeda is an official adviser to the Forum's Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas of Mexico, and advocates drug legalization. During the Brazilian presidential elections of 1994, he asserted, "The left will rule in Latin America, through the election of Lula in Brazil."
- On Aug. 25-26, 1995, the Inter-American Dialogue joined with the Chilean government and National Democratic Institute for International Affairs to host a seminar on "the crisis of the parties." SPF member parties represented included the Chilean Socialist Party, the Mexican Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), Nicaraguan Sandinista Sergio Ramírez, and others. A leading speaker at the event was Uruguayan Juan Rial, co-author of the 1990 book, *The Military and Democracy: the Future of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America*, (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1990) which became the Bush government's "manual" on how to dismantle the armed forces of the continent, as per Dialogue policy prescriptions.
- José Octavio Bordón, a Dialogue member, former governor of Argentina's Mendoza province and a former senator of the Peronist party, was 1995 presidential candidate of the Frepaso movement, an affiliate of the São Paulo



Cuba's Fidel Castro, the strange bedfellow of the Inter-American Dialogue. In September 1995, the IAD announced that Castro's regime "no longer poses a conventional security or ideological threat to any of its neighbors, and certainly not the United States."

Forum.

- The Dominican Republic's José Francisco Peña Gómez, presidential candidate for a coalition of opposition forces which includes the São Paulo Forum's United Left Movement (MIU), is a member of the IAD.
- The National Democratic Convention (CND) in Mexico, a front for the Forum's Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), includes among its leading figures Pablo González Casanova, a member of the editorial board of the SPF's magazine, *América Libre*, and IAD member Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi, a former president of British intelligence's Amnesty International in Mexico.

A common agenda

Whether in pin-striped suits or hood and bandolier, the members of the Inter-American Dialogue and of the São Paulo Forum promote a shared agenda:

Limited sovereignty:

At a Dec. 8, 1992 press conference in Washington, then-Dialogue directors Richard Feinberg and Peter Bell, of the Ford Foundation and Human Rights Watch/Americas, unveiled the results of a year-long project on "Redefining Sovereignty," concluding that sovereignty must not be "a shield behind which governments or armed groups" can hide. They pointed to Somalia as an example of how the world community can "legitimately" abrogate national sovereignty. In that report, and other locations, the IAD argued that sovereignty must take a back seat to "collective hemispheric action," "election monitoring," "conflict resolution," "supervising peace accords", and the "defense of human rights"—whether through the auspices of the Organization of American States, the U.N., the International Red Cross, or some other supranational agency.

In its report "Convergence and Community: The Americas in 1993," the Dialogue demands that "the nations of the hemisphere must actively promote negotiated settlements of Latin America's remaining guerrilla conflicts," i.e., power-sharing arrangements with the local SPF affiliates. The model for this approach is the U.N.-brokered "peace negotiations" in El Salvador, where, with Bush State Department enforcement, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) narco-terrorists won massive political victories that they never achieved on the battlefield, while the country's military is being dismantled.

The São Paulo Forum also embraces the concept of "limited sovereignty," and employs similar tactics to achieve it:

- El Salvador's FMLN imposed, as a condition for partial disarming, the creation of a foreign-run "Truth Commission," which determined who would be purged from the military for alleged human rights violations. That commission functioned as a de facto international court, for whose decisions no national recourse was allowed.
- Argentina's MTP, Colombia's M-19 and FARC-ELN, and Guatemala's URNG have all called for similar "Truth Commissions" in their countries.
- Mexico's PRD demanded oversight of the 1994 national elections by the U.N.'s non-governmental organizations (NGO) network.
- In early July 1993, Humberto Ortega, then head of the Sandinista People's Army, sent a proposal to the U.N. that Nicaragua host a school for training Central American troops deployed by the U.N. for regional operations.
- Jean-Bertrand Aristide's Lavalas movement encouraged a full-scale multinational military invasion of Haiti—with enthusiastic backing from the IAD—to restore itself to power in that country.

Ethnic separatism:

In February of 1993, the Dialogue set up an "Ethnic Divisions Project" under Donna Lee Van Cott, a specialist in "ethnic conflict" who sits on the World Bank advisory committee on indigenous peoples. Van Cott describes the project's focus as follows: "In virtually every country in Latin America, indigenous cultures are challenging the legitimacy of nation-states that exercise dominion over their ancestral territory. They challenge not just the state's disposition of their lands, languages, resources, and heritage, but the very concept of national identity and national culture."

Indigenism and ethnic separatism are also bywords of almost every SPF member organization (see IDs on p. 9-10).

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs):

The international support apparatus for the SPF insurgencies, is composed principally of NGOs, as we document in the following section (see p. 26). These NGOs, in turn, are coordinated and guided by the Dialogue.

The 1992 IAD report defined as one of its main goals, "To strengthen the role of the increasingly significant community of NGOs, by facilitating communication among these groups and improving their ties to governments and international organizations." On Dec. 8, 1992, the Dialogue's Feinberg announced that "the era of the NGO has arrived in the Western Hemisphere." The Dialogue created an umbrella group of Washington-based NGOs that dealt with Latin America, whose declared purpose was to "build stronger bridges between the NGO community and the U.S. government." In February 1993, Peter Hakim told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "collaboration with NGOs should become a major new ingredient in American foreign policy." On March 2, Feinberg, newly appointed to the National Security Council, held an "off-the-record" luncheon with NGO representatives, in which he "underscored the strategic importance" he placed on coordinating policy with NGOS.

Demilitarization:

The IAD argues that the nations of Ibero-America must "redefine the mission" of their armed forces, and significantly reduce their military budgets. "An effort must be undertaken to change military thinking about internal security and subversion," through a "reform" of military education, they argue. The IAD is worried that "traditional views of the military's role in politics still prevail," and that in many countries, "public attitudes toward the military are not uniformly unfavorable, and the armed forces themselves are generally proud of their accomplishments."

Dialogue founding member Robert McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense and former World Bank president, has spearheaded this campaign. In a 1991 policy paper he called for "conditioning financial aid to developing countries on their reduction of military expenditure."

The SPF agrees. The Final Statement of the Forum's fourth annual conference in Havana (July 21-24, 1993), states that the armed forces "constitutes [one of] the most serious threats to the construction of political democracy in Latin America."

In a March 1992 speech, the Sandinistas' Tomás Borge said that "armies are only used for coups d'état and to repress people and, further, eat up a large part of our budgets. [They are] a cancer in our countries. . . . [There is] no reason for armies to continue to exist."

During his April 1993 speech to the Princeton gathering, Argentine presidential candidate Pablo Medina (Radical Cause) said that "without a defined role in the international

arena, and with the internal conditions of the economy aggravated by their high cost of maintenance, the militaries have become a serious problem for democracies."

Brazil's "Lula" told a May 1994 press conference in Washington: "I think we already have too many armed forces in the world. We have to diminish the military apparatus."

Drug legalization: In its April 1986 annual report, the IAD argued that the war on drugs was an abject failure and that, "because narcotics is such a formidable problem, the widest range of alternatives must be examined, including selective legalization." A later IAD report states: "To curtail drug production is to destroy the livelihoods of tens of thousands of people, to cripple local economies, and to foment political opposition. Moreover, although only a small fraction of drug profits return to producing countries in Latin America, *the amounts are substantial for strapped economies carrying large burdens of external debt*" (emphasis added).

In February 1993 testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on U.S. Policy after the Cold War, Dialogue President Peter Hakim declared, "Given the scarcity of foreign aid resources, funding for drug initiatives in Latin America should either be sharply curtailed or more effectively directed to helping Latin American governments to deal with their drug problems—not ours."

At an August 1995 continental meeting in Argentina, sponsored by the Forum's *América Libre* magazine, Evo Morales, the head of the CAPHC (see p. 36), denounced the 1961 U.N. decision to declare the production of coca leaves illegal, and argued that those fighting the drug trade "have a Hitlerian mentality." He said that "to defend coca is to defend the dignity of national sovereignty."

In September of 1995, Forum luminary Rigoberta Menchú of Guatemala called on Morales's movement to prepare a document for submission to the U.N., which would prove that the coca leaf is "a natural and cultural resource of the Andean peoples" and to demand "urgent U.N. action" to defend its cultivation and consumption.

Economic policy: The Dialogue is a key proponent of George Bush's North American Free Trade Agreement, as well as of an expanded Western Hemisphere version of NAFTA. The IAD's 1993 report states that such free-trade pacts, "once bound by international agreement, are insulated—at least to some degree—from domestic political reversal. For some, the 'locking in' of economic policies might be considered a cost, not a benefit, because it restricts national sovereignty and may constrain national response to special problems. But the intent of all international agreements is precisely to limit the sovereign choice of the contracting nations in order to obtain mutually agreed upon benefits."

The Dialogue is confident that the SPF, despite its rhetoric about "fighting neo-liberalism," shares this approach. In August of 1993, the Dialogue's Peter Hakim said of the Forum's presidential candidates, "They really can't pursue populist policies once they are in office."

In fact, SPF leaders have repeatedly embraced the International Monetary Fund (IMF) system and its free-trade doctrine, and implemented these policies vigorously when they accede to power. Fidel Castro argued in 1985 for saving the IMF as an institution, and for paying the region's foreign debt with money taken from the U.S. defense budget. Haiti's Jean-Bertrand Aristide campaigned against the IMF in the 1990 elections, and within months after being sworn in as President in February 1991, signed an austerity pact with the IMF. Subsequently, Aristide outlined a World Bank-approved economic plan for privatization, tax reform, cutting the fiscal deficit and promoting exports, which the *Washington Post* accurately described as identical to Milton Friedman's policies.

Mexico's Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas favors NAFTA, and told the Argentine daily *Clarín* on April 17, 1995, that "open economies aren't necessarily bad . . . the trade opening is a tool that can be used for good or bad; the same with privatization, which can be bad at one moment and good at another." Brazil's "Lula" da Silva advocates a "practical socialism" which would implement measures which must "adapt to the world's reality." Carlos Alvarez of Argentina's Frente Grande coalition said there could be "no turning back" from the Menem government's free-trade economic policies. Colombia's Antonio Navarro Wolf (M-19) praises the IMF for having "imposed discipline in monetary management and that helps integration. . . . I would say that that is the positive side of neo-liberalism, that forced Latin American businessmen to be more responsible."

Support for Castro regime: The Inter-American Dialogue established a Task Force on Cuba in 1991, headed by former U.S. Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson, which has been carrying out quiet back-channel negotiations with the Castro regime, to normalize U.S.-Cuban relations. The Second Report of the Task Force, released on Sept. 15, 1995, reveals that they premise such proposed normalization on the lie that the Castro regime "no longer poses a conventional security or ideological threat to any of its neighbors, and certainly not the United States . . . [and] has curtailed its interference in the affairs of other countries."

In August 1993, Dialogue president Peter Hakim and Cuba Task Force member Jorge Domínguez had argued the same regarding Cuba's entire continental narco-terrorist apparatus, the São Paulo Forum. At a Washington press conference, Hakim insisted that the SPF presidential candidates "are not looking to use democracy as a means towards socialism." Domínguez elaborated that they had abandoned terrorism. "Whatever doubts one might have about any of the [Forum candidates], they are not doing now, what they were doing before. Navarro Wolf is . . . not shooting it out somewhere. The same is true of a variety of other groups who have given up violence," he lied.

The 19th-century British roots of today's São Paulo Forum

by Cynthia R. Rush

Patriots across Ibero-America are right to be alarmed about the activities of Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum. But they should not make the mistake of assuming that they are dealing simply with a group of communists and narco-terrorists who are out to overthrow governments and establish their Marxist utopias. We are not dealing here with your standard "communist threat."

The ideology guiding the Forum has been around for much longer than Fidel Castro—he is only its creation, and a recent one, at that. In reality, the São Paulo Forum is a continuation of the gnostic, British intelligence-controlled, freemasonic apparatus which, from even before South America's independence from Spain in the early nineteenth century, has sought to chain the continent to London's geopolitical goals and bestial moral outlook.

A constant presence throughout this historical period, and one of Britain's primary instruments of destruction in the region, is found in the person of the Italian Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72), who spent most of his adult life in England under the control of networks established by the founder of British intelligence, Jeremy Bentham, and his protégés such as Lord Palmerston, and John Stuart Mill of the East India Company (See "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo," *EIR* April 15, 1994). The organizations created by Mazzini and his British controllers, including the Ibero-American offshoots of the Young Europe and Young America movements—Young Cuba, Young Argentina, Young Brazil, and, in the 1940s and 1950s, the Caribbean Legion—sought, as the São Paulo Forum does today, to destroy any potential for the development of the sovereign nation-state, assaulting the institutions which defend and bolster it, such as the Armed Forces and the Catholic Church. They attacked the heritage of the Spanish evangelization of the New World and its Catholic cultural matrix, attempting to replace it with a degraded "Americanist" indigenist culture, based on separatism, "ethnicity," and "telluric emotions."

The end product was a manufactured, jacobin "democracy" which was launched as a battering ram on behalf of Britain's Black Legend—the lie that the entirety of Spain's political system and religious culture was the repository for "authoritarianism" which had to be overthrown. There were legitimate reasons for Ibero-American patriots to seek independence from Spain beginning in 1810, and many of them even looked to the young United States as a model for building sovereign republics. Mazzini's agitation for "national liberation" and "self-determination" was deployed to destroy the patriotic movement which sought to establish a unified Ibero-America. That destruction was a necessary precondition for the subsequent balkanization of the region, which resulted in the nineteenth century becoming, as the British still fondly call it, Ibero-America's "British century."

Breaking with the past?

"The theater of Incan history is the *sierra* [the mountains]. . . . The *sierra* is nationality. Peru lives outside itself, cut off from its intimate and true self, because the *sierra* is superseded by the coast, wedded to Lima. . . . The monstrous urban plant will grow on the coast, extending its tentacles to the sea. . . . Civilization will produce its rotten fruits, and its flower of decadence will shine with brilliant colors, and its perverse, exquisite aroma will intoxicate. But one day, the Andean men will descend like the hordes of Tamburlain. The barbarians, for those of this Lower Empire, are on the other side of the mountains. [But] they will carry out the necessary expulsion [of the whites]."

This quote from *Tempestad en los Andes* (*Storm in the Andes*), written in 1924 by Peruvian indigenist and theosophist Luis Valcarcel, exemplifies the bestial, anti-western culture these networks advocated. Rejecting the achievements of the Renaissance and the philosophy of natural law, universal history, and universal truth, they made pre-Columbian ethnic culture and indigenism the centerpiece of their cultural ideal. Valcarcel collaborated with José Carlos Mariátegui, the founder of the Peruvian Communist Party and known practitioner of black masses, after whom the murderous Shining Path took its name. Mariátegui's indigenism was encouraged and guided by Emilio Segui, a former secretary to Giuseppe Mazzini, who financed Mariátegui's trip to Italy in the early 1920s to perfect his philosophy of anarchism and violence in politics.

In the prologue he wrote to *Storm in the Andes*, Mariátegui explained that "faith in the Indian resurgence does not

come from a process of material Westernization of the Quechua land. It is not civilization, or the white alphabet which will ennoble the Indian soul. It is myth, it is the idea of the socialist revolution." In his 1925 essay *Two Conceptions of Life*, Mariátegui wrote that he rejected "the evolutionist, historicist, and rationalist philosophy . . . [with] its superstitious worship of the idea of progress." That same year, he elaborated in another essay: "The force of the revolutionaries is not in their science; it is in their faith, their passion, their will. It is a religious, mystical, spiritual force."

One of the primary organizing tools of this political current in the twentieth century, has been the publication of "cultural" magazines, such as *Amauta*, published in Peru by Mariátegui, and *Sur* magazine, founded by Víctoria Ocampo in Argentina. British historian John King, in his history of the *Sur* project, described Mariátegui's *Amauta* magazine as "perhaps the most interesting attempt in Latin America to fuse a radical line in politics with the cause of modernism in art."

It was the precursors and architects of modernism and cultural deconstruction, including the founders of the Frankfurt School of the 1930s, who were idolized by these networks: Pre-Raphaelite John Ruskin, Nazi philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche—to whom Mariátegui dedicated his works—Oswald Spengler, author of *The Decline of the West*, and Pablo Picasso, to name a few. King adds that out of that admiration came "the interest in black culture, seen in Picasso's work of the 1920s; in French writer André Gide's visit to the Congo, and the development of black American music such as jazz." A synthetic "Afro-Cubanism" was fashioned out of what King described as intellectuals' fascination with Oswald Spengler's idea of "living close to the soil, at one with the rhythms and essence of nature." Likewise, Ocampo's American mentor, Waldo Frank, an advocate of "integral communism" who advised Mariátegui, Peruvian politico Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, and Mexico's Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas, advocated the "cultural union of the Americas through the minorities."

Brazil's Landless Movement, an appendage of the São Paulo Forum-allied Workers Party, embodies this same ideology today. They argue that "the land is a mystery," which it seeks to "spiritualize" through violent land invasions. In the nineteenth century, José Martí, one of Mazzini's key operatives in the Cuban independence movement and a hero of the São Paulo Forum today, wrote that revolution will be made by "natural man . . . the autochthonous mestizo" who, governed by his primitive emotions, race, and virility, "is prepared to seize respect by force from those who wound his susceptibilities." It is understood, he said, "that a country's form of government must accommodate itself to its natural elements; that absolute ideas . . . must now be put into relative form." Nativism and "the fire of the heart" will free America, not "false erudition."

Not even the name of the São Paulo Forum's magazine, *América Libre—Free America*—is original: José Martí's magazine was named *Nuestra América—Our America*. *América Libre* Editor Frei Betto, in his address to the Fourth Plenary of the São Paulo Forum in Havana, emphasized the historical continuity of this project, stating that *América Libre* "lies in the tradition of *Nuestra América*, of José Martí, and also that of the magazine, *Amauta*, which José Carlos Mariátegui did in Peru." David Viñas, one of Victoria Ocampo's closest collaborators, today serves on *América Libre*'s editorial board.

Separatism and revolution

Mazzini sent his lieutenant, Giuseppe Garibaldi, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where for ten years (1837-47), with the aid of the Young Argentina and Young Brazil organizations, he worked as a British operative in the Southern Cone. He organized a separatist movement in southern Brazil, and joined British and French naval forces in their attempts to overthrow the government of Argentine "dictator" Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose crime was his refusal to grant Britain free navigability of Argentina's rivers.

In Brazil, Garibaldi linked up with exiled members of Mazzini's Young Italy, such as Giovanni Battista Cuneo. Through Tito Livio Zambeccari, another exiled Mazziniite, Garibaldi contacted "revolutionaries" in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, became their mentor, and introduced them to Mazzini's ideas. One leader of this grouping was Bento Gonçalves da Silva, for whom Zambeccari was secretary, whose plan was to sever Rio Grande from the Brazilian monarchy and create an independent republic. One Garibaldi biographer reported that the group's political slogans were "in line with the tradition of Rousseau, of the French revolutionaries of 1789, and Mazzini."

Based in Rio Grande and later Montevideo, capital of the buffer state of Uruguay created as a result of British manipulation of Brazil and Argentina in 1828, Garibaldi organized a foreign legion of Italian exiles, Europeans, and a sizable number of North Americans, with the aim of "liberating" Rio Grande from the Brazilian monarchy, and uniting it with one or two provinces he intended to pull out of Rosas's Argentine Confederation, to form a new nation that would advance the British cause in the region.

In the end, Garibaldi's separatist plan failed, but his efforts contributed to Rosas's final overthrow in 1853.

Cuba: Mazzini's paradise

If there is any country in Ibero-America which has served as a laboratory for the application of Mazzini's concept of "national liberation," and all of its bestial cultural offshoots, it is Cuba itself. It is this history which explains Cuba's coordinating role today in Britain's São Paulo Forum project.

Cuba's strategic importance was understood early on by such republican humanists as Alexander von Humboldt and John Quincy Adams, as well as by the Young America slavetraders of the American Confederacy. As the *Southern Standard*, an American newspaper which expressed the views of the latter grouping, boasted in 1854, "With Cuba and Santo Domingo, we could control the productions of the tropics, and, with them, the commerce of the world, and with that, the power of the world."

Spain abolished Freemasonry in Cuba in 1824, but secret lodges sprang up nonetheless, to agitate for the island's phony "independence," often in collusion with U.S.-based Freemasons, among other things to ensure the continuation of the institutions of slavery and free trade. In the 1850s, Mazzini's Young America and Young Cuba movements fomented revolution on the island against Spain, while simultaneously organizing the invasion of mercenaries from New York—the "filibusters"—who hoped to seize control of the island, and annex it to the Union as a slave state.

Mazzini and his followers set up a vast organizing and propaganda apparatus in Italy on behalf of Cuban independence, some of whose members subsequently traveled to Cuba to fight in the Spanish-American War of 1898, and then remained in the country for decades afterward.

Many of these Mazziniites were crucial in shaping the island's political and educational institutions, and training several generations of "liberal youth," many of whom served in the Castro government after 1959. These included the founder of *negrismo* ("blackness"), Fernando Ortíz Francisco, who created Cuba's school of cultural relativism, and wrote the defining works on history, ethnology, linguistics, archeology, and political affairs. In 1926, he co-founded, with poet Nicolás Guillén, the Society of Afro-Cuban Studies, thus elevating synthetic "Afro-Cubanism" to the status of Cuba's "authentic" culture, in opposition to the legacy of the Spanish evangelization and European Renaissance. After Castro seized power, Ortíz set up the cultural department of the Ministry of Education.

London's Caribbean Legion

The Castro government was a direct product of this Mazziniite current, put in power by the group which dominated the politics of the Caribbean area in the decade of the 1940s and 1950s, the Caribbean Legion. The Legion, a group of "ex"-communists who publicly converted to social democracy but whose philosophical outlook remained that of the secret masonic lodges of the Caribbean and Central America to which many of them belonged, organized one guerrilla invasion after another in the area, before they became the great "democrats" of the region: Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez and Rómulo Betancourt; Costa Rica's Pepe Figueres; Cuba's Carlos Prío Socarrás; and Peru's Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

These "democrats" financed Fidel Castro's return to Cuba in 1958 to oust Fulgencio Batista—Prío Socarrás reportedly provided a quarter of a million dollars to Castro's operation—and maintained their ties to the island under various guises in the decades following.

The Legion was run by British assets in the U.S. intelligence community, such as the Dulles brothers, and the British intelligence-controlled Permindex organization, of which Prío Socarrás was a board member. Permindex was later instrumental in organizing the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy and attempts against the life of France's Charles de Gaulle.

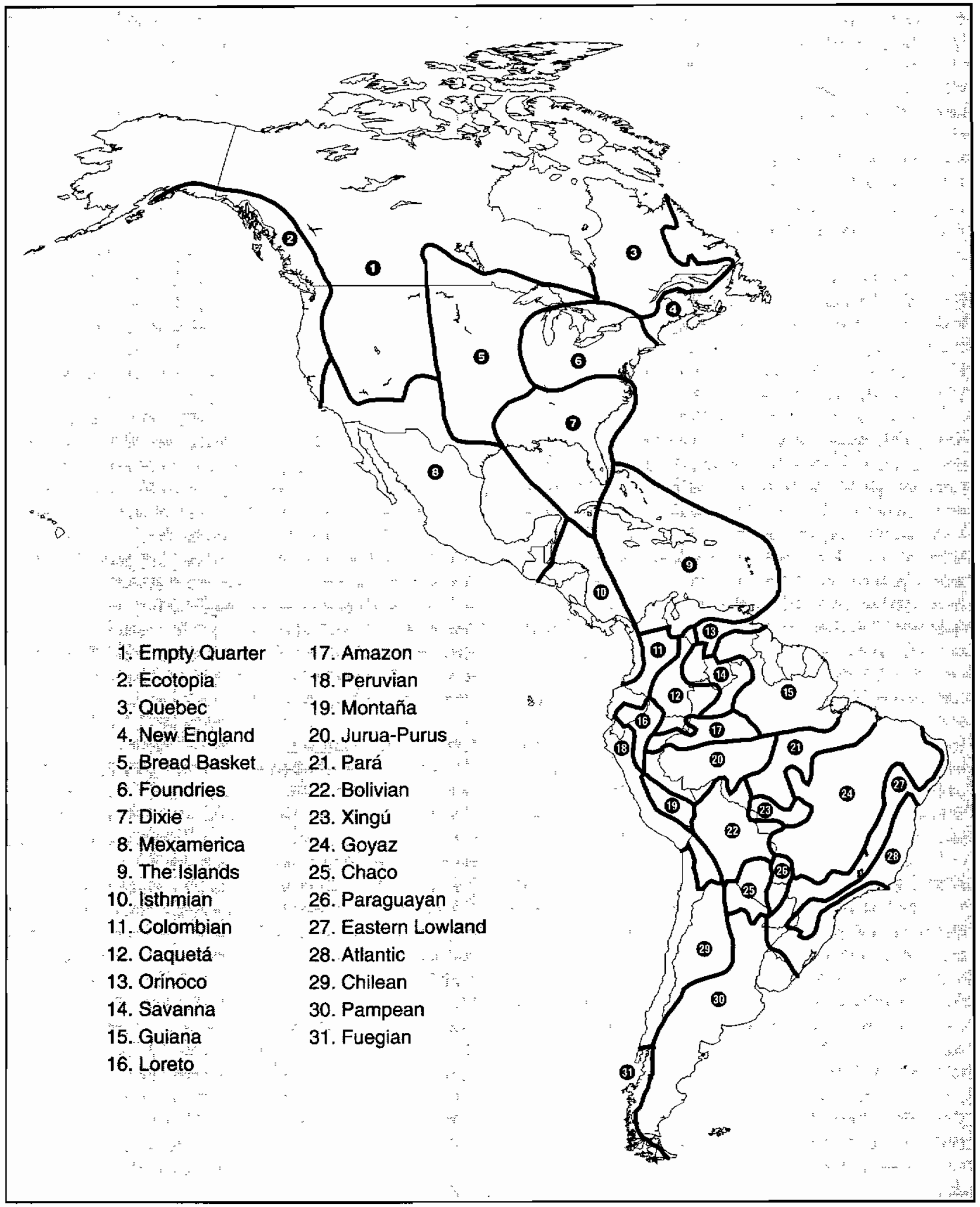
The presence among the Caribbean Legion of Haya de la Torre, founder of Peru's APRA party, reflects the group's ideological origins, as well as its British "mother." His "Indo-Americanism," orginally intended to be a continental movement, was a gnostic belief-structure created to oppose Peru's Spanish, Catholic political and cultural heritage, and Haya made no bones about his British ties. In 1927, he boasted that the interim headquarters of APRA's executive committee were based in London. Even members of Mexico's Communist Party, at the time Haya was in exile in Mexico, considered Haya to be "an agent of British imperialism," and pointed to the fact that he was stipended by a wealthy, "pacifist" British lady, Ann Melissa Graves. In his 1985 book *Mito y Realidad. Haya de la Torre, Orígenes del APRA*, Peruvian historian Pedro Planas Silva published a photograph of Haya wrapped in a British flag, standing in the library of Protestant minister John MacKay. "His relations with MacKay, with Melissa Graves, and other British political personalities, generated such suspicion, that he came to be considered a 'spy' of the British Empire," Planas wrote.

Newspeak 'democracy'

All of the elements which go into the São Paulo Forum's political and cultural agenda today can be identified in the writings and subversive activities of these Mazzinian networks of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Central to that agenda was a fraudulent "democracy" like that demanded by the International Monetary Fund today. In 1942, Waldo Frank met and talked with APRA founder Haya de la Torre, who was then in hiding in Peru. The last true democracy in Ibero-America, was when the Incas ruled Peru, Frank told Haya. "That was the last true unity of South Pacific America. Its base was a *democracy;* and the base of the new unity, the new stability, will have to be democratic." In his program for hemispheric union, Frank proposed "that least a negative guarantee of basic democratic governments . . . in the form of a refusal to recognize obvious dictatorships. . . . The American republics, considering themselves a family, have the *right to keep their democratic house in order. . . . Of course, enforcement should always be a joint, collective effort*" (emphasis added).

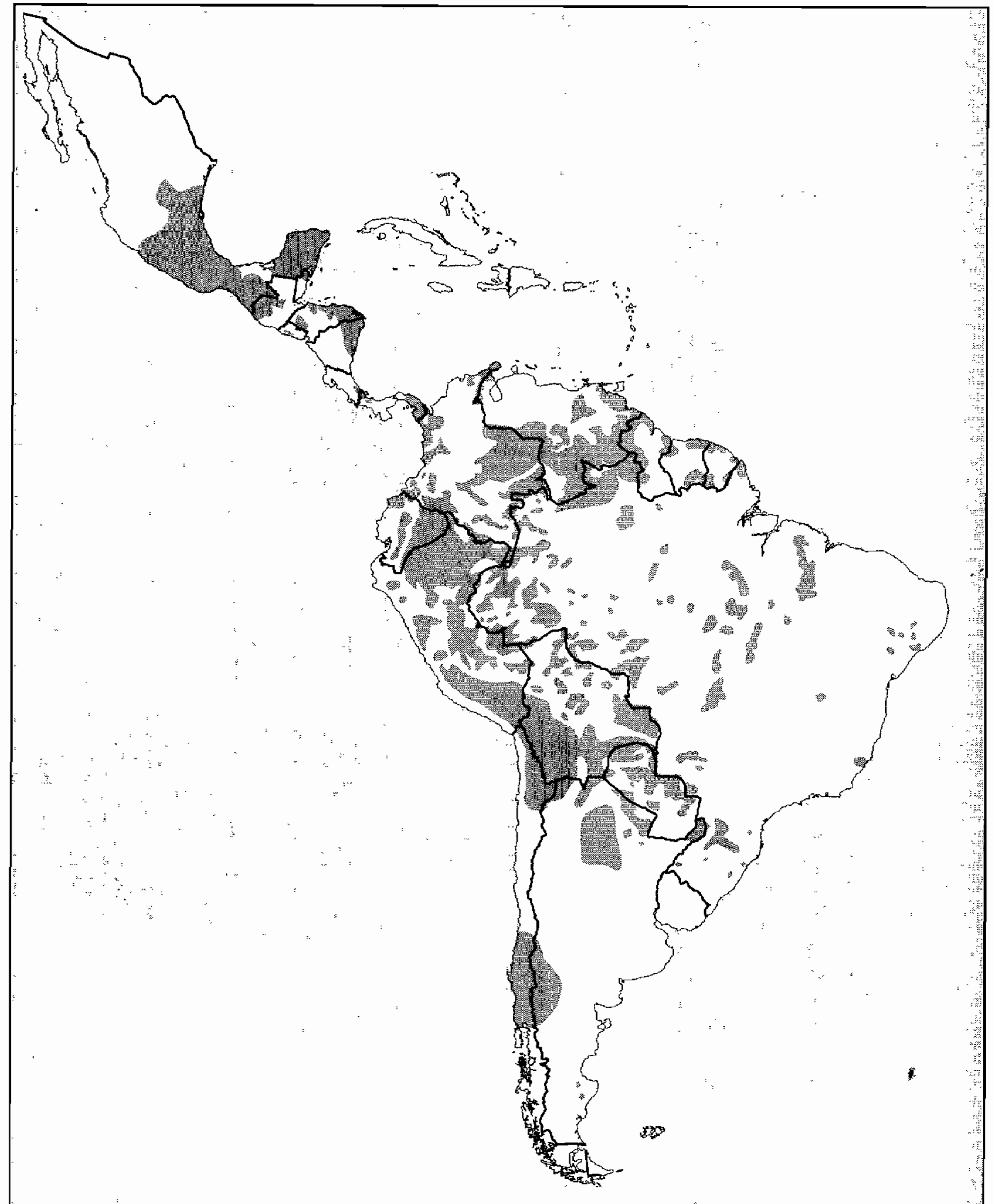
MAP 2

"31 Nations" of the Americas



MAP 3

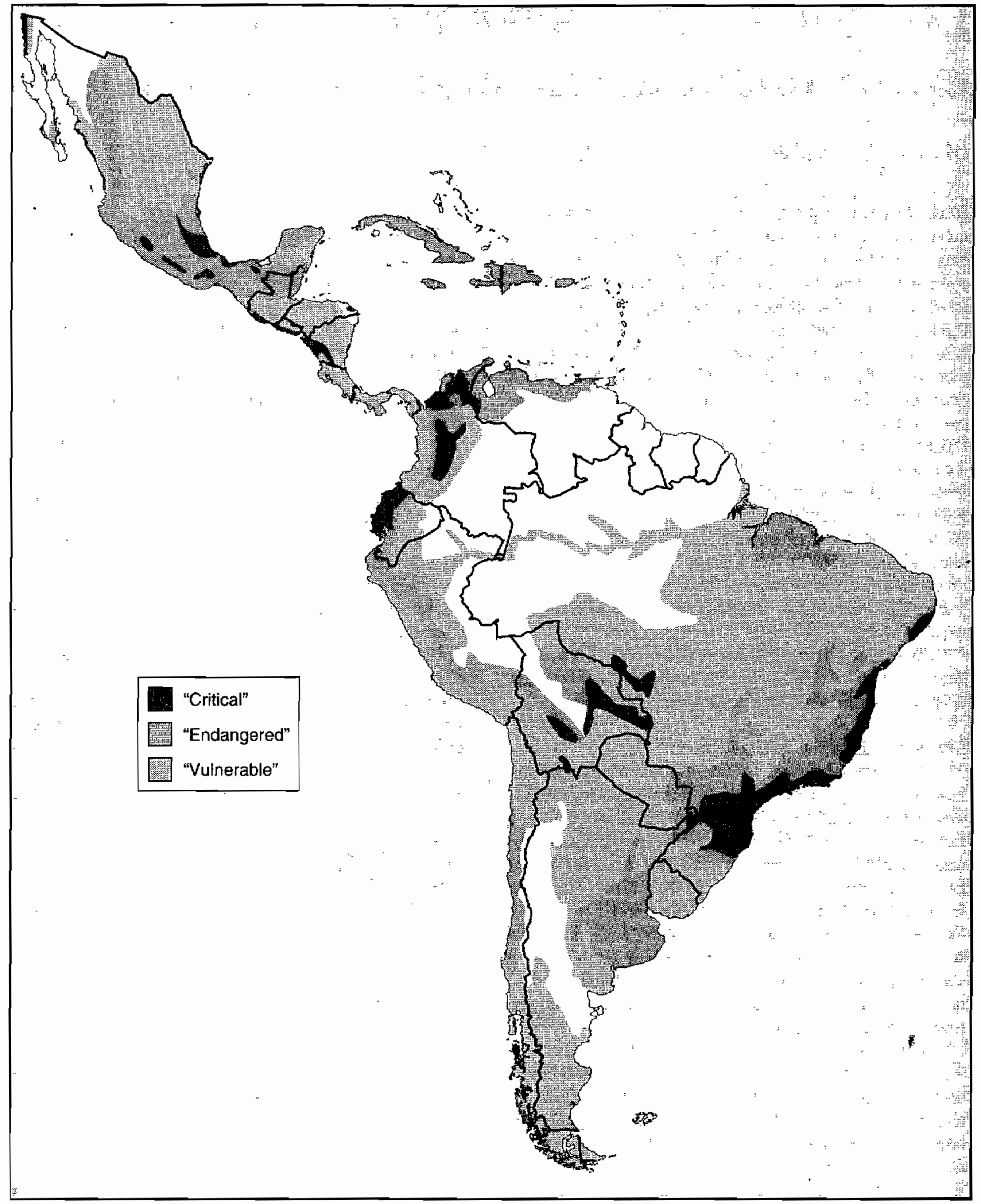
"Ethno-linguistic regions" of Ibero-America



MAP 4
Protected areas of Ibero-America



MAP 5
"Endangered Ecoregions" of Ibero-America



London's terrorism support apparatus: environmentalism, indigenism, NGOs

by Joseph Brewda

British targeting of the Americas today uses an international network of environmentalist and ethnic indigenist terrorist gangs operating under its ideological control. The support apparatus for this network is made up of well-financed non-governmental organizations (NGOs), especially those operating under human rights cover. The goal is to wreck the nation-state, and to redefine the Americas along "Indian peoples" lines. Britain's insane intent is shown by the proposed division of the western hemisphere into 31 "nations," as per maps prepared by Joel Garreau, the Royal Dutch Shell-funded author of *The Nine Nations of North America*, and Yale University's *Encyclopedia of World Cultures* (**Map 2**). The instruments and ideological justification to achieve this goal are reflected in **Maps 3, 4,** and **5**, and **Table 1.** Map 3 shows the "indigenous" population regions of the continent allegedly threatened by development. Map 4 shows the national parks created to preserve "endangered species." Map 5 shows the "ecoregions" allegedly threatened by economic development.

These maps point to the purpose of terrorism in the Americas today: to block economic development, tear societies apart along ethnic lines, and destroy the nation-state.

Mother Earth vs. the nation

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have operated against economic development and the nation-state, since their inception after World War II. But now, in a further evolution of this policy, the World Bank has gone unabashedly green to justify its genocide, as has the related Inter-American Development Bank. In October 1995, the World Bank and the British royal family's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) released a joint study, *A Conservation Assessment of the Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean*, whose stated purpose is to "identify ecoregions that, due to their conservation status, cannot absorb further intensive development projects."

According to this report, 137 of the 178 supposed "ecoregions" of Ibero-America are in a "critical," "endangered," or "vulnerable" condition, requiring the cancellation of "intensive development projects," the "immediate implementation of recovery plans," and efforts to "ward off complete degradation." Map 5 shows that almost all of Ibero-America, except for the Amazon jungle, falls under these combined bogus classifications.

The report makes no bones about what constitutes the threat: "agricultural expansion, intensive grazing, road building that opens areas for exploitation, logging, mining, dam construction, water projects, increased urbanization." The recovery of these ecoregions and efforts to ward off complete degradation, demands that international managers of "investment portfolios" cut off credit for development projects, and also apply diplomatic and other pressure.

Other pressure certainly includes terrorism.

In 1994, the *Ecologist*, the magazine of WWF founder and funder Teddy Goldsmith, endorsed the Zapatista uprising in Mexico as "a dignified reaction to too much development," which arose "because people opted for a more dignified form of dying." Under the claim that the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) defends the environment, Greenpeace, a WWF sub-group run by Imperial Chemical Industry heir Lord Melchett, has organized support demonstrations for the uprising throughout the world.

The WWF's efforts to build a terrorist movement opposed to "too much development," are closely tied to its creation of national parks and ecological reserves throughout Ibero-America, in which all economic activity is banned. Map 4 shows the vast area of the continent now locked up in parks and reserves, some 13% of the South American continent. These parks are usually planned, sited, and administered by the WWF, and imposed on the nations concerned through international diplomatic and financial pressure.

These parks and reserves virtually constitute extraterritorial enclaves, used for the training and safe haven of ecological-terrorist organizations. For example, in Chiapas, Mexico, the EZLN's primary staging areas and safe-haven are found in the Lagunas de Montebello and Agua Azul Cascades National Parks, and the Montes Azules and El Ocote Ecological Reserves, the latter of which is also a safe-haven for Rigoberta Menchú's National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG). Similarly, Shining Path has carried out much of its activity and found safe haven in Peru's national park system, which had been planned and established by WWF's Col. Ian Grimwood, under a British government grant in the 1960s. Shining Path's bases of operation have included the Biabo-Cordillera Azul, Alexander von Humboldt, and Pampa Galeras national parks, all located in Peru's coca-growing regions (**Map 6**).

TABLE 1
NGO support apparatus for international narco-terrorism

	Bolivia-Peru CAPHC	Brazil MST	Brazil PT	Colombia ELN	Colombia FARC	El Salvador FMLN	Guatemala URNG	Haiti Lavalas	Mexico EZLN	Nicaragua FSLN	Peru MRTA	Peru SL
Amnesty International	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Anti-Slavery International		X										
Greenpeace			X						X			
Harvard Negotiating Committee				X	X	X						
Human Rights Watch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Misereor		X					X		X		X	X
Nobel Committee							X		X			
Norwegian Peoples Aid						X	X		X	X		X
Oxfam			X				X	X	X	X		
Pax Christi				X	X			X	X	X		
Red Cross				X	X	X	X		X		X	X
World Wide Fund for Nature	X						X		X			X

'Protecting' the indigenous peoples

According to the World Bank's 1990 definition, "indigenous peoples" are "social groups . . . vulnerable to being disadvantaged by the development process." In the bizarre world of the World Bank, roads, canals, farms, factories, and the like, not only constitute a threat to "ecoregions," but to impoverished indigenous peoples as well. Map 3, drawn principally from anthropologist Manuel Lizarralde and published in Yale University's *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, shows the areas purportedly occupied by the indigenous peoples of Ibero-America, who allegedly comprise some 25-30 million people, out of Ibero-America's total population of 460 million, divided into some 170 major tribes.

The United Nations' International Year of the Indigenous People (1993) declaration goes even further than the World Bank to claim that the hideous underdevelopment of these peoples constitutes a model for all mankind. "Where most of humankind seek dominion over the natural world," it gushes, "indigenous peoples generally favor a holistic approach that is the very essence of sustainable development."

The latest draft of the U.N. *Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* asserts that "all indigenous nations and peoples . . . have the right to whatever degree of autonomy or self-government they may choose," and "may engage in self-defense against State actions in conflict with their right to self-determination." And, with an eye to justifying imperial intervention into former colonies, the draft adds that "disputes regarding the jurisdiction, territories, and institutions of an indigenous nation or people are a proper concern of international law." In other words, Britain and its allies claim the right to intervene in the internal affairs of States, to protect indigenous people "threatened by the development process."

The British are very busy doing just this. "The indigenous nations of South America have resisted genocide and ethnocide throughout their history," and "this tradition of resistance is far from dead," Minority Rights Group reports in its 1987 study *The Amerindians of South America*. "Throughout South American, indigenous peoples are currently forming local, national, and international organizations to fight for their rights to life, land, culture, and self-determination." The chairman of the group, Sir John Thomson, is a former British ambassador to the U.N., and reportedly is currently the deputy director of the British intelligence agency MI-5. The group's U.S. arm, the Harvard University-based Cultural Survival, played a central role in forming one such terrorist "indigenous organization," the EZLN.

Norway's Nobel Committee, heavily influenced by British intelligence, is also involved in promoting indigenist terrorism. Their granting of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize to the Guatemalan terrorist leader Rigoberta Menchú glorified such terrorism internationally. And in 1995 they reportedly came within a hair's breadth of granting the peace prize to Bishop Samuel Ruiz of Chiapas, Mexico, the actual commander of the EZLN guerrillas.

'Human rights' NGOs and 'aid'

The deployment of ecological and indigenous terrorist insurgencies requires an international support apparatus. Table 1 shows the connection between many of Ibero-America's terrorist organizations and several top NGOs. Much of the support apparatus is environmentalist and indigenous, but a critical role is also played by human rights NGOs, which openly defend narco-terrorism. Two key ones are Amnesty

International, a covert arm of the British Foreign Office; and Human Rights Watch, a New York-based organization financed by the multibillionaire speculator George Soros, a proponent of narcotics legalization who went from rags to riches in the 1970s.

Amnesty International's 1995 *International Report*, which reviews alleged violations of human rights throughout the world, is typical of the pro-terrorist propaganda.

"Scores of prisoners of conscience, mostly indigenous peasants, were detained," reads the lead sentence of the report's chapter on Mexico, which focuses on condemning the Army suppression of the EZLN. "During the uprising in Chiapas," it adds, Indians "were tortured and illtreated before being released." Similarly, Bolivia is singled out for "torture and ill-treatment of coca-growers detained during an operation to counter drug-trafficking."

For its part, Human Rights Watch's 1995 *World Report* calls for the creation of an international criminal tribunal with the power to try individuals, including government officials, for committing human rights abuses within their own States. One reason for such a court, it claims, is that "eleven months after the Chiapas uprising, no one from the Mexican Army has been prosecuted for any of the documented acts of abuse committed in the course of suppressing the rebellion." The use of "faceless courts" (anonymous judges) in Peru and Colombia, where the identities of witnesses and judges are concealed in trying terrorists, is also condemned.

Both groups point to the Ibero-American military, and its war on narcotics traffickers, as central to the suppression of insurgencies. In an 1990 report, *The 'Drug War' in Colombia*, Human Rights Watch complains that "the 'drug war' has increased the killing and human suffering in Colombia," and charges that U.S. government support for this effort makes it "responsible for the serious violation of human rights that are being committed under the guise of a 'war on drugs.' " The Medellín Cartel's kingpins, known as the "Extraditables," immediately demanded that the HRW report be published in the Colombian press, as a condition for the release of several journalists they had kidnapped.

According to Lord Avebury, the head of the British All-Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, and a top figure in both Amnesty and HRW, the main human rights issue in Ibero-America is that "the military structures, which have caused the problem all along, have not been totally dismantled."

While Amnesty and HRW oversee the international human rights campaigns, other NGOs directly provide the terrorists funding and logistics.

In 1994, **Misereor**, the official aid organization of the Catholic Church in Germany, admitted that over the previous ten years it had covertly sent $7.5 million to Chiapas to fund indigenous human rights self-defense organizations, including a refugee camp used for recruiting EZLN terrorists, and overseen by its commander, Bishop Samuel Ruiz. Misereor's propaganda routinely supports the EZLN.

Pax Christi, a Catholic "Liberation Theology" outfit based in Belgium, is also active in Chiapas, working closely with Greenpeace, one of whose former officials now directs Pax Christi U.S.A. The group also plays a role in the Colombian kidnapping industry. According to the July 16 issue of *La Prensa*, Colombia's terrorist groups paid Pax Christi and other NGOs to negotiate the payment of ransoms for hostages they had seized. In early 1995, it secured $6 million in ransom for two Swedish engineers held by the FARC. In 1992, Pax Christi published a book, *State Terrorism in Colombia*, which provided the names, addresses, and photographs of the 500 top anti-guerrilla fighters in the military, claiming that they were "human rights violators."

Oxfam (Oxford Famine), a British Foreign Office covert arm, is also active in Ibero-America. Oxfam President Pierre Galan attended the São Paulo Forum's Fourth Plenary, in Havana, Cuba. The group finances the EZLN, according to Jorge Santiago Santiago, an imprisoned EZLN leader. Oxfam has been active in Chiapas and the Mexico/Guatemala border region since the mid-1980s. It was also caught red-handed funding the training camps of the terrorist Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka.

Norwegian People's Aid, which received funds from the U.S., Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch governments, was in the forefront of efforts in Nicaragua to "support the Sandinista struggle for freedom," it reports, and to mobilize "Native Americans" under the slogan "500 years of resistance." "Native Americans have been oppressed and exploited for centuries," it insists, offering as evidence that, "as a result of hundreds of years of colonization, many native Americans have come to reject their ethnic origins, language, and culture." It has sponsored political asylum for Peruvian indigenous emigrés in Norway, according to its literature, many of whom are thought to have link's to Peru's Shining Path (SL) and other terrorist groups.

Similarly, the Switzerland-based **International Committee of Red Cross** routinely works with terrorist and insurgent organizations throughout the world, under the false claim that such organizations are "combatants" in war, and therefore must be accorded the same status as nation-states. According to its 1993 annual report, the ICRC "maintained high-level contacts with representatives of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN)" of El Salvador, as well as the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka. In Peru, it "continued dissemination activities designed to remind combatants and armed groups of the provisions of humanitarian law . . . allegations concerning the armed opposition were communicated during contacts with the Shining Path and MRTA in the field." On March 29, 1995, the Mexican newspaper *El Heraldo* published transcripts of a March 24 intercepted phone call between EZLN terrorists, where one terrorist told the other, "it is necessary to ask for more aid from the ICRC and the human rights groups, or our movement will die out."

Explosion nears over 'landless movement' provocations

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

Starting in mid-1995, the Landless Movement (MST) of Brazil, controlled by the Workers Party (PT), launched a well-planned and massive campaign of land seizures across the country, just as *EIR* had warned more than a year ago (see *EIR*, June 24, 1994, p. 54). The invasions take advantage of the real conditions of injustice and misery suffered not only by hundreds of thousands of peasants, but also by the inhabitants of the slums (*favelas*) in every Brazilian city; nonetheless, they form a key element in a coordinated plan of continent-wide irregular warfare.

In late July 1995, the MST held its Third National Congress in Brasilia, in which it resolved to directly confront agricultural producers by demanding that the lands of 1,227 producers be handed over for settlements for some 200,000 families. The properties they targeted were on a list of "the leading landowner debtors of the Banco do Brasil." Stated MST leader Fatima Ribero, "Each delegation of the 22 states where the MST operates is studying the areas that are going to be occupied through the end of this year. The areas of the landowners with debts with the Banco do Brasil should be analyzed for occupation."

They also resolved to launch their greatest offensive of land invasions, military-style, to press for the settling of some 60,000 families. Should this occur, it could spark an explosion of rural violence unprecedented in Brazilian history.

The MST seeks to spread this political storm into Brazil's cities, in particular into the volatile *favelas*. Recently, they have begun to enter these miserable slums, to forge a link between the urban poor and the rural landless. In São Paulo, for example, they are recruiting unemployed, street vendors, servants, etc., presaging the formation of a press-gang army of the most impoverished layers of the population.

What makes the crisis inside Brazil even more serious is the fact that the MST's operations, with their sequel of bloody confrontations with the military police, are being encouraged by the "family cabinet" of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, which is made up of his wife, sociologist Ruth Cardoso, and representatives of the non-governmental organization (NGO) apparatus, described by President Cardoso as "neo-government organizations."

In the case of President Cardoso, he is a founding member of the Inter-American Dialogue, and was responsible for the acceptance of then-PT president Luís Inacio "Lula" da Silva as a member of the Dialogue. Cardoso also orchestrated the dramatic political strengthening of the MST when, in July 1995, he opted to meet with a delegation of MST leaders who had just concluded their Third National Congress, and who presented him with a list of demands. Just weeks earlier, Cardoso had refused to meet with representatives of the agricultural producers from around the country, who had organized an historic motorcade of more than 1,000 vehicles and several thousand individuals to Brasilia, to protest Cardoso's destructive "Real Plan." The President simply absented himself from the country for those days.

Cardoso agrees to MST demands

Cardoso not only personally received the MST, but he also agreed to all of their main demands, including the replacement of the director of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) (dubbed "an ally of the latifundists" by the MST) with his own former personal secretary, sociologist Francisco Graziano Neto, a man with blatant links to the MST. Graziano Neto's chief of staff, Paulo Loguercio, was a member of the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT, see below), at the time that the commission helped create the MST. Loguercio named as his replacement at the CPT João Pedro Stedile, today the visible head of the MST.

By strengthening the radical groups to the detriment of the producers, President Cardoso is following in the disastrous path of former Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who simultaneously enforced a cruel neo-liberal, i.e., free trade, economic austerity program while sponsoring, through his "Solidarity" program (then under the control of his brother Raúl, who is today sitting in a Mexican prison), a variety of neo-communist and outright terrorist groups from which the Zapatista National Liberation Movement would later emerge.

In the first meeting between the new president of INCRA and the MST leadership, on Oct. 23, 1995, the MST leaders declared that their plan for mass land invasions "is not on the agenda for negotiation." Further, one of the main controllers of the movement, Zapatista bishop from San Félix de Araguaia, Don Pedro Casaldaliga, provocatively stated one day before that meeting: "There is war in the countryside. The courage of the MST through its occupations and its resistance is going to more openly provoke the reaction of the latifundists." He added that "the latifundio is perverse, stupid, and archaic. Since the government is not carrying out land reform, the people are doing it. The MST does what it can, under its slogan 'occupy and resist.' "

At the same time that the MST is continuing its invasions, its provocations have reached the extreme of demanding that the government expropriate the "unproductive" lands that the

Army holds for training and installations, as a first step in "land reform."

Thus far, the confrontations over land occupations have been between peasants and public defense forces, but what the MST really seeks is to provoke violent confrontations with landowners, which would set the Brazilian countryside on fire. In São Paulo, the landowners of one of the areas targeted for invasion, Ponta de Paranapanema, warned that the government is proving too slow in addressing land matters, and that the region is fast approaching "an anarchy which can only be resolved by federal intervention." At the same time, it is known that some landowners—not just the large ones, but also small and medium-sized ones—are arming themselves.

The country's producers are facing a true pincers operation. On the one side, they suffer from usury and economic depression; on the other, from the violent challenges of radical groups such as the MST. Further, the MST has now allied itself directly with the usurious banks, demanding that the government expropriate land belonging to the Banco do Brasil's agricultural debtors—land which would then be handed over to the MST!

Real control held by the PT

The MST, including its dissident factions, is controlled by the leadership of the PT, and its current offensive is coordinated directly by the leadership of the theology of liberation crowd, which is doing everything it can to radicalize the situation in the countryside. (For a more thorough discussion of the philosophical roots of liberation theology see "Ruiz's Ideological Support Networks in Germany," *EIR*, March 31, 1995, p. 31.)

Thus, Lula declared in an Oct. 4, 1995 meeting that the MST should continue its land invasions and refuse any offers of a truce. He reminded listeners that during the Presidency of José Sarney (1985-90), "The landless accepted a truce and the result was no settlements."

On Sept. 7, Brazilian independence day, in Aparecida del Norte (shrine of the patron saint of Brazil), Bishop Angelico Sandalo—theologian of liberation and close associate of Cardinal Evaristo Arns, who has given his fullest support to the MST and to the PT (see PT profile)—held a "mass of the excluded," attended by 40,000 workers organized by the MST-PT.

The PT sees the MST as "the best organized people's movement in the country," according to Frei Betto, director of the São Paulo Forum's magazine and one of the key advisers to the MST and PT leaderships. The majority of MST state and national leaders are PT cadre, according to the Rio Grande do Sul daily *Zero Hora*.

The MST is a product of the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), the bastion of liberation theology extremists within the country's Catholic Church. The CPT actively supported the two presidential campaigns of PT candidate "Lula" da Silva, who used it as his political arm. Although that commission cannot be directly linked to the conflicts, by virtue of being an official body of the national bishops conference (CNBB), it serves to give voice to several liberationist bishops. Especially in the north, northeast, and in the center-west of the country, the MST shares with the CPT the organization of settlements.

The links of the MST with the theology of liberation is so evident and organic that the main MST offices in São Paulo operate out of a place granted by the São Paulo diocese, ruled by Cardinal Evaristo Arns.

To understand the true danger the MST represents, it is necessary to point out its links, through the CPT, with Brazil's international enemies, in particular with the world ecological fascists controlled by the British monarchy, one of whose objectives is to exercise supranational control over the strategic Amazon region.

In 1991, the British Right Livelihood Foundation (RLF) granted an "alternative Nobel prize" to the CPT, which in turn is affiliated to the pro-terrorist Pax Christi NGO, based in Belgium. The RLF is part of the Gaia Foundation, created to spread the theology of the New Age and premised on the pagan beliefs in Mother Earth, or Gaia.

The CPT also maintains relations with the Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR) of London, which coordinates theology of liberation operations globally. Its leaders acknowledge that their philosophical models are the theologians of liberation Gustavo Gutiérrez of Peru, and Leonardo Boff and Cardinal Evaristo Arns of Brazil. Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs identifies the CIIR as a key instrument of British foreign policy influence within Catholic Ibero-America.

London Cardinal Basil Hume also answers to this CIIR network. In 1992, Hume gave to the CPT's and MST's international mouthpiece Father Ricardo Rezende the medal of the Anti-Slavery International (ASI), which, under cover of fighting modern forms of slavery, promotes supranational interventions against nation-states.

Founded in 1787, the ASI describes itself as "the oldest human rights organization," and includes some of the most renowned families of the British oligarchy, such as Wilberforces and Buxtons. Lord Buxton today is one of the vice presidents of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) of Prince Philip, the organization which, through the George Bush Presidency in the United States, unleashed its fury against Brazilian sovereignty in an attempt to seize the Brazilian Amazon.

This international network founded the so-called Brazil Network, headquartered in London and in Washington, to coordinate the efforts of the main NGOs, including Amnesty International, Survival International, Oxfam, WWF, and Greenpeace, which are all committed to limiting Brazilian sovereignty by using the pretext of ecological, indigenist, human rights, and now agrarian reform causes.

The Brazilian subsidiary of Brazil Network is the Institute of Socio-economic studies (INESC), which lobbies inside the Brazilian Congress in favor of ecology, human rights, and feminism. It is led by PT politician María José Jaime, a former terrorist who received her political and military training in China in 1969, when she was an activist in the group Popular Action (AP). She became a central committee member of the Maoist guerrilla movement in 1972. INESC is the MST's major propaganda support apparatus, and has received substantial financing from Canadian organizations such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Canadian Catholic Development and Peace (CCDP). Anthropologist José Carlos Libanio, director of INESC's indigenous affairs, was also adviser to the Canadian embassy in Brasilia and of CIDA. In 1988, Libanio accompanied a group headed by former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau to the Amazon, including a visit to the future Yanomami Indian reserve. One of the members of the group was Sen. Leo Kolber, linked to the Bronfman family.

The INESC is responsible for spreading slanders against *EIR* and its founder Lyndon LaRouche in the Brazilian Congress.

The PT: New Age neo-liberals

Name of group: Workers Party (PT).

Headquarters: São Paulo, Brazil.

Founded: 1979-80.

Locations of operations, areas active: The PT is a national, legal party, the country's third largest. Currently it controls two governorships (Brasilia, D.F. and Espiritu Santo), dozens of municipal presidents and vice presidents, several of them in the larger cities, and broad representation in the National Congress with 70 deputies and 5 senators.

The PT has a trade union apparatus, the Unified Workers Central (CUT), giving it a great mobilization capacity. Also in its support apparatus are 80,000 Ecclesiastical Base Communities (CEBs), with 3 million members.

As of the last Presidential election, the PT has been working intensively to organize a group within the Armed Forces, regarding which Fidel Castro gave them the following advice in a 1989 meeting: "The PT shouldn't give the impression it is hostile to the military. It is crucial that they not see the PT as an enemy. Without conceding the party's principles, you should seek them out."

Major terrorist actions: Although the PT is not directly terrorist, leading members came out of groups which participated in the terrorist movement of the 1960s. Inside the country, it supports and promotes pro-terrorist groups such as the Landless Movement (MST). Outside Brazil, PT leaders such as Sen. Eduardo Suplicy openly defend active narco-terrorist groups, as in the case of the kidnapping ring exposed after the explosion of an arms bunker in Managua, Nicaragua.

Trademark terror signatures: This is a classical Leninist political party, with professional militants. Its statutes permit the existence of so-called tendencies, so that, in effect, the PT is a conglomerate including many different groups ranging from the ultra-left to those nearer to the right-wing social democracy.

The PT's known currents are: "Articulation," its historical wing which, although it portrays itself as moderate, houses Marxist groups and a section of the CEBs; PT-Broad and Democratic, the moderate wing. The most radical currents are: "Labor" and the "Socialist Current," both Trotskyist groups, the latter affiliated with the Trotskyist Fourth International led by Ernst Mandel; The Hour of Truth; Socialist Force; Leftist Option; Socialist Brazil; Marxist Tendency; and Revolutionary Communist Workers Party (PCBR), proponents of armed struggle, members of which, in 1986, assaulted a branch of the Banco do Brasil, in Salvador, Bahía.

Leaders names and aliases: Luís Inacio da Silva ("Lula"), twice candidate for the Presidency of Brazil; José Dirceu, current PT president; Aloizio Mercadante, in charge of economic studies; Olivio Dutra, former municipal president of Pôrto Alegre; José Genoino, deputy, specialist in security and intelligence matters; Marco Aurelio García, foreign affairs secretary; María Luiza Erundina, former municipal president of São Paulo; Markus Sokol; Luís Eduardo Greenhalgh, on the board of the São Paulo Forum's magazine, *América Latina;* Francisco Weffort, current culture minister; Benedita da Silva, senator; João Paulo Cunha; Raul Pont; Marcos Rolim, who represents the party's most radical New Age, anti-military current; Rui Falcão; Gilberto Carvalho, secretary of organization of the PT, and sits on the board of *América Libre;* Eduardo Suplicy, senator; Tatau Godinho; José Luís Fevereiro; Lauro Marcondes; Augusto de Franco; Telma de Souza; Hamilton Pereira; Luci Choinacki; João Machado; Vladimir Palmeira.

Groups allied nationally or internationally:

Nationally: Unified Workers Central (CUT); Landless Movement (MST); Brazilian Socioeconomic Analysis Institute (IBASE), a PT intelligence group run by sociologist Herbert de Souza; Socioeconomic Studies Institute (INESC); National Forum of NGOs; Pastoral Land Commission (CPT); Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), a group of bishops and archbishops linked to liberation theology, including Cardinal Evaristo Arns.

Internationally: founding member of the São Paulo Forum; Greenpeace; Trotskyist Fourth International; former communist parties of Europe, especially from the former Italian Communist Party (PCI); Germany's Green party; Cuban Communist Party; Inter-American Dialogue.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: neo-



Luís Inacio da Silva, known as Lula, twice the PT's candidate for the Presidency of Brazil. His party is a rainbow coalition of various "tendencies," which support environmentalism, socialism, feminism, and other New Age "isms."

communism, Marxism, theology of liberation, ecologism, feminism, and all variants of the New Age. It fights for socialism, and embraces all globalist causes.

Economics: Although it claims to oppose free-market neo-liberalism, it actually supports its central theses: In December 1992, Lula proposed using a part of the country's reserves to purchase U.S. government bonds, to be given as a guarantee to creditors who would agree to extend payment terms on the foreign debt. José Dirceu, current party president, stated in June 1993, "We're open to discussing the privatization project." The *Financial Times,* policy voice of the City of London, happily described the PT on May 17, 1995 as "the one real source of new blood in the Congress . . . a modernizing influence."

Nuclear energy: The PT opposes Brazil's nuclear program. In 1988, a PT leader who promised to give no quarter in the fight against nuclear energy, won the municipal presidency of Angra dos Reis, site of Brazil's nuclear plants. The PT is a founding member of the Brazilian Anti-Nuclear Network, which includes Greenpeace and other NGOs. In 1993, then-PT Presidential candidate Lula told Bernard Aronson, then-U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, that the PT was, and would continue to be, anti-nuclear.

Armed Forces: During the 1989 campaign, the party proposed redefining the role of the Armed Forces, creating a Defense Ministry, which the Inter-American Dialogue promotes to reduce the military in Ibero-America, and eliminating obligatory military service.

Indigenism and ecologism: The PT supports the creation of the Yanomami Indian reserve, and demarcation of other indigenous areas. Lula proposes linking renegotiation of Brazil's foreign debt to environmental issues.

Feminism: The adoption of feminism is the party's main cultural project. The most aberrant example is its defense of medieval witches as a symbol of women's liberation. "Who were the witches we burned at the stake in European town squares? Ordinary women who didn't adapt to the masculine criteria of piety."

Demographic control and sterilization: In the National Congress, the PT proposed an amendment to make sterilization legal and performed within the public health system. It also supports abortion.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Fidel Castro, Louis Althusser, Herbert Marcuse, Max Weber.

Frei Betto: Dominican friar Carlos Alberto Libanio Christo, known as "Frei Betto," intimate friend of Fidel Castro and Lula; former adviser to the CEBs under Nicaragua's Sandinista regime, and currently editor-in-chief of *América Libre,* magazine of the São Paulo Forum; expresses satisfaction that "there is a new emergence of religiosity in the world, as can be seen in the fact that the books which sell best are spiritualist, esoteric, and self-help books."

Paulo Freire: founding member of the PT; leading advocate of theology of liberation; author of *The Pedagogy of the Oppressed,* which proposes "deschooling"; argues that written and spoken language itself is "a western imposition" upon Africans whose "natural" mode of communication is pantomime. His "literacy" programs were implemented in Sandinista Nicaragua, and have been pushed by Unesco worldwide.

Leonardo Boff: ex-Franciscan priest, one of the primary theoreticians and propagandists of liberation theology and the Gaia cult; argues that Christianity is responsible for genocide and ethnocide; in his book *Latin America: From the Conquest to the New Evangelization,* he calls for salvaging "the identity [of the Indians], suffocated by European culture and the Christian religion." In a 1994 book, he wrote: "Mankind is in a difficult transition—from the nation-state to the world-state, from the worldwide to the cosmic. . . . We are standing before a new planetary civilization."

Current number of cadres: unknown.

Training: Cuba, Nicaragua.

Known drug connections: unknown.

Known arms suppliers/routes: unknown.

Known political supporters/advocates: Of particular importance are theology of liberation advocates within the Catholic Church, who have provided systematic political cover for the PT's activities. Chief among these is Cardinal Evaristo Arns, of São Paulo; and the bishop of São Felix de Araguaia, Pedro Casaldaliga (who refers to Fidel Castro as "older brother, first comrade, already patriarch of the Great Fatherland," and who is intimate friends with the Zapatista Mexican bishop, Samuel Ruiz).

Known funding: As a registered party, the PT receives legal funding from companies and foundations. In the 1989 Presidential campaign, there were accusations that the PT had received secret financing from foreign firms; among those mentioned were the Argentine food cartel Bunge and Born. The U.S.-based Woodrow Wilson Institute supports it through scholarships granted to PT academics.

The CUT, on the other hand, has admitted that 18% of its total 1994 budget came from Italian, Dutch, and German organizations. The German Catholic Church, through its Adveniat and Misereor agencies, finances the PT indirectly through various projects. The allocation of the funds is mediated through the Pastoral Land Commission, or the Indigenous Missionary Center, both officially entities of the Brazilian Catholic Church.

Thumbnail historical profile: The PT was founded in São Paulo in 1979-80. Three types of forces came together to create it.

The first was a group of intellectuals, sons of wealthy families who belonged to the generation of the New Left, joined with a group of leftist intellectuals from the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), predecessor of the country's largest party, the PMDB. The second group was made up of São Paulo trade union leaders, especially from the metalworkers unions. The third was a strong group of liberation theologists from the Ecclesiastical Base Communities, led by a group of Dominican friars from São Paulo, to which Frei Betto belonged. In radicalizing, it had joined the National Liberating Alliance, the terrorist group of Carlos Marighella, trained in Cuba. The entire project had the blessing of São Paulo Archbishop Paulo Evaristo Arns.

Between 1977 and 1979, the second group of intellectuals, known as the "independent left," tried to create a social

Workers Party goes to court against the MSIA

In July 1994, the Brazilian chapter of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) published a pamphlet entitled "Lula and the São Paulo Forum, Agents of One Worldist Imperialism," in which it exposed the origins and activities of the São Paulo Forum and the Workers Party's (PT) ties to it, facts which were practically unknown to most Brazilians.

Exasperated with the pamphlet's broad distribution throughout the country, the PT took legal action against the MSIA, which is a Brazilian political movement associated with the ideas of American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche. On Sept. 9, 1994, in the city of Pôrto Alegre, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the PT's delegate to the state Electoral Tribunal, Maritania Dallagnol, initiated court action against the MSIA, accusing it of "electoral crimes" for having made "slanderous and defamatory statements against the PT and its president, Luís Inacio 'Lula' da Silva." At the time, "Lula" was one of two candidates favored to win the presidential elections scheduled for October and November. The PT stated that the pamphlet was a "politically fantasy-ridden, delirious and lying" publication, linking the party and its members to "a network of international drug-trafficking and terrorism which, according to its absurd thesis, seeks to destabilize governments and destroy sovereign states and their Armed Forces."

In response to the PT's action, the Electoral Tribunal requested that the Federal Police take testimony from Vitor Gruenewaldt, Nilder Costa, and Geraldo Lino, members of the MSIA's organizing committee in Brazil, and from journalist Gustavo Camargo, in charge of the MSIA's publications. This was done in October and November 1994.

After the elections, everything indicated that the case would be closed and filed. But, in July 1995, MSIA organizers received a summons to appear before the judge of Pôrto Alegre's Second Electoral Zone.

Neither the reactivation of the case, nor the fact that it was initiated in Pôrto Alegre, were accidental. The reactivation occurred after the Fifth Congress of the São Paulo Forum, held last May in Montevideo, Uruguay, during which a decision to proceed was apparently made. In addition, Pôrto Alegre is a city which the PT intends to make an example of successful party administration (it has controlled the mayor's office since 1988). In a roundtable discussion during the Uruguay congress, chaired by Chilean sociologist Marta Harnecker, Pôrto Alegre Deputy Mayor Raul Pont confirmed this intention: "In Pôrto Alegre, we are living this experience. It has become a reference point . . . because it is something new, and different." Harnecker lent her "consulting" services to Pôrto Alegre's mayor.

Harnecker sits on the editorial board of the São Paulo Forum's magazine, *América Libre,* as does her husband Manuel Pineiro, the feared chief of Cuban intelligence, the DGI.

Another factor is the political presence in Pôrto Alegre of Jair Krieschke, a longtime slanderer of the MSIA and LaRouche. In Brazil, Krieschke has made a career out of spreading the slanders of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), and he is also an intimate friend of the former Montonero leader, the Argentine Mario Firmenich, among others.

democratic party. Participants in this effort were sociologist Francisco Weffort, later the PT's foreign affairs secretary and culture minister in the current government; José Alvaro Moisés; Francisco de Oliveira; José Serra, current planning minister; Paulo Singer; then-candidate for the federal Senate from the MDB, Fernando Henrique Cardoso; Almino Afonso; Mario Covas, current São Paulo governor; and Luís Carlos Bresser Pereira, current administration minister.

At that time, Luís Inacio da Silva was a famous and charismatic metalworker union leader from the industrial heart of São Paulo, and the intellectuals wanted to win him over to their projected new party. In 1979, the unions he led used their votes to put Fernando Henrique Cardoso in the Senate.

On Jan. 24, 1979, trade unionists attending the Ninth Metalworkers Congress voted for creating the Workers Party, and not the social democratic party sought by the intellectuals. Some of these joined the PT, and others who did not, nonetheless remained within the party's orbit.

Strong ties to Cuba were evident from the very inception of the party. Originally, these were established through the mediation of Frei Betto, who, in 1980, became friends with Fidel Castro. There were also strong ties with the Cuban intelligence service, the DGI. In his book *Paradise Lost*, Frei Betto reports that in July 1980, Lula da Silva met Castro for the first time, in Managua, Nicaragua, during the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinista revolution. Also present was commander Manuel Piñeiro, whom Betto characterizes as "a professional conspirator endowed with an enviable sense of humor."

The PT has maintained permanent relations with Piñeiro through his wife, Chilean Marxist Marta Harnecker, who has served as an adviser to several Brazilian city governments, such as those of Pôrto Alegre, Santos, São Paulo, and Vitoria, which are, or were until recently, run by PT members.

According to PT historians, the party was consolidated throughout Brazil in 1982, having at that time 400,000 members.

In the 1988 elections, the PT garnered big electoral victories, winning the municipal presidencies of three state capitals: São Paulo, Pôrto Alegre, and Vitoria.

Later, it had significant participation in Presidential elections, in 1989 against Fernando Collor de Mello, in which it won more than 10 million votes in the first round; and in 1994, against Fernando Henrique Cardoso, winning 17 million votes in the first round.

Inspired by such liberation theologists as Frei Betto, the PT has also created other battlefronts involving a broad spectrum of the New Age movement, together with more marginal layers of the population which are the ideal bases for jacobinism. These include the National Articulation of Popular and Trade Union Movements (Anapos), created in 1980 with Lula's backing, and in April 1993, the Popular Movements Confederation.

The MST: the other face of usury

Name of group: MST, Landless Movement (Movimento dos Sem Terra).

General headquarters: São Paulo, Brazil.

Founded: 1989-90.

Locations of operations, areas active: land invasions throughout the country, especially in the south, which is the region of greatest economic and cultural prosperity of the country, and where there are the fewest *latifundios* (large land holdings). The MST's areas of operations, by order of importance, are in the states of: 1) Paraná; 2) Rio Grande do Sul; 3) São Paulo; 4) Minas Gerais; 5) Mato Grosso; 6) Pará; and 7) Rondônia. The actual area occupied adds up to some 700 square kilometers, while their regular encampments cover 72.5 square kilometers, according to the MST itself.

Major terrorist actions: In 1993, the MST carried out 81 land invasions; in 1994, there were 119. In 1995, the most important actions have been:

On Aug. 9, in Corumbiara, Rondônia, they ambushed a military police battalion that was going to evict them from a ranch that had been occupied by 600 families, with the bloody outcome of two soldiers and nine peasants dead. The occupation of this ranch was headed by a radical "dissident" group of the MST, led by Cicero Pereira Neto, a member of the Workers Party (PT). After the incident, Pereira Neto declared: "Corumbiara was a regional fight. The fight for agrarian reform is greater." The *New York Times*, the *Economist* of London, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Amnesty International defended the MST and blamed the Brazilian government for a "massacre."

On Aug. 13, in Pedra Preta, Mato Grosso, 1,100 families invaded a 6,600 hectare ranch; in Nova Xavantina, a group from the MST took the head of the mayor's cabinet as hostage, and took over a bridge on the River of the Dead for 24 hours.

Also in August, nearly 700 families occupied a ranch in the region of Unai, 30 kilometers from the ranch owned by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

In early September, in the region of Pontal de Paranapanema, São Paulo, more than 4,000 families occupied four ranches totalling 8,000 hectares. In this same region, they invaded land belonging to the company Centrais Eletricas de São Paulo, where the Taquarucu hydroelectric project was being built.

In September, more than 800 families occupied a ranch in Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul.

Modus operandi: In the central offices of the MST in São Paulo, they use maps to plan what areas are to be invaded. Many of these properties are productive, others not. An advance group of MST professional activists is sent, and later they lead families in a land invasion, families who don't necessarily belong to the area, but are brought there like serfs. It is common that the land to be invaded is located near some strategic area, such as hydroelectric projects.

The professional MST cadre take charge of the security of their camps, using a Vietcong-style methodology: They build trenches and pits around the occupied area, camouflaging them with leaves and branches, and then place sharpened wooden stakes at the bottom of the pits, smeared with human feces. This ensures that anyone falling into the pit is quickly killed, as the excrement enters the blood stream.

Then the "education" team arrives, to begin indoctrination.

Leaders' names and aliases: Father Ricardo Rezende, international spokesman for the MST and for the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT); Gilmar Mauro; Maria Rainha; João Pedro Stedile. The leadership structure of the MST, according to sources from the group cited in the Sept. 24, 1995 issue of *Folha de São Paulo*, is the following: They operate without a president, but with a collective leadership named the National Coordinator, made up of 65 members; after that is the National Directorship, which also functions as a collective, with 15 members; then come the state directorships, many of which are made up of Workers Party cadre, or cadre from the PT's labor federation, the CUT; finally come the camp coordinators, made up of 7 individuals who organize land occupations and are divided into sectors (education, food, health, security, production, and conflict negotiation.)

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

National: Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), an official agency under the Brazilian National Bishops Council (CNBB), but actually controlled by the theology of liberation faction; the Indigenist Missionary Council (CIMI), also an agency of the CNBB; Institute of Economic and Social Studies (INESC), an NGO which is the main lobbying group in the National Congress in favor of the MST; Brazilian Institute of Socio-Economic Analysis (IBASE), headed by Herbert de Souza, an NGO that serves as an intelligence unit for the MST, PT, and other radical groups.

International: São Paulo Forum; Popular Indigenous Peasant Movement 500 Years of Resistance; Shining Path (Peru).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Existentialist theology of liberation, combined with pagan worship of the Mother Earth goddess (Gaia).

For the MST and CPT, as well as for the innumerable Ecclesiastical Base Communities (CEBs) linked to them, the key to a victorious insurrection is in their capacity to "spiritualize the earth," based on their view that "the earth is a mystery" in the religious sense, and "to free the earth is to create space for God to act in the world." They hold indoctrination rites, and thus justify their acts of violence.

One of the top leaders of the MST, João Pedro Stedile, has stated that land occupations are "our main form of pressure, but our entire socialist approach is related to the principles of the Catholic Church, our main base of training"—that is, the theology of liberation.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Political controllers of the MST are a group of PT leaders from theology of liberation. Their ideologues are: Paulo Freire, Leonardo Boff, and Frei Betto (for these three, see PT profile). MST leader José Rainha Junior confessed in an Oct. 15, 1995 interview with the daily *O Estado de São Paulo*, that his activism began in 1978 in what was the embryo of the Ecclesiastical Base Communities, and that since then "I have had the joy of knowing Frei Betto, who has inspired me so."

Current number of cadres: 5,200 professional militants, according to *Folha de São Paulo*.

Training: Cuba has trained activists in "agricultural techniques." Also links with Shining Path of Peru, according to Brazilian Army intelligence sources: "the methodology of the Landless is very similar to that of Shining Path, which was already imported by the Zapatista National Liberation Army of Mexico and by the National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG)," explained the daily *Gazeta Mercantil* of Sept. 18, 1995.

In one of the MST camps, manuals prepared by the Nicaraguan Sandinista Front were found, according to a 1994 report of the military police of São Paulo.

Known drug connections/involvement in: Unknown.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Unknown.

Known political supporters/advocates: The Workers Party (PT), on whose electoral lists were five elected federal congressmen of the MST; Cardinal Evaristo Arns of São Paulo, the de facto "chaplain" of the São Paulo Forum; Bishop Pedro Casaldaliga of São Felix de Araguaia, a long-time intimate friend of Mexican Bishop Samuel Ruiz, EZLN commander; Americas Watch; Amnesty International; Anti-Slavery International (London); Brazil Network; Survival International; Catholic Institute for International Relations (London).

Financing: Misereor, according to the press of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, sends money indirectly to the MST through the Center of Popular Alternative Technologies (CETAP), which includes agricultural technicians linked to the MST, to the CUT, and to the Pastoral Land Commission. The Catholic organization Caritas also has been mentioned as a financier of the MST under cover of providing humanitarian aid to the needy, money which is channeled through entities of the Catholic Church.

Thumbnail historical profile: The MST was created 15 years ago by the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), which until today remains the most important center of theology of liberation in Brazil. Since then, the MST has managed to get land for some 130,000 families, which maintain links to the organization.

Coca growers building a regional 'Chiapas'

by Manuel Hidalgo

After the defeat of Peru's narco-terrorist Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), few imagined that efforts to create new "Chiapases" in Peru and neighboring Bolivia could possibly be successful. Nonetheless, British networks are quickly and publicly building an armed movement of coca-producing peasants, which opposes the eradication of coca crops, advocates separatism, and which is performing exactly the same role as Shining Path and the MRTA once did.

This is a binational operation, consisting of a large and well-armed force. If successful, it will transform the coca-producing valleys of both nations into a separate "republic," made up of the continuous corridor of the eastern side of the Andes mountain range descending down into the Amazon Basin. This is a region virtually forgotten by the State, in which Castroite guerrillas operated in the mid-1960s. Throughout this region, there is a complete overlap of the zones dominated by drug-trafficking, terrorism, and the parks or ecological reserves established by networks associated with Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (**Map 6**).

Peasant self-defense groups

A key aspect of this strategy in Peru is the project to recruit and transform peasant self-defense groups (*rondas campesinas*) into shock troops in the coca-producing valleys. Originally, these groups were created and armed by the State, as a component of its offensive to defeat Shining Path. But now, spokesmen for the São Paulo Forum, such as Peruvian Carlos Tapia and myriad anthropologists, are trying to organize and recruit these self-defense groups into orchestrating a "new Chiapas," as they become incorporated into the coca-producers' fight. Currently, there are 240,000 peasants, with 16,500 weapons, belonging to 4,200 self-defense committees (Anti-Subversive Civil Defense), who have a dominant presence in this part of Peruvian territory.

The most recent conference of the São Paulo Forum in Buenos Aires, Argentina openly promoted this plan of organizing a coca-producers' insurgency in Bolivia and Peru, as the leading edge of the drive to legalize the narcotics trade internationally. Bolivian Evo Morales, leader of the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC), was treated like a star, and loudly applauded when he proposed drug legalization and the strengthening of the coca-producers insurgency, which he characterized as "anti-imperialist." During his stay in Buenos Aires, Morales gave an interview to Bolivia's *Hoy* newspaper, in which he warned that the coca-producing Chapare region of Bolivia could easily become "another Chiapas." He praised Cuba's Fidel Castro as "a heroic figure. . . . I am ready to proclaim him commander of the liberation forces of America, or Latin America."

Morales has a base today, thanks to the work of Harvard University's punk economist, Jeffrey Sachs, who served as an adviser to the Bolivian government of Víctor Paz Estenssoro from 1985 to 1987. Finance minister in that government was Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, today Bolivia's President. As Sachs's monetarist, free-market policy directives were implemented by Sánchez de Lozada—Sachs described himself as having personal, "hands-on" control—they wiped out what little existed of the productive economy, and knowingly opened the doors for the international drug trade to come in and fill up the gap. Under Sachs's rule, entire new areas of the country, such as the Beni and Chapare regions, became major drug zones.

Sachs, in his 1988 study, *Bolivia: 1952-1986*, admits that he knew exactly what he was doing:

"To preserve fiscal balance, the government had to launch a brutal battle to reduce payrolls in Comibol [the State-run mining company]. . . . Comibol has reduced its employment from about 30,000 workers in 1985, to just 7,000, as of 1987. Many of these workers are still unemployed, or only marginally employed, or *have gone to the coca-growing region to find work*. The mining towns themselves have been decimated" (emphasis added).

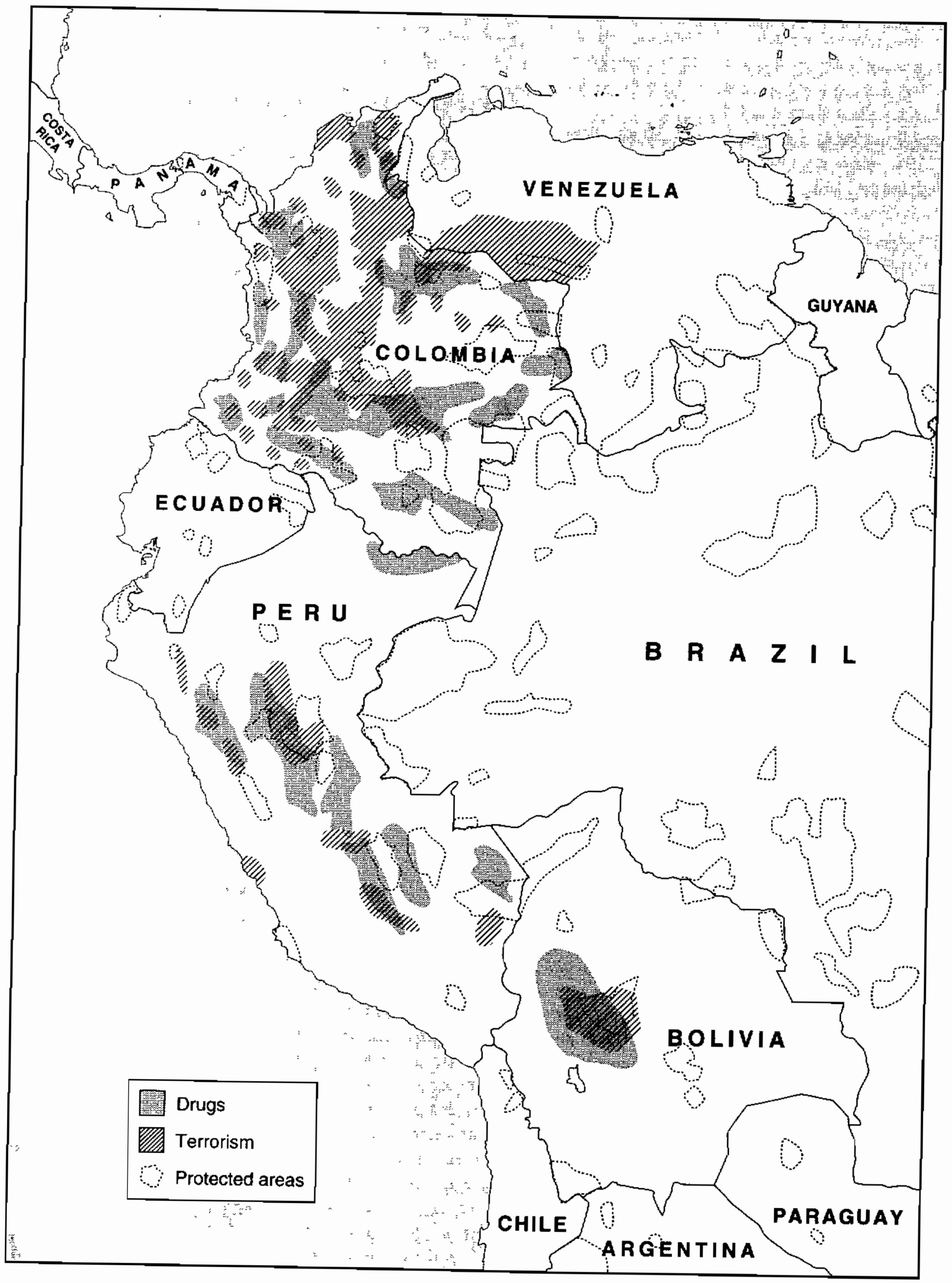
The Chapare front

Since August of 1993, confrontations between the coca producers controlled by Evo Morales and Bolivian anti-drug forces has escalated, forcing the government to decree states of emergency on more than one occasion. The government also accused Morales of receiving funds from drug traffickers and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to set up paramilitary groups to defend the drug trade. He has been arrested several times.

On March 23, 1995, Roger Rumrrill, Peruvian adviser to CAPHC, announced that he and Morales would participate in the "Coca Campaign '95," organized by a "handful of European NGOs," of which he mentioned the Germany-based Society for Endangered Peoples. The campaign included a tour and conferences in Europe. On Sept. 19-20 of this year, in Vienna, Austria, non-governmental organizations organized a forum on "Indigenous Peoples, Drug Trafficking, and Development."

On April 18, in a town on the border with Peru, Bolivian

MAP 6
Drugs, terrorism, and protected areas in the Andes



authorities captured Evo Morales, together with the top leadership of CAPHC from both countries, who were ostensibly coordinating a new wave of resistance to coincide with the separatist efforts of six Bolivian states, occurring at precisely that moment. The foreign leaders, most of them Peruvian, were expelled and the Bolivians arrested.

Another deadly blow to CAPHC's base was delivered in June-July 1995, when joint anti-drug operations by the Clinton administration and Colombian law enforcement agencies virtually decapitated the Cali Cartel. Within weeks, the price of raw coca leaves in Peru and Bolivia had dropped by 95%—there was no one to buy their product. Nationalist anti-drug layers in Bolivia, Peru, and the United States all agreed: 200,000 families of Peruvian and other coca-producers were being left without income, and this was clearly the moment to move to replace coca with food production, and wipe out the problem once and for all throughout the Andean countryside.

But the CAPHC has also moved to exploit the crisis. On Aug. 10, a CAPHC spokesman threatened: "In [Peru's] Apurimac Valley, there are 25,000 people [from peasant self-defense groups] who fought Shining Path, and now they have been abandoned. . . . These people's misery can be the breeding ground for subversion. . . . This is a time bomb that can explode at any moment." On Aug. 10-11, CAPHC again met on the Peruvian side of the border and continued to threaten that uprisings would occur in Peru's two major coca-producing valleys, the Upper Huallaga and the Apurimac. The daily *La República* encouraged this with headlines such as "Less Coca, More Hunger."

The IMF and the narco-economy

The Andean Council of Cocoa Leaf Producers estimates that the combination of extreme poverty and corruption will push the peasant self-defense groups into confrontation with the State. Its spokesmen boast that the self-defense groups in what have now become coca-producing valleys, are infiltrated by the drug trade, to the point where they are protecting drug traffickers' activities in the same way that Shining Path used to do.

CAPHC strategy is premised on the expectation that the government of Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori will continue to implement the brutal economic policies of the International Monetary Fund. The IMF and World Bank have prohibited the creation of infrastructure, agricultural credit, or protection for agricultural production. CAPHC assumes, therefore, that no other crop can compete with coca, and that the drop in the coca leaf price will allow the rage and desperation of the coca-producers and self-defense groups to be directed against the State. Indigenist anthropologists have been patiently profiling this situation for a number of years, exemplified by the case of the American Otto Starn (see CAPHC profile, below).

Andean Coca Council: drugs and subversion

Name of group: Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC); Andean Coca Council.

General headquarters and important fronts: Bolivia: Chapare region, La Paz. Peru: coca-producing valleys in the south, Lima.

Founding: early 1990s.

Locations of operations, areas active: Main base of operations is the Chapare region and the adjacent Esiboro-Secure National Park, in Bolivia, but it is spreading to other coca-producing valleys of Bolivia and Peru: La Convención (Cusco), Apurímac and Ené (Ayacucho, Junín, Cusco), Pichis Palcazu (Huánuco), Ucayali (Ucayali), Alto Huallaga (San Martín, Huánuco), Marañon (La Libertad, Huánuco, San Martín), and Mayo (San Martín). Also, along the border area are the coca valleys of Tambopata (Sandia, Puno) and the Manu National Park.

The Peruvian and Bolivian coca valleys form a nearly continuous corridor along the eastern slope of the Andes, surrounded by ecological reserves: the Esiboro-Secure National Park in Bolivia; the Tambopata Candamo Reserve, Manu National Park, and Pampas del Heath National Reserve in Peru.

The CAPHC also includes coca groups from Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador. Their coordinating meetings have been held in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

Major terrorist actions:

- August 1994: CAPHC leader Evo Morales organized a march with thousands of coca-farmers from Villa Tunari (Chapare) to the capital of Bolivia, La Paz, to protest the coca-eradication efforts, assisted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, known as Operation New Dawn, in the Chapare, Cochabamba. The march ended violently, and Morales was arrested and charged by the authorities with encouraging the formation of a paramilitary guards with funds from non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- April 18, 1995: The Bolivian government arrested 24 members of CAPHC, including Evo Morales, and declared the country under a state of siege to halt the "seditious subversive escalation." One day earlier, the government had used force to control a secessionist movement in the department of Tarija, arresting five leaders of that movement. The department created an "independent provisional government." On April 18, five departments joined Tarija.

- April 23, 1995. Serious confrontations in Chapare, when the coca-farmers tried to stop coca-eradication efforts.
- July 22, 1995: More confrontations took place between coca-farmers and anti-drug forces in the Esiboro-Secure National Park. Evo Morales was arrested. Two months later, Morales—now free—announced that he has gone into hiding.

Modus operandi: The CAPHC in a coalition of coca-farmers' unions and federations, funded and controlled by a network of NGOs and extreme-left political parties. In Bolivia, the unifying feature is the active resistance to eradication of illegal coca crops. They organize regional strikes, highway blockages, marches, and confrontations with anti-drug forces. In Peru, the eradication programs have not yet begun, so that all the CAPHC forces are dedicated to supporting Morales.

The coca-farmer federations are organized by valley, generally unifying coca-farmers in each village. There are valleys where the major agricultural activity is coca-growing, such that the agrarian federations are run by the coca-farmers. In the case of Peru, there are "peasant self-defense" groups in each valley, initially armed and organized by the Army to fight the Shining Path, which in some cases (e.g., the Apurimac Valley) are largely made up of coca-growers. The CAPHC is trying to attract all of these self-defense groups to its cause.

The leadership is constantly traveling through the Andean countries, the United States, and Europe.

Leaders' names and aliases: Nearly the entire leadership of CAPHC was arrested for "sedition" by Bolivian authorities in Copacabana, Bolivia, when they met on April 18, 1995. The majority have been released. They include:

Evo Morales Ayma, Bolivia, president; Genaro Cahuana Serna, Peru, vice president.

Peruvians: Hugo Cabieses Cubas, economist; Ricardo Soberón García, lawyer; Roger Rumrrill, journalist; Baldomero Cáceres Santa María, psychologist; Alberto Quintanilla Chacón, former United Left congressman; Antonio Moreno Vargas, general secretary of the Peruvian Peasant Federation (CCP); Augusta Tejada Huallpa, secretary of the CCP; Eliseo Condori, representative of the Provincial Peasant Federation of Sandia, Puno; Abel García Luna; Jorge Luis Vásquez Espinoza; Juvenal Mercado.

Bolivians: Segundo Montevilla; Juan Bautista Quispe; Maruja Machaca; Dante Lorini; Crisólogo Mendoza; Miguel Calisaya Montalvo; Modesto Condori; Sabino Arroyo.

Others: María Margarita Gonçalvez, Brazil; Lucio Hurtado, Colombia; Luis Fernando Giraldo Soto, Colombia; Ellen Cross, North America.

Groups allied nationally or internationally:

National: Peruvian Peasant Federation (CCP), linked to the ultra-leftist Mariátegui Unified Party (PUM); United Left (IU), founding member of the São Paulo Forum; Pro-Human Rights Association, linked to the PUM; National Executive Committee of the Peasant Self-Defense Movements.

International: São Paulo Forum; Society for Endangered Peoples (GfBV).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The nativist ideology spread among the peasant federations by institutions like the South American Indian Council, the American Indigenist Institute, Cultural Survival-USA, and others. They consider coca a basic ritual element of the Indian religion of Mother Earth (Pachamama), in which coca is "paid" to the earth. Thus, defending coca, which they call the "sacred leaf of the Incas," is defending the indigenous cultural identity against the "invader" West. They consider the eradication of coca as "imperialism" and "foreign occupation."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians:

- Orin Starn, American anthropologist from Duke University (North Carolina), primary strategist behind the mobilization of the Peruvian self-defense groups (*rondas campesinas*) to insurrection. In 1991 and 1994, Starn published profiles of the 4,500 existing self-defense groups nationwide, including interviews with their leaders.
- Roger Rumrrill, Peruvian adviser to CAPHC, propagandist for the GfBV, linked to Stefano Varese, the indigenist anthropologist-ideologue and member of the board of directors of Cultural Survival, whose brother Luis is a cofounder of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). Varese worked in the 1970s with Marc Dourojeanni, a World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) operative in Peru, to create the conditions for terrorist warfare in the 1980s.
- Carlos Tapia, former Peruvian congressman from the United Left, predicted on April 9, 1995, that the self-defense groups would head up the "new Peruvian Chiapas."
- Virgilio Roel, member of the Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP), promoter of the South American Indian Council. Encourages a "Marxist interpretation" of Peruvian history, and especially of the "indigenous uprisings." Headed the mobilization against the 1992 Quincentenary of the Evangelization of the Americas.
- Baldomero Cáceres, Peruvian adviser to CAPHC, expelled from Bolivia. Leading promoter of drug legalization, linked to the activities of the U.S. Drug Policy Foundation.
- Rodrigo Montoya, Peruvian, indigenist anthropologist close to the MRTA, defends consumption of *ayahuasca*, another native hallucinogen.
- Max Hernández, Carlos Alberto Seguín, and Moisés Lemlij, British-trained Peruvian psychiatrists who have profiled the use of hallucinogens by the Indians, for British intelligence's Tavistock Institute.

Current number of cadres: Morales claims to have mobilized 5,000 coca-farmers for his 1994 march; an unknown number have been arrested in confrontations with anti-drug forces. In Chapare alone, there are some 50,000 coca-

farmers.

In Peru, the targets for recruitment are the 20,000 coca-growing families in the above-mentioned valleys, and in particular the 240,000 members of some 4,200 armed peasant self-defense groups. A large number of these are in the coca-growing valleys. CAPHC has fluid relations with the leaders of these groups.

Training:

No information on Bolivia.

In Peru, the self-defense groups in the coca valleys have received training from the Peruvian Army.

Known drug connections/involvement: Nearly 95% of the production of the coca-farmers goes to the illegal drug trade, the rest to "traditional consumption."

In Bolivia, the government has accused Morales of being financed by the drug traffickers to arm paramilitary guards to protect him.

In Peru, spokesmen for the CAPHC have expressed their intention to mobilize the self-defense groups in the coca valleys, which have been infiltrated by the drug trade and have received weapons from drug traffickers.

Known arms suppliers/routes:

Bolivia: No information.

Peru: The 240,000 members of the self-defense groups possess some 16,500 rifles received from the Armed Forces to fight Shining Path. These *ronderos* have bought more weapons with money from the drug traffickers, particularly in the coca valleys like Apurimac.

Known political supporters/advocates:

- Rigoberta Menchú: In September 1994, the CAPHC announced that Menchú would present an "urgent action" before the U.N. Human Rights Commission in defense of the coca leaf, to be prepared by CAPHC.
- Bolivian Workers Federation (COB): In September 1994, they suspended wage talks with the government, to force the release of Evo Morales.
- Congressmen Gregorio Lanza (Bolivia) and Julio Castro Gómez (Peru, United Left), toured Europe in April 1994, together with CAPHC leaders and advisers.
- Gustavo Mohme Llona, São Paulo Forum member, congressman, and director of the daily *La República*, the main mouthpiece for the CAPHC.
- Ricardo Soberón Garrido, CAPHC adviser expelled from Bolivia, member of the Andean Commission of Jurists, correspondent for Human Rights Watch/Americas.
- Javier Diez Canseco, member of the editorial board of São Paulo Forum magazine *América Libre*, former secretary general of the PUM, three-term congressman, and most recognized leader of the violent ultra-left.
- Antonio Moreno Vargas, of the Peruvian Peasant Federation, linked to the PUM, also arrested and expelled from Bolivia;
- Labor Advisory Council of Peru (CEDAL), an NGO on labor affairs, one of whose members, Farid Matuk, was convicted of terrorism for belonging to the MRTA;
- Peruvian Forum of International Relations (FOPRI);
- Peruvian Center of Social Studies, an NGO on agrarian matters;
- Drug Policy Foundation, United States;
- Cultural Survival-USA;
- Andean Commission of Jurists;
- Wenner Gren Foundation.

Financing: The Bolivian government has accused Morales of being financed by the drug trade and by the NGOs. Among these: Society for Endangered Peoples, U.S. Drug Policy Foundation.

Thumbnail historical profile: CAPHC inherited the work of forming peasant federations in the eastern slope of the Andes since the 1960s. The ultra-left was involved full-time in this effort, and collaborated with the Peruvian guerrillas in 1962-65. In the 1970s, the work was taken up by local organizers of Cultural Survival-USA. The majority of the peasant federations formed joined the Peruvian Peasant Federation (CCP), linked to the ultra-leftist Mariátegui Unified Party (PUM), advocates of armed struggle.

In July 1983, a column of Shining Path guerrillas attacked the offices of a coca-leaf eradication program financed by U.S. AID, in Tingo María (Alto Huallaga). Two thousand inhabitants, backed by Shining Path, defended their right to grow coca. The eradication program was suspended. In March 1989, sixteen police agents were assassinated by Shining Path in the occupation of Uchiza (Alto Huallaga). Shining Path announced in wall paintings throughout the area: "Stop the eradication of coca crops!"

In the late 1980s, the ultra-leftist Popular Democratic Unity—the predecessor of the PUM—organized for the separation of the Alto Huallaga area from the La Libertad region, to create the San Martín region, with an autonomous regional government. The main operatives in that were convicted in 1992 for belonging to MRTA.

In the 1990s, they begin to organize the coca-growers, under the political protection of Hernando de Soto (founder of the Liberty and Democracy Institute, ILD, financed by Oliver North's National Endowment for Democracy, and the primary promoter of the theories of the Mont Pelerin Society in Peru), and of Gen. Alberto Arciniega Huby, then head of the Huallaga military front, who sponsored the formation of coca-grower cooperatives, supposedly to "break" the narco-terrorist alliance and to put the State on the side of the coca-growers.

CAPHC began to organize the "legal" coca-growers in the traditional cultivation areas. As the valleys gradually began to turn to coca-growing, the peasant federations began to join the CAPHC, the majority of them illegal. In 1992, a group of CAPHC advisers toured the United States to promote legalization of the coca leaf.

Colombia

Separatism in Urabá: a U.N. pilot project

As the world applauds the takedown of Colombia's Medellín and Cali cocaine cartels, by coordinated actions of Colombian law enforcement agencies with the Clinton administration, little attention is being paid to the existence of a danger as great or greater: the so-called Third Cartel, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, or FARC. Like the Medellín and Cali cartels, the FARC runs drugs, but also has a nearly 50-year history of operating as an armed guerrilla movement across Colombia. Along with its allies in the National Liberation Army (ELN), it controls large portions of national territory, drug production, and guerrilla activity.

As **Maps 7** and **8** show, there is a total overlap between Colombia's drug regions, and those areas controlled by the FARC and ELN terrorists. The maps also show the dramatic growth of both drugs and terrorism from 1982 to the present.

This Third Cartel is today being used by the British and the United Nations to run a terrorist separatist operation against the Colombian nation-state. Supranational oversight of "conflict resolution" is being actively promoted by the United Nations and its NGOs, and the U.S. State Department, under the policy advice of Kissingerian permanent bureaucrats such as Luigi Einaudi, is fully behind this insane approach, which was pioneered in El Salvador with disastrous results.

In Colombia, there is no "ethnic" or "racial" pretext, as was fabricated in Chiapas and Bosnia, to justify a U.N.-sponsored partitioning of the nation. But Colombia has the FARC and ELN narco-terrorists, which are deploying to create the conditions of civil war that would "justify" direct U.N. intervention—politically and, perhaps, even militarily—into Colombian territory.

The plot

The FARC and ELN, which together constitute the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Group (CGSB), propose that the United Nations recognize the departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Cesar, Arauca, Casanare, Meta, and Guaviare, as well as the region surrounding the Gulf of Urabá (see map), as territories officially controlled by these "insurgent" forces, a move which would lead to a kind of Korea-style partition. The terrorists' plan is to later deploy out of these controlled territories to lay siege to the capital city of Bogotá. A large percentage of the water, food, and energy supplies which go to Bogotá's 8 million inhabitants, come from precisely those territories that the narco-terrorists are moving to control. The siege would be combined with attacks against military and police installations.

The escalating spiral of violence in Urabá has set the stage for this scenario. Urabá extends along the Caribbean coast, from the Colombian border with Panama, through Chocó and Antioquia departments, to the border with Córdoba department. The FARC's efforts to control this important region have concentrated on murdering anyone who gets in its way. Among those "in the way" are members of the Hope, Peace, and Freedom Party (EPL), a former guerrilla group which was legalized after signing a peace agreement with the government, and which went on to join the electoral alliance of the M-19, another legalized terrorist group. The FARC views the EPL as having committed "treason" by signing a peace pact, and has begun assassinating EPL members. The EPL has now in turn armed itself, and even allied with other "paramilitary groups," in order to respond with "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" to any attack from the FARC. The result is that 700 people have been murdered in Urabá this year alone.

On cue, the U.N. Human Rights Commission proposes to name a special rapporteur to head a commission of "international observers" that will look into the Urabá massacres. Included in this commission will be delegates of Pax Christi, a U.N.-affiliated non-governmental organization (NGO) known for its constant persecution of the Colombian military, along with other European NGOs. Pax Christi already has more than 100 observers in Urabá, and France, Italy, and Spain have sent delegates to Urabá to determine the cost of such an international oversight commission, which would be financed by the U.N. and the European Union's Economic Commission.

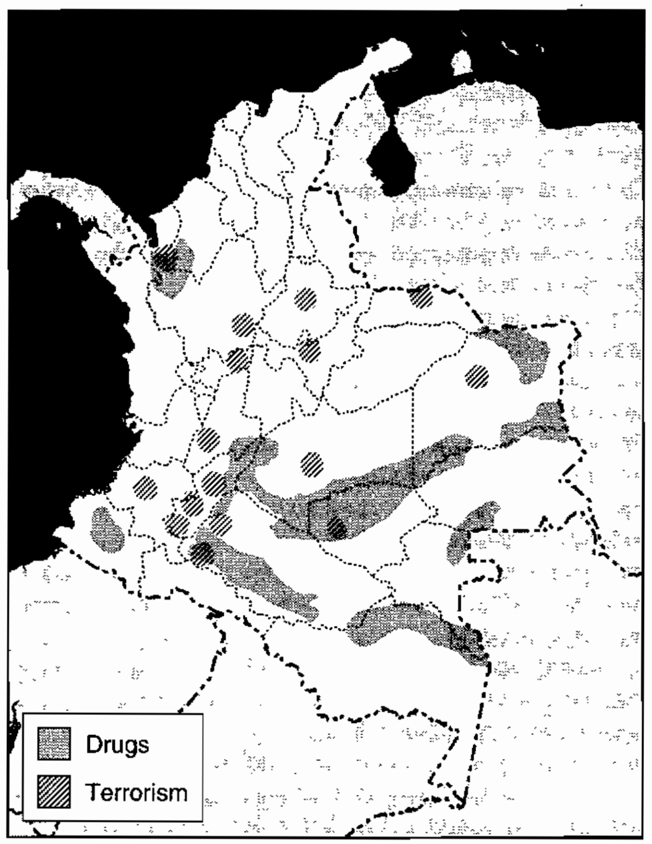
The advocates of this oversight commission view it as the first step toward bringing U.N. blue helmets into the area to "pacify" the region, supposedly because the Colombian State is incapable of doing so. Once the region is "pacified" under U.N. authority, Urabá would be returned to the Colombian authorities again. However, if another massacre were to occur, Urabá's *independence* would be declared, so that the population of the region could control its own destiny "under U.N. protection."

Supranational authority

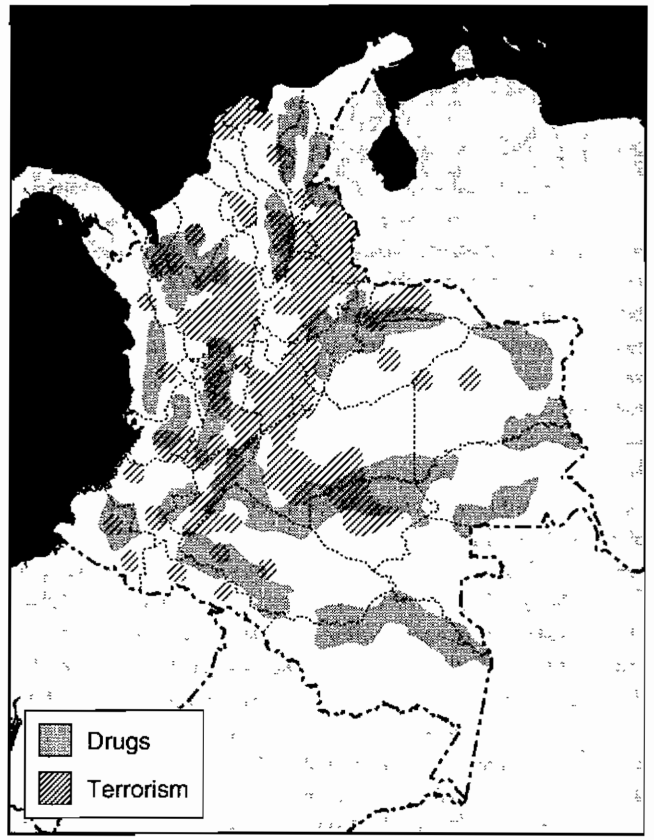
While the idea of the United Nations moving in and running a region of a country may appear to be lunacy, the fact is that things have already gone a long way toward establishing the U.N. and the human rights NGOs as the real authorities in the country:

- In 1992, a cluster of human rights NGOs, prominently including the Belgium-based Pax Christi International,

MAP 7
Drugs and terrorism in Colombia, 1982



MAP 8
Drugs and terrorism in Colombia, 1995



issued a book entitled *State Terrorism in Colombia*, which contains detailed profiles, including photos, of over 350 of the country's most effective anti-subversive fighters in the military and national police. The book, which condemns these men as "human rights violators," constitutes a hit-list both for the terrorists and for their allies inside the Attorney General's office and related institutions who are determined to purge the country's defense forces.

- The ELN's third-in-command is Francisco Galán, who today is in a cell at Itaquí maximum-security prison on charges of multiple murders and kidnappings. Galán and his colleague Francisco Caraballo, of the People's Liberation Army (EPL), receive daily visits from U.N. representatives, and representatives of Amnesty International and other human rights NGOs, who are coordinating efforts to win the terrorists' release. In July 1995, the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions, a non-governmental organization, demanded that the Colombian government release Galán, who they claim was illegally arrested. On Oct. 26, a delegation headed by Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, the former Colombian foreign minister who is the United Nations' chief agent in Colombia, met for five hours with the terrorists.

- Gen. Alvaro Velandia Hurtado was forced out of office in September 1995, after the human rights prosecutor of the Attorney General's office accused him of responsibility for the 1987 kidnapping and subsequent torture-murder of an M-19 terrorist by a military intelligence unit under his command. Evidence proving that the terrorist was a military informant *against* the M-19 was not permitted to be used in General Velandia's defense, and the main witnesses against the general were other M-19 terrorists. General Velandia's name appears in *State Terrorism in Colombia*.

- Head of Army intelligence Gen. Luis Bernardo Urbina was abruptly discharged from the military in late October 1995, by President Ernesto Samper, when he was named as responsible for having leaked to the press a taped phone conversation by Congressman Heyne Mogollón, head of the "accusations committee" which is investigating Samper's narco-corruption, in which Mogollón is caught committing fraud. Said General Urbina, "Loyalty to my country came first. The only thing important to me is that whoever investigates the President be clean." General Urbina's name also appears in *State Terrorism in Colombia*.

History of the project

With Urabá, the history of Panama may be repeated. In 1903, Panama "won" its independence from Colombia thanks to the intervention of U.S. Marines, deployed by the British-run President of the United States, Teddy Roosevelt. Immediately afterwards, Panama signed a treaty with the United States in which Panama granted a chunk of its territory for the United States to build an interoceanic canal.

The Gulf of Urabá is one of the only routes possible for a new, sea-level interoceanic canal. Only 100 kilometers separate Urabá on the Atlantic Ocean from the Pacific. It also borders on the Darién National Park of Panama, a narco-terrorist refuge. Urabá has some of the most fertile land in Colombia, and is also a natural sea outlet for Medellín, Colombia's most industrialized city. However, there is currently no decent highway between Medellín and Urabá, much less a railroad.

In the late 1960s, Urabá was converted into banana plantations under United Fruit Co. *EIR*'s book *Dope, Inc.* identifies United Fruit, later United Brands, as a front for the international drug trade. United Fruit invented the technique of transporting cocaine to the United States packed in banana skins.

During the 1970s, United Fruit decided to sell its Urabá land, to dedicate itself exclusively to banana transport. That period precisely coincides with the creation of the so-called Medellín Cartel, which got its start stuffing cocaine into bananas for export. Since that time, violence has grown in the area, until it now serves as the pretext the United Nations needs to dismember Urabá from Colombia.

Creating an 'ethnic' flank

Apart from committing massacres in Urabá, the FARC has poured finances and manpower into trying to create an "ethnic guerrilla" force in Chocó, the neighboring department to Antioquia which shares the Urabá region. Ninety percent of Chocó's inhabitants are black. Chocó is also a region which is physically separated from the rest of the country by a lack of roads, and its poverty is dramatic. While the FARC is trying to create a guerrilla front made up exclusively of blacks, the better to promote separatism (à la Chiapas), a theology of liberation faction inside the Catholic Church has tried to promote a "black theology of liberation," with the absurd concept that each race requires a different "gospel."

The FARC has been helped along in this endeavor by the *New York Times*, which last year devoted a prominent story to the supposedly spontaneous emergence of a black ethnic movement in Chocó, which the *Times* portrayed as a possible "next Chiapas."

FARC: Colombia's 'Third Cartel'

Name of group: Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC).

Also known as Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Also known as Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces—People's Army (FARC-EP).

Also known as Bolivarian Militias.

Also known as the "Third Cartel."

Headquarters and important fronts: The general headquarters were in La Uribe (Meta), Colombia, until the Army uprooted them from that area in December 1990. Today, it is believed that the headquarters where the "joint chiefs of staff" of the FARC operate, is somewhere in the eastern mountain range, in the Páramo region, possibly in El Sumapaz, 100 kilometers southeast of Bogotá. It is also suspected that the FARC has a "mobile headquarters" which moves within the departments of Meta, Guaviare, and Caquetá, and possibly Cundinamarca and Huila.

Founded: officially, on May 20, 1964 in Marquetalia (Tolima), but the decision to form the FARC and its founding nucleus was created at the full plenum of the Colombian Communist Party (PCC) in 1947.

Locations of operations, areas active: They operate in virtually all of Colombian national territory, but especially in the rural regions, perhaps with the exception of Amazonas, Vaupés, and Guainía. The FARC's greatest area of control is in El Guaviare and El Meta, as well as in the eastern mountain range which embraces Huila, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Caquetá, Santander, and North Santander departments.

Major terrorist actions: Rather than spectacular terrorist actions, the FARC carries out terrorist actions daily, with the intent to impose their "authority" on the inhabitants of a certain region through assaults on police and Army targets. They impose a kind of "war tax" or "vaccination" (*vacuna*) (payment of monthly dues to the guerrillas allowing the residents to work), carry out kidnappings, and forcibly recruit the children of farmers who cannot pay. In late 1995, they are planning to lay siege to the capital city of Bogotá de Santa Fé, which would include attacks on transportation infrastructure, airports, water reservoirs and pipelines, and electricity generating plants.

Modus operandi: Some of their members are "guerrillas" who are farmers by day, but at night can be called on to carry out some action in a nearby town. Others are permanent

terrorists who travel in groups of 30. Sometimes these groups join forces to carry out attacks of 100-300 men. They seize small towns in which they overwhelm the defense capacity of the local police, they assassinate policemen, steal their weapons, and rob the local banks, especially the local Agriculture Unions. Sometimes they force the inhabitants of a town to meet, to hear their "revolutionary" harangues. Later, if they do not leave, they may lie in wait for Army or police reinforcements, to ambush them with dynamite and other explosives, and then disperse.

Before carrying out their "occupations," they conduct intelligence, so that during the action, they can point out someone to accuse of collaboration with the Army or the paramilitaries, whom they "execute" as a "lesson" to the town. In some parts of the country, they distribute leaflets in the form of "wanted posters," in which they offer rewards to anyone in the area who can deliver or denounce the commander of a battalion or a professional soldier. In the city of Cali, the FARC has been offering rewards of $1,000 to anyone who murders a soldier or policeman, a technique that was used by Medellín Cartel drug trafficker Pablo Escobar Gaviria.

The FARC has people who specialize in kidnappings, from which they not only derive part of their income, but which also weakens the national economy by affecting company management structures. It is estimated that the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN) combined carry out 700 kidnappings a year. Foreigners are the favorite target. Kidnappings of both Colombians and foreigners rely on the active collaboration of the "human rights" non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Pax Christi, whose representatives come to Colombia to "receive" the kidnap victims after their ransoms are paid. The International Red Cross plays the same role, and is currently the leading mediator agency in these kidnappings.

Non-payment of ransom means death for the kidnap victim. In some cases, despite having received ransom, the victim is not delivered and a new ransom is demanded. In other cases, when the family or the company pays the ransom, they receive the dead body of their employee or family member in return.

Recruitment to the FARC is usually forced, not voluntary. Farmers are forced to contribute their children to the "revolution." The Communist Party (PCC) has also sent cadres who serve as political representatives to their armed wing. In all cases, the first lesson of new recruits is how to assassinate alleged traitors. Discipline is maintained through cruel punishment and the constant threat of death if rules are violated.

The FARC also maintains a death squad to murder "enemies of the revolution" both within and outside their own organization. There are suspicions that the FARC assassinated Bernardo Jaramillo, who was president of the PCC's electoral front, Patriotic Union, in 1990, and Carlos Pizarro León-Gómez, Presidential candidate of the M-19, which had been recently legalized, also in 1990. The FARC has also murdered at least 1,000 activists of the Hope, Peace, and Freedom movement (EPL), a faction of the People's Liberation Army (EPL), which was legalized through a peace agreement with the government, primarily based in the Urabá (Antioquia) region.

Leaders' names and aliases: Pedro Antonio Marín, best known by his alias Manuel Marulanda Vélez (a.k.a. *Tirofijo*, or "Sureshot"), is the general commander of the FARC. However, the ideological leader is Alfonso Cano. Also part of the leadership staff are Rigoberto Losada (a.k.a. Joselo), Elmer Briceño Suárez (a.k.a. "El Mono Jojoy"), Iván Márquez, Raúl Reyes, and Jaime Guaraca. The true political leader of the FARC until August 1990 was Luis Alberto Morantes Jaimes, a.k.a. Jacobo Arenas. According to the FARC, he died of a heart attack, but other sources say he murdered a guerrilla in front of his "troops" for having stolen a couple of loaves of sweet bread from the storehouse, and that the victim's brother, also a member of the FARC, shot him in revenge.

Allied groups nationally or internationally:

Nationally: Colombian Communist Party, Patriotic Union, Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, Communist Youth of Colombia (JUCO), National Liberation Army (ELN), People's Liberation Army (EPL), Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Group (CGSB), National Pro-Housing Organization, Unified Workers Federation (CUT).

Internationally: São Paulo Forum member.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: classic Marxism-Leninism, with particular admiration for Joseph Stalin. They combine Marxism with demands for "agrarian reform." More recently, they have added the "ecological" and "ethnic" ingredient to their actions. The FARC helped create the Quintín Lamé Command, an indigenous group in which drug trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas was an active figure. They recruit black people from across the country to bring them to the Chocó, where they promote ethnic separatism. They also justify the kidnapping of engineers who build dams with the argument that they are defending ecology and the habitat of the Indians.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: The Colombian Communist Party (PCC), backed at the time by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Jacobo Arenas, Manuel Cepeda, Alvaro Vásquez del Real, all members of the PCC central committee, and Gilberto Vieira, the secretary general of the PCC for 30 years. Also brothers Nicolás (Center for Social Studies and Investigations, CEIS) and Enrique Buenaventura (Experimental Theater of Cali, TEC).

Number of cadres: estimated at about 8,000 men under arms.

Training: Guerrillas recruited during the so-called *La Violencia* (the undeclared civil war between Liberal and Conservative parties) between 1947 and 1953, were trained in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and East Germany. In the 1980s, they grew closer to the Fidel Castro regime and established an alliance with their old factional rival, the ELN, from which point they also began to train in Cuba. Inside Colombia, the FARC maintains various training camps.

Known drug connections/involvement: The FARC is known as the "Third Cocaine Cartel," after the better-known Medellín and Cali cartels. They defend cocaine laboratories in Guaviare, Caquetá, Meta, Casanare and Putumayo. They control at least 70% of the production of coca leaf in the country. They also have their own cocaine laboratories, but it is not known if the FARC directly exports to the United States or simply sells the drug to networks of allied drug traffickers. They also have agreements with the two other cartels, and collect quotas which range from between 10% and 30% of the value of cocaine produced at laboratories under their protection, and for the protection of airstrips, per landing and unloading of each narco-plane, and they also collect a tax, which they call *gramaje*, that ranges between 10% and 30% of the estimated value of coca leaf production, depending upon the size of the plantation. The networks of assassins who were left temporarily unemployed with the death of the drug trafficker Pablo Escobar, were turned into the FARC's or ELN's Bolivarian Militas in urban centers.

Known arms suppliers/routes: The bulk of the FARC's weapons are of U.S., Israeli, German (east and west), and Russian origin. In certain cases, the drug traffickers pay their "taxes" to the FARC with weapons they buy primarily in the United States. The FARC also inherited arms trafficking networks out of Europe from the Liberal guerrillas of the *Violencia* period.

Political defenders and supporters: Alfredo Vásquez Carrizosa, former foreign minister; Alvaro Leyva Durán, "Conservative" politician; Alberto Mendoza Morales, who was the Patriotic Union's Presidential candidate in 1994; Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, former director of the U.N. mission in El Salvador, ONUSAL; Carlos Andrés Pérez, who, as Venezuelan President in 1990, offered to serve as intermediary in negotiations between the FARC and the Colombian government. The FARC also has the invaluable collaboration of the national Attorney General's office.

World Organization Against Torture (OMCT), American Association of Jurists, Andean Commission of Jurists, Latin American Federation of Associations of Disappeared (Fedefam), Pax Christi International, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Rechtvaardigheid en Vrede, Comission Justice et Paix, Centre National de Cooperation au Développement (CNCD), National Centrum Voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (NCOS), Justice and Peace Service—Latin America (Serpaj-AL), Amnesty International, International Red Cross.

Known funding: They finance themselves through the *vacuna*, a protection "tax" paid by the large majority of landowners in the rural zones, and also by the mayors of many rural towns from local and municipal budgets. Also through bank robberies, kidnappings of businessmen and ranchers, and, of course, through drug trafficking. They also have extensive investments in real estate, in the stock market, in legal enterprises ranging from goldmining to cattle raising, hotels, pharmacies, and businesses overseas. Defense intelligence estimates are that approximately $1.6 million enters the coffers of the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Group, the combined FARC/ELN forces, on a daily basis, more than the income of Colombia's most profitable company, the National Coffee Fund.

Thumbnail historical profile: The Colombian Communist Party created the FARC at a full plenum in 1947, where it approved "the use of all forms of struggle." Jacobo Arenas, Alvaro Vásquez del Real, and Manuel Cepeda were assigned to recruit to communism the Liberal guerrilla leaders involved in the *Violencia* civil war. The Communists were further considered the allies of the Liberal faction allied with Alfonso López Pumarejo (President from 1932-38, and 1942-45), father of former President Alfonso López Michelsen. After the 1953 coup d'état by Col. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, which initiated the "pacification" of the country and the surrender of Liberal guerrilla forces through the pact known as the National Front, the guerrillas organized by the Communists did not surrender, but instead remained in the mountains and formed the base of the FARC. This occurred in Marquetalia, a place which was dubbed an "independent republic" under guerrilla control. On May 20, 1964, the FARC was officially created. In 1968, they almost disappeared from the map because of a tactical error, in which they began to operate as a regular army, with all the visibility of a regular army. In battles in Tolima and Caldas, the FARC lost 70% of its forces. Manuel Marulanda Vélez and Jacobo Arenas, two of the few "commanders" who did not participate, decided to reorganize the FARC as a mobile guerrilla force dispersed in various parts of the country.

Their power was relatively small and manageable, until the peace process launched by President Belisario Betancur in 1982. In 1984, an agreement was officially sealed in a pact between the FARC and the government, which provided for an amnesty for FARC members and the release from prison of their captured members. At the time, FARC leaders were presented by the media as "statesmen." They organized the Patriotic Union as their electoral front. From that moment forward, the FARC has grown like a kind of "Wallenstein's Army."

Its links to the drug trade trace back to the black market in weapons. The known direct collaboration between the FARC and the drug trade surfaced in the department of Ca-

quetá in the late 1970s. The first coca crops in the Amazon jungle were planted in inaccessible areas. The FARC, familiar with the terrain, lent their men to transport the bundles of coca leaf through the jungle to the traffickers' airstrips. Later, the FARC collaborated in the construction of airstrips closer to the areas of coca cultivation, and later, in the same areas, hired out to build entire "cocaine cities," including cocaine laboratories, dormitories for the "workers" and "guards," and airstrips. Experts in guerrilla warfare, the FARC designed means of camouflaging the installations by using huge movable pots planted with typical jungle trees to hide the sophisticated drug production centers. Despite all of these efforts, the anti-narcotics police, using satellite information and triangulated radio signals, succeeded in locating and raiding the laboratories of Tranquilandia and Villacoca in 1983 and 1984, when Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was justice minister. Those laboratories were under FARC protection. Today, with the Cali and Medellín cartels nearly dismantled, it is feared that the FARC could appropriate the drug-trafficking routes used by the two cartels.

The César Gaviria government, in international coordination with the United Nations and its NGOs, attempted to carry out a "peace process" with the FARC and ELN in 1990, 1991 and 1992. However, these efforts were completely discredited nationally by the FARC's insistence on continuing kidnapping, assassinations, and terrorist attacks against national infrastructure. Current narco-President Ernesto Samper Pizano continues to hope for a negotiated peace agreement, on the El Salvador model—a policy which has the support of members of the Washington-based Inter-American Dialogue.

ELN: Fidel Castro's personal project

Name of group: National Liberation Army (ELN); Revolutionary Camilista Union (UCR), Camilista Commandos, Camilista Brigades, To Fight.

Headquarters and important fronts: Mobile headquarters in Santander department, sometimes meeting in Bucaramanga, sometimes in Barrancabermeja, the latter considered Colombia's "oil capital."

Founded: 1963, in Simacota, Santander.

Locations of operations, areas active: Mainly in Santander department, and following the route of Santanderean migration in the rest of the country. Starting with the discovery of oil in Caño Limón (Arauca department), ELN began to grow along the Caño Limón-Coveñas pipeline.

The ELN carries out operations in Arauca, Casanare, Boyacá, Norte de Santander, Cesar, Bolívar, Sucre, Córdoba, and Antioquia. Recently, it has spread toward Venezuela, taking advantage of the migration of Colombians to that country.

Major terrorist actions:

- In 1991, the ELN attacked the main port of Coveñas with explosives and other weapons. A great quantity of fuel is stored there, and a huge fire was set off; had there been an explosion, it could have caused at least 3,000 deaths.
- Bishop of Arauca was kidnapped and assassinated for "collaborating with the Army." There have been at least ten attempts to abduct and "try" Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo.
- Feb. 26, 1995, assault on the naval post at Cararabo, in the Venezuelan border state of Apure, sadistically executing eight sailors.

Modus operandi: More than 90% of the ELN's operations are attacks on oil installations, primarily the Caño Limón-Coveñas pipeline, which runs 1,500 kilometers and crosses the country from east to west. They always attack Colombian installations (of the State oil company Ecopetrol), and almost never those of Occidental Petroleum or the other multinationals that operate in the country. They also kidnap political leaders, mayors, governors, priests, businessmen, and ranchers. They ambush soldiers and police patrols.

When they set out to control a region, they begin with leaflets that tell property and business owners and industrialists that the ELN plans to collect a monthly protection fee. If they refuse to pay for the "vaccination," as it is called, they are fair game for kidnap or some other violent attack. Under threat of terror, the ELN imposes its candidates and determines what percentage of the municipal budget will be channelled to the ELN forces.

Leaders' names and aliases: The best known is that of the Spanish "priest" Manuel Pérez, a.k.a. "Poliarco." However, different sources suggest that the real leader of the ELN is Nicolás Rodríguez Bautista Pérez, alias "Gabino," who controls the organization's financial structure, handles relations with the press and with political movements and factions, and directly handles contact with Fidel Castro.

Others include Antonio García and Gerardo Bermúdez (a.k.a. Francisco Galán), the latter a prisoner in the maximum-security Itaguí jail, but who maintains contact with the ELN's 33 fronts by means of a high-powered radio and cellular telephone in his cell.

Groups allied nationally or internationally: National Guerrilla Coordinator (CGSP), Center of Popular Education Research (CINEP), São Paulo Forum; Occidental Petroleum Co.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Fidelista-Guevarista; theology of liberation. They cite Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who said that one cannot be "dogmatic" against the Catholic faith that prevails in the region. A large number of ELN leaders are Catholic priests of the theology of liberation faction, educated in Europe, such as Camilo Torres, Domingo Laín, and Manuel Pérez, and they have emphasized the ideology of a "people's church." In economics, they have an anti-imperialist, physiocratic line—that oil and natural resources are the wealth of the land, and that one must prevent "the multinationals from stealing them"—but in practice they work with the multinationals such as Occidental Petroleum.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Since its founding, the ELN has been a personal project of Fidel Castro, such that the ELN is now exporting coal to Cuba to help solve its fuel shortage. Ernesto "Che" Guevara; France's Régis Debray (promoter of the "Christian-Marxist" dialogue); novelist Gabriel García Márquez, promoter of "magical realism" and theoretician of "revolution with *pachanga*," (in Colombia, *pachanga* means "partying"), who donated one of his first literary prizes to the Movement to Socialism (MAS) of Venezuela, which shared it with the ELN.

Number of cadres: Some 3,000 men under arms.

Training: Cuba; the Basque ETA (Euskadi and Freedom).

Known drug connections/involvement: They protect marijuana and coca crops, especially in the Sierra de Perijá along the Colombian-Venezuelan border, and in Antioquia. They collect a "tax" from drug traffickers for drug production and for protecting their laboratories. Since 1984, the ELN has joined forces with the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), in the CGSP, and the central ELN command spent a long time in La Uribe, discussing joint strategy and finances, in which the drug trade played a key role.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Cuba; Venezuelan weapons that disappeared after Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez's attempted coup d'état; rifles donated by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez to the Nicaraguan Sandinistas, which mysteriously came into the hands of the ELN; El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) (weapons which were supposedly destroyed as part of the peace agreement imposed by the United Nations); weapons sold by former Sandinista soldiers.

Known political supporters/advocates: Alfonso López Michelsen (former President); Horacio Serpa Uribe (government minister); Alfonso Gómez Méndez (former attorney general); Bernardo Hoyos (former priest and former mayor of Barranquilla); the Justice and Peace Commission of the Colombian Bishops Conference; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; the human rights commissions of the United Nations and Organization of American States (OAS).

Financing: Drug trade, kidnap ransoms, protection money collected from businessmen and ranchers. It is estimated that the ELN controls 20% of the gold and coal production in the country, because the companies that mine these minerals pay their "vaccination" fees to the ELN with mines that the ELN itself works. They hold investments in numerous Colombian companies and in the stock exchange.

By no later than 1984, Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Co. had negotiated a deal with the ELN, in which three multinational companies operating in Colombia paid the ELN $200,000 a month, not to attack their oil installations. Hammer told the *Wall Street Journal* in July 1985: "We are giving jobs to the ELN. We give them work as suppliers." Occidental reportedly paid $6 million in "ransom" to the ELN in 1988, for the release of one of their engineers, but they say they no longer pay "protection" money.

Thumbnail historical profile: The ELN was founded in 1963 to defend the "Cuban Revolution," primarily by a group of students at the Industrial University of Santander and by a group of Santander peasants. ELN leaders since its founding were the brothers Manuel, Fabio, and Antonio Vásquez Castaño, who were earlier trained in Cuba under the personal direction of Fidel Castro.

Meanwhile, a group of priests known as the Golconda Group, headed by Buenaventura Bishop Germán Valencia, began to inroduce the ideas of Régis Debray to the church. "Father" Camilo Torres created, in parallel to the ELN, a national student movement in defense of the Cuban Revolution. Torres, a sociologist from the University of Louvain in Belgium, officially entered the ELN in 1966, bringing with him a large group of students. Torres died "in combat" in 1967, when he tried to steal weapons from some soldiers who had fallen into his ambush; one of the soldiers had played dead, and shot him.

At the same time, another group of left Jesuit priests created the Center for Research and Social Affairs – (CIAS) in 1963, a center of economic and social affairs "experts" whose intention was to document the theses of the Golconda Group and the ELN. Later, the CIAS changed its name to the Center of Popular Education Research (CINEP), which, until recently, was run by Jesuit priest Francisco de Roux.

With Torres's death, a group of priests from the Golconda Group, including Domingo Laín and Manuel Pérez, both Spaniards, entered the ELN so that "the flame of Camilo's ideas would not die out." Father Bernardo Hoyos was assigned the job of creating a popular base for the ELN within the parishes. In 1992, Hoyos managed to get himself elected mayor of Barranquilla, thanks to the political movement of the now-legalized M-19 narco-guerrillas. Today, he is a Presidential candidate for the 1998 elections.

In 1973, the ELN suffered a major blow in Anorí, Antioquia, when an effective Army encirclement led to the death of nearly all of their cadres. Only 17 men survived, among them Manuel Vásquez Castaño, Manuel Pérez, and Nicolás Rodríguez Bautista. The survivors submitted Vásquez Castaño to a "verbal war trial" for his evident military failure, and decided to shoot him. However, thanks to Rodríguez

Bautista's intervention, Fidel Castro decide to give Vásquez Castaño refuge. Today, he lives in a psychiatric hospital in Cuba.

In late 1974 and early 1975, the Army once again surrounded the ELN in the department of César. The remaining forces of the ELN would probably have been captured or killed, had it not been for the order of then-President Alfonso López Michelsen to suspend the military siege because, supposedly, the ELN was going to surrender.

The ELN's influence was relatively insignificant from that moment until 1982, when President Belisario Betancur began his policy of "negotiating the peace" with the different terrorist groups. Also in this period, the enormous donations from Occidental Petroleum enabled the ELN to rearm, buy new uniforms, and subject the peasants in the oil regions to their control.

In 1984, the ELN joined up with the FARC, the M-19, and the Hope, Peace, and Freedom movement (EPL), in the so-called Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator. This immediately meant that the ELN would participate in the drug trade that the FARC dominated.

Despite its economic power, the ELN suffered another severe hit in 1993, when the Army captured its number-three man in Bucaramanga, Gerardo Bermúdez, alias Francisco Galán, who was drunk, high on drugs, and in the midst of a homosexual orgy at the time of his arrest. Galán is charged with innumerable kidnappings and assassinations. This did not stop the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions, an NGO, from issuing a statement in July 1995 demanding his release from prison, arguing that he had been arrested illegally.

In Colombia, life under narco-terrorist dictatorship

Vicente is a 50-year-old Colombian farmer who lives in a town of about 5,000 people, about 150 miles from Bogotá, the capital of Colombia. It is a town where nothing is said or done without the authorization of the commander of a "guerrilla" squad of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Vicente owns 10 hectares of land on the outskirts of town. We are withholding Vicente's real name, and the name of the town and department where he lives, to prevent reprisals being taken against him and his family. For the same reason, we omit the details of how Vicente came to tell us his life story. This is what he told us:

I am the father of eight children, of whom four have already died, and two more, I don't know where they are, nor even if they are alive or dead. I will speak first of those two. Once, several persons who called themselves guerrillas came to my home and said that I had to give them 4 million pesos to help finance "the cause." I told them I had no money, that I am a poor farmer. Then they threatened they would burn down my house and my farm if I didn't give them 4 million pesos, which is what happened to a neighbor of mine who had to flee here, and now lives in Bogotá begging on the streets.

The next day they came back to demand the 4 million pesos. This time, they were armed with rifles and revolvers. There were 15 of them. They said they were hungry and that I had to feed them. I had to kill five chickens to carry out their orders. Then they said they had another proposal for me, that they had already verified that I didn't have 4 million pesos, but that I could contribute to the cause by handing over my eldest son to do "military service" with the FARC. He was barely 13 years old, but he helped me a lot in my work. I told him he was my best helper and that I didn't want him to leave me. Then they put us all against the wall of my house. The leader shouted: "Ready, aim, fire!" We heard them lift their weapons and we expected to fall down dead, but they shot into the air. Then we heard the leader: "Tomorrow we will come for your decision." Then my eldest son said, in front of them, that he was going to become a guerrilla so that they wouldn't kill me. We said good-bye, and I have never seen him again.

This was done throughout the town. They also took the son of my neighbor, but he decided to run away. He told us he had been forced to kill some people because they were supposedly "Army informants," and that when they forced him to attack the police station in a town, he fled in the confusion of the gunfire. A few days later, the head of the guerrillas came to our town and went to my neighbor's home. They didn't find the "deserter," because he had already left, so they took the whole family to the main park in town. The guerrillas went door to door to force people to go to the park. Then they took one of the sons of my neighbor and shot him. The guerrilla leader said this was in reprisal for the desertion of his brother, and that if the "deserter" didn't return, they would kill each and every member of the family. And that's what they did. After they had killed them all, they brought a family who had been promised land, to occupy my neighbor's property. From then on, the boys they take never run away, out of fear that they will assassinate all of their loved ones.

One day, they again appeared and told me that comrade "Juancho" needed a sex partner, because he couldn't take the loneliness. So they took my oldest daughter. She was 12 years old, and hadn't even had her first period. We never saw

her again.

They killed my next daughter. It turns out that a group of Army soldiers was coming, which was very unusual. The guerrillas had told us that they had detected the soldiers' presence, but that they weren't planning to fight them in town. They ordered everyone not to give or even sell food to the soldiers on pain of death for collaborating with the enemy. Two days later, the soldiers arrived and came to the marketplace, and no one wanted to sell them anything. But it seems that my daughter, who was then 14 years old, went out to the street to look at the soldiers. She liked one of the soldiers, and winked at him. The soldier smiled at her, but continued to follow the other soldiers. Two days later, the guerrilla chief took her and, after calling a meeting, killed her because she had smiled at the soldiers, which was an act of treason.

The narco/terror symbiosis

My next son was also killed. One day, the guerrillas called us all together in the plaza. They told us that they had reached a deal with some men who were going to distribute some seeds, and that they would pay us well for the crops we would have. The guerrillas let us sow, on condition that we would pay them 20% of what we produced to "support the cause." A few days later, these guys came by helicopter, gave us the seed, and offered us a good price for the crop. It turns out this was seed for coca bushes, from which they make cocaine. I told my son I didn't want to get involved in that, but he said he wasn't going to be a fool and live a miserable life like I had. He didn't pay any attention to me. The men soon came to the town, with the guerrillas' permission, bought the crop, and carried it off in the helicopters. Afterwards, they made an airstrip for their airplanes to land and later constructed a laboratory to process cocaine. The laboratory was guarded day and night by the guerrillas.

One day, the anti-drug police arrived in planes and helicopters, destroyed the lab, bombed the airstrip, and sprayed the coca. There were fights, but everyone was taken by surprise, since the reconnaissance planes and helicopters hadn't been detected. Later, when the people came to buy up the crop, they had a fight with my son. They told him they had already paid him half, and that he should return the money or hand over the crop. They refused to believe that the police had destroyed the coca. They said they were sure my son had sold the coca to others, and they were going to make him pay. Before leaving, they shot at him, and he died.

Later, the narcos fought with the guerrillas, because they hadn't carried out the agreement to protect the crops and the laboratory. The guerrillas then set up a camouflaged laboratory and said that from then on, they would be administering everything directly. The narcos, in revenge, killed some deputies from the [FARC-linked] Patriotic Union. But later, they reached an agreement, according to which the guerrillas' quota would rise to 30% of the take from what was produced in the laboratory, and the narcos pledged to pay part of the percentage with weapons, grenades, and ammunition. The narcos also promised to transport the guerrillas abroad to get special training or to do business. The guerrillas said that to prevent something like [the raid] from happening again, there had to be a march to the capital of the department to demand an end to crop fumigation. We all had to go, otherwise they would have killed us or demanded 3 million pesos to help pay for the march.

U.N. promises territory

Before we left on the march, they explained to us that soon the United Nations was going to grant the guerrillas control over a good piece of national territory. That they were then going to make a deal with Venezuela, so that Venezuela would recognize the existence of a new state under their control, in exchange for halting kidnappings and other guerrilla activity inside Venezuelan territory. They said that they would be controlling Urabá very soon, that this was a strategic zone because of its proximity to the oceans, and that they were going to reach an agreement with Panama, and therefore, indirectly, with the United States, which is the true owner of Panama. They said that things were more difficult along the border with Ecuador and with Brazil. But they said that the regions the U.N. would recognize as belonging to them had oil, banana, gold, coca, and coal, and that the oil multinationals were already paying a "war tax" to them because they are so powerful that the "multis" have to deal with them.

They also said that soon, they would launch a definitive attack on Bogotá from the territories they are going to control, and that they would lay siege to the capital, and that people were going to die of hunger because they weren't going to allow water, electricity, food, or fuel to enter the city.

There was a period where, for the space of two years more or less, the Army controlled the town. The Army arrived one day and took it over. There was fighting and the guerrillas withdrew or disguised themselves as farmers. After a while, the Army was winning the people's confidence. They began to talk to us about not supporting the guerrillas, that this was bad, and we began to trust that the reign of terror had ended. Then those with the Patriotic Union began a debate in Congress, saying that someone here had created a paramilitary force and that the government had to stop the Army from forming paramilitary groups. The scandal was so great that the lieutenant who commanded the troops here was put on trial in Bogotá for violating human rights. One of the guerrillas from here served as a witness against the lieutenant. Then the government decided to abandon us. That's when life got complicated. The guerrillas took revenge for our collaboration with the Army, and mined our fields so that we couldn't sow and so that we would starve. One of those mines, the so-called "footbreakers," killed another son of mine, only nine

years old. I also lost a horse that was very useful to me. Even now, once in a while, a mine that was placed years ago explodes, despite the fact that they have taken control of the town once again.

Here, we are all silent. No one talks anymore, we are barely able to greet each other. Anything we say can get us in trouble. All friendship here is ended. My wife cries every night thinking about the six children we will never see again. She takes out the images of the Virgin and of Jesus Christ that are hidden, and she prays. And to think that the guerrillas began here by winning over the people because they assaulted the Agrarian Bank, after attacking the police station. At that time, they stole all the money in the bank and burned the bank's files. Then we were all happy because they had taken a great debt from us, since the bank now didn't know who owed or who had paid. They also told us they would defend the farmer from the greed of the landowners and that they would defend the wages of the day-workers.

Theology of liberation allies

The government never replaced the police. Later, they threw out the village priest. They wanted the priest to use his robes, and transport weapons in his camper. He refused, and had to flee. The guerrillas thought the priest was the competition, because here, you did whatever the priest said. For a while the [Catholic] Church remained shut down. They told us that religion is the opiate of the people and that it was good that the priest had left. These guys didn't like to see Christs or Virgins. We kept our images of Christ and the Virgin hidden. Although now, since there is a new priest who works with them, they half-tolerate it when the people pray. But I think that he is not a priest, but a guerrilla with black robes. The priest talks more to us about revolution than about Jesus Christ and God, and says that now the church has a theology of liberation.

So that is how we lost four children. Of another two, we don't know if they are alive or dead. Each time we ask the guerrillas for them, they answer us: "Old ones, don't worry about them; they are alive and fighting." We have only two children left, which is going to be very hard for them when we can no longer work and they will have to support us.

Coca production this year is going to end, it seems. After they jailed the chiefs of the Cali Cartel, no one comes here anymore to buy coca leaf, the laboratory which the guerrillas guarded has been abandoned, and the people have no interest in renewing that crop. Many are asking the guerrillas for permission to emigrate, and the coca crops that the police destroyed are no longer being replaced. The guerrillas are very worried, and it looks like now they are going to replace the coca income with kidnappings, but for a long time there has been no one to kidnap here. It also seems that they are directly exporting the cocaine to the United States, and are going to use the networks of the distribution bosses.

Venezuela

Chávez organizes SPF's military wing

by David Ramonet and Cynthia Rush

The nation of Venezuela is a flashpoint for a new "Chiapas" on the Ibero-American continent, in which the Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement-200 (MBR-200), founded by Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez Frías (ret.), will play the leading role. In fact, the MBR-200 is a case study for how the São Paulo Forum is retreading itself continentally. In the December 1993 Presidential elections, the Forum's affiliated Radical Cause (Causa R) party failed miserably in its efforts to defeat Rafael Caldera. While Causa R maintains a facade of promoting the electoral route, the MBR-200 is actively pursuing the path of armed revolt.

All the elements for Venezuela's destabilization are present: There is a direct British role in the attempt to overthrow President Caldera, using the still-intact political apparatus of deposed former President Carlos Andrés Pérez, as well as organized financial warfare executed through house organs of British economic policy, including the *Wall Street Journal*, the London *Financial Times*, and the London *Economist*. The latter publication insultingly refers to Caldera as a "cockroach."

Unique characteristics

An MBR-200 insurgency in Venezuela would not have the indigenist characteristics of Mexico's EZLN—there is no sizable Indian population of that sort in Venezuela. What makes Chávez's operation unique on the continent is, first, the involvement in his movement of military personnel, many of whom participated in the two coup attempts against the government of Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP) in 1992. Second, during Chávez's December 1994 visit to Cuba, President Fidel Castro received the MBR-200 leader with State honors, and personally anointed him as the "commander, not only of the Venezuelan Army, but of the continental revolution which is under way."

Chávez's organizational stronghold in Venezuela is the region bordering Colombia, where the drug-linked ELN guerrillas operate right across the border. Chávez recognizes both the ELN and the FARC as "belligerent parties," has reportedly met with their leaders, and demands that the Caldera government negotiate with them directly.

Exemplary of how the MBR-200 operates, was its support in February 1995 for a civic strike in Apure, the Venezuelan state bordering Colombia's Arauca department, and Chávez's stronghold. This is an area which the Caldera government has selected for a 4 billion bolivar economic and infrastructure development package, including the building of a new city, Ciudad Sucre. The strike, which took place in the municipality of Guasdualito, specifically opposed the building of Ciudad Sucre.

Guasdualito is a region into which the ELN had previously made numerous incursions, and two of its members successfully infiltrated the strike organizing committee, although they were later arrested by local authorities on Feb. 26. In a provocative move, Chávez announced that he would personally travel to Guasdualito to support the strike, "despite death threats I have received."

Perhaps as a reprisal for the arrests of the two Colombian guerrillas in Guasdualito, between 150 and 200 members of an ELN force attacked the Venezuelan Naval outpost of Cararabo, on the Meta River, and murdered eight Venezuelan sailors, decapitating some of them, and mutilating their corpses. Four others were wounded and several reported missing. Although Chávez formally condemned the massacre, his reported meetings with guerrilla leaders, and his presence in the region agitating against the government, immediately raised questions as to his role.

Chávez's MBR-200 also stands out for its open ties to London. In a March 29, 1995 press conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Chávez bitterly complained that he had been planning to travel to London for a series of meetings, at the invitation of London's ambassador in Caracas, John Flynn, but that the Caldera government had intervened with the British government to sabotage his trip. The Caracas daily *El Nacional* also reported that Paul Webster Hare, the British embassy's counselor, had been seen dining with the "commander" at one of Caracas's ritzier restaurants.

Chávez is totally open about his plans to overthrow Caldera. On March 30, he warned that "anything could happen at any time. We are prepared to govern now, or whenever necessary. We're not planning a conspiracy, or anything like it, but faced with rebellion, we're prepared. I don't think Caldera will make it to the end of his term." For this reason, he is courted by leading members of Carlos Andrés Pérez's political machine, who want to see Caldera ousted and CAP's image restored, if not the man himself back in power.

Last May, Chávez traveled to Spain and France, sponsored by Gustavo Lamoine and Ignacio Quintana, the latter a financier friend of CAP who handled special accounts of government officials in Banco Latino, before it went bankrupt and was taken over by the State. According to journalist Rafael Poleo, Quintana had offered several bankers to help organize a broad-based coalition to overthrow Caldera, which would include Chávez and the MBR-200.

MBR-200 takes aim at the armed forces

Name of group: Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement 200 (MBR-200); MBR-civil.

Headquarters and important centers: Caracas; El Amparo, Apure, Venezuela.

Founded: July 24, 1983, on the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simón Bolívar, "The Liberator" of Venezuela and other South American countries.

Locations of operations, areas active: Nationally, the main base of operations is in the border states with Colombia, where the Colombian narco-guerrillas operate: Apure, Amazonas, and Táchira. The primary base of operations is in the border town of El Amparo, Apure state. Apure is considered the "Chiapas" of MBR-200.

Active primarily in neighborhoods, the barracks, and universities. They tend to attract extremist students who are not members of another legal party. Their primary bases of support are at the Venezuelan Central University; the Caballero Mejía Pedagogical University in Caracas; Carabobo University in Valencia; University of the Andes in Mérida; the Lisandro Alvarado Central University in Barquisimeto, in the state of Lara.

They have recently organized among poor peasants, in the border states of Apure and Táchira, and in Barinas, Lara, Guárico, and Aragua.

They reject any participation in the electoral process.

In the international arena, MBR-200 leader Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez Frías (ret.) has conducted several tours abroad since his release from jail in early 1994, under the excuse of organizing the "Second Amphictyonic Congress of Panama," with the participation of leftist retired military personnel from throughout the continent. He has visited Cuba, Colombia, Panama, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Spain, and France.

Major terrorist actions: Its first public action took place on Feb. 4, 1992, at the head of the failed military rebellion against then-President Carlos Andrés Pérez. Chávez was captured and jailed, together with other leaders of the uprising.

March 1, 1992: Lt. Raúl Alvarez Bracamontes stole a cache of weapons from a military installation, to deliver to clandestine members of MBR-200. According to Bracamontes, Chávez gave the weapons to Pablo Medina, leader of the Radical Cause (Causa R) party, to distribute among civilians.

Nov. 27, 1992: A group of active military members of MBR-200 participated in a second military uprising against Pérez, but with the intention of sabotaging it and simultaneously releasing Chávez from the Yare prison.

Feb. 26, 1995: The Colombian ELN narco-guerrillas at-

tacked the naval post at Cararabo, in Apure state, killing eight sailors. One week earlier, Chávez had been in El Amparo, backing a hunger strike by four members of his group. According to press reports, Chávez used his visit to meet with Colombian guerrilla leaders. Some media stated that Chávez had actually participated in the Cararabo attack, but this has not been confirmed.

Modus operandi: The movement operates as a "resistance movement," drawing on an informal organization of cells, which identify only with the name of the group and with Chávez, without the cells having anything to do with each other. Some of these "cells" are really armed bands of impoverished adolescents. Others are more politicized, and it is suspected that military weapons stolen during the uprisings of 1992 are distributed among them.

The leadership of the organization is structured on the model of secret lodges, with both public and secret members. Leaders are initiated through a Masonic-style ritual, held at some historic site, such as Saman de Guere or the military camp at Carabobo, where they pledge their lives to the movement.

They also organize for convoking a Constituent Assembly, at the same time that they threaten to carry out another armed uprising.

Leaders' names and aliases: Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez Frías (ret.); Manuel Quijada; Luis Miquelena; Comisario Freddy Bernal, former commander of the Special Tactical Support Force (CETA) of the Metropolitan Police; Col. Luis Dávila García (ret.); Army Capt. Jesús Aguilarte Gómez (ret.); Capt. Carlos Luis Duarte (ret.); Capt. Ismael Pérez Sira (ret.); Capt. Miguel Madriz Bustamante; Leticia Barrios; Prof. Adina Bastidas (Venezuelan Central University, or UCV); Prof. Maigualida Barrera, of the MBR-civil (of UCV); Prof. Nelson Morentes; lawyer Guillermo Gavidia.

Groups allied nationally or internationally:

Nationally: National Bolivarian Front (retired military personnel who participated in the February and November 1992 rebellions, together with civilians who promote the Constituent Assembly); Red Flag (BR), the last terrorist group of the 1970s, currently operating in the universities; Union of Revolutionary Youth (UJR), which works with BR; Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), which also works with BR, but with greater involvement in the poor neighborhoods, which played an important role in the "Caracazo" riots of 1989; Third Path, formed by ex-guerrilla Douglas Bravo; Causa R, also a member of the São Paulo Forum, which participated in the elections together with former members of MBR-200 who have personal differences with Chávez, such as Lt. Col. Francisco Arias Cárdenas (ret.).

Internationally: member of the São Paulo Forum; the ELN's Domingo Lainz Brigade (Colombia); FARC (Colombia); Argentine World Studies Center, linked to former Argentine commander Raúl de Sagastizábal and former Montonero guerrilla Norberto Ceresole.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The MBR-200 has a synthetic ideology, based on a British-Masonic interpretation of the history of Venezuela's civil wars of the past century, with a superficial varnish of Marxism. Their interpretation of "Bolivarianism" is based on the views of Marxist historian Federico Brito Figueroa: Bolívar represents the "chief general"; Ezequiel Zamora represents the "warrior"; and the Rousseauvian pedagogue of the last century Simón "Robinson" Rodríguez is "the teacher," the one who initiated Simón Bolívar into Masonry. These three individuals form "the roots of the MBR-200 tree."

MBR-200 shares the belief in indigenism with the EZLN. In the words of Chávez: "Both movements constitute an ideological resurgence drawing inspiration from the rescue of our historic identity, especially now when there is talk of the end of ideologies. To say Emiliano Zapata in Mexico is to say Ezequiel Zamora in Venezuela, both leaders rooted in agrarian and peasant revolution. This is how an ideology stops being a simple system of ideas and is transformed into the motor that stirs popular action against servitude."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Chávez credits Federico Brito Figueroa as his inspirer, after having discovered his book *The Times of Ezequiel Zamora,* after graduating from the military academy. Brito Figueroa derived his view of Zamora, according to his own account, from Soviet historian Anatoli Shulgovsky of the Latin American Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Shulgovsky promoted the figure of Emiliano Zapata, and pushed the line that indigenous autonomy must be at the center of any Ibero-American "liberation struggle." Brito's book was the ideological manual of the Venezuelan Marxist guerrillas of the 1960s, who gave their brigades the name of Zamora. Brito proudly states that several of these guerrillas were his students.

In the past century, Zamora's image was used by the Masons to give a populist and jacobin tinge to the various governments they controlled. In this century, Zamora disappeared from official history, until he was rescued in 1975 by Carlos Andrés Pérez, who was inspired by Brito Figueroa's book: He introduced it to the military academy, and endowed schools with Zamora's name.

Chávez also credits Mao Zedong, José Carlos Mariátegui, and Antonio Gramsci as ideological influences on his movement. In fact, Chávez states that Marxism "is a science beyond any political thought, as a method of analyzing reality, as a method of facing reality and the perspective of the future; it continues to have perfect relevance, as do all the political currents that exist or have existed."

Today, Chávez listens to two main advisers: Luis Miquelena and Manuel Quijada. Miquelena edited a newspaper with José Vicente Rangel called *El Clarín,* during the 1970s, which was the mouthpiece of the Marxist guerrillas of that period, although it was officially opposed to armed struggle. Miquelena was a channel for funneling funds to the guerrillas from the U.S.S.R., Algeria, Cuba, and China.

Manuel Quijada was the central civilian figure of the most important Marxist military rebellion against the government of Rómulo Betancourt, which took place in Puerto Cabello and was known as *el portenazo.* After serving time in prison, he left to study in England with a scholarship in economics.

Current number of cadre: No precise figures available. Judging from the number of soldiers who were imprisoned during the Feb. 4, 1992 and Nov. 27, 1992 uprisings, their military cadre could be conservatively estimated between 200 and 300. Some of these, including those who have been initiated into MBR-200 ranks, have abandoned public activism upon being reincorporated into the ranks of the military.

The number of civilian cadre could be much larger, given that they are drawn from ultra-left student groups.

Training: According to intelligence sources from State security agencies, members of MBR-200 have been in contact with the Cuban DGI (intelligence service) for the purpose of coordinating basic training. According to these sources, members of the group have received training in Colombia by members of the Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Group. In recent months, it appears that the group has received training in the Barinas Mountains, in Chávez's home state.

Known drug connections/involvement: Their base of operations in Apure is a binational drug-trafficking region, but there is no direct evidence regarding the involvement of the MBR-200 in such activity. Indirectly, it is linked to the Colombian narco-terrorists, and to Cuba.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Since the military uprisings of 1992, according to media reports, small quantities of weapons have been continually disappearing from the arsenals of the national Armed Forces.

Known political supporters/advocates: Fidel Castro; Commander Raúl de Sagastizábal (ret.) and Norberto Ceresole (Argentina); Pablo Medina and Andrés Velásquez of Causa R; former President Carlos Andrés Pérez (who defended Chávez when he was accused of involvement in the Cararabo massacre); sectors of the Catholic Church identified with theology of liberation, such as Arturo Sosa, S.J.; communications media tied to the Cisneros group (Televen and Venevisión).

Financing: Its best-known financier is Gustavo Lamoine, of a wealthy family, who was linked to the DISIP (Venezuelan political police) during the Pérez and Jaime Lusinchi governments. More recently, it has been learned that financier Ignacio Quintana, linked to the failed Banco Latino and to Carlos Andrés Pérez, has been funding various of Chávez's trips, specifically his last tour of Europe, Argentina, and Panama.

Thumbnail historical profile: When the study of the "social sciences" was first introduced into the Armed Forces in the late 1970s and early '80s, a group of leftist officials, described as a "Bolivarian lodge" by their leaders, explicitly prepared itself to take power. The MBR-200 comes out of that current.

For a decade, they organized a military lodge inside the Armed Forces, on the basis of Masonic structures and practices, with a Marxist orientation, but cloaked in nationalism. Organizing was oriented particularly at the rank of lieutenant colonel (commander) on down—major, captain, lieutenant—and these were known as the "Comacates," for the two initial letters (in Spanish) of each rank.

Of the original founders who participated in the February 1992 uprising—Chávez, José Acosta Chirinos, Francisco Arias Cárdenas, Jesús Urdaneta, and Jesús Ortiz Contreras—only Chávez remains in the group. Urdaneta is a consul in Vigo, Spain. Arias Cárdenas worked for a time for a government agency, and then became a Causa R gubernatorial candidate; Ortiz Contreras died in a car accident in Paris, while working for the agency run by Arias Cárdenas; and Acosta Chirinos withdrew from public life.

Chávez was released from jail in early 1994, and proceeded to travel around the country and abroad. Most important was his trip to Cuba on Dec. 13, 1994, where he was personally received by Fidel Castro at Havana Airport with all honors due a head of State, and given extensive publicity. In Havana, Chávez gave a press conference at the Simón Bolívar House, attended by Castro along with Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega.

On Dec. 16, 1994, he traveled to Santa Marta, Colombia where, according to intelligence sources, he met with leaders of the Colombian FARC. He also traveled several times to Panama, where he met with leaders of the Panamanian Communist Party. On the last visit in mid-June 1995, the Panamanian government announced that it would deny his re-entry in the future, nor would it permit any international event to be held there of the sort Chávez was trying to organize.

Since his imprisonment, Chávez has established links to a faction of Argentina military leftists represented by retired commander Raúl de Sagastizábal and his adviser, former Montonero guerrilla Norberto Ceresole. On Nov. 26, 1994, Chávez was invited for the first time to tour Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, organized by the Argentines. In Buenos Aires, he announced that he would soon be going to Mexico to meet with "Sub-commander Marcos" of the EZLN, a meeting which has apparently not yet come about.

Ceresole and Chávez frequently accompany each other on tour. In June 1995, Ceresole was in Caracas, and was expelled from the country for intervening in internal politics. On May 6, 1995, Chávez traveled to Spain, presumably to promote his movement and to revive the Association of Latin American Military Studies, run by Ceresole. One week later, Chávez travelled to France. The trip was sponsored by financier Ignacio Quintana, who was acting in the name of several bankers who are fugitives from Venezuelan justice, mainly linked to Banco Latino, which was owned by the Gustavo and Ricardo Cisneros group, until the bank was closed by the Venezuelan government.

Mexico

'Internet International' targets Guerrero state

by Carlos Cota Meza and Cynthia Rush

On June 28, a shootout in Aguas Blancas, in the municipality of Atoyac de Alvarez in the Mexican state of Guerrero, left 17 peasants dead, all of whom were members of the Peasant Organization of the Southern Sierra (OCSS), a group created by the National Revolutionary Civic Association (ACNR), founded by guerrilla leader Genaro Vázquez.

The state government's communiqué established that the shootout was provoked at a police checkpoint, after two individuals attacked the police with machetes. According to Gov. Rubén Figueroa Alcocer, the group was on its way to Atoyac de Alvarez to violently take over the mayor's office. Mayor María de la Luz Ramos, nominally a member of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), is the wife of veteran communist Arturo Martínez Nateras. The OCSS had long since broken its ties with her. Last May 18, in commemoration of the 1969 uprising launched by pro-Cuban guerrilla Lucio Cabañas and his Party of the Poor (PDLP), the OCSS had organized violent demonstrations in this and other municipalities.

Almost immediately, the same national and international support apparatus which is behind the insurrection launched in the southern state of Chiapas on Jan. 1, 1994, went into action to transform this incident into the detonator for a new "Chiapas" in Guerrero and, at the same time, to accelerate the destabilization of the Mexican nation-state. There was also a huge orchestrated outpouring of protests by the international media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other groups from London to Paris to Wall Street, whose intent was to turn Guerrero into an international *cause célèbre,* the next Chiapas.

This apparatus, which coordinates internationally by the Internet and other forms of electronic communication, is a virtual "Internet International"—and it is deployed to destroy Mexico.

This "Internet International" is counting on activating inside Mexico a nationwide constellation of left and pro-terrorist groups into an actual insurrection. Much of the ground work for this has already been laid. According to a recent Mexican Army intelligence document, as reported by *Epoca* magazine, the Revolutionary Workers Party-Clandestine Union of the People (Procup) is playing a critical role in pulling together the remnants of the different terrorist groups that existed at the end of the 1980s and which eventually coalesced into the EZLN.

According to the military intelligence document, Procup-led forces have gained control of at least 21 universities, where "former" guerrillas that were amnestied by the last three administrations, are now on the faculty. They have now formed clandestine regional cells, or have joined above-ground political organizations that they use as cover for kidnappings, arms-running, etc. The report says that there is a "guerrilla corridor" between several municipalities in the state of Guerrero that is responsible for a series of bank robberies, kidnappings, and other violent acts.

The apparatus is activated

Despite the confusion surrounding the Aguas Blancas shootout, by July 1, an entire constellation of national organizations, led by PRD leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, had emerged to demand the "political trial and removal" of Governor Figueroa and the establishment of an interim government. Some demanded that the Mexican Army be withdrawn from Guerrero, and that its presence be limited in other parts of the country. PRD federal Deputy Ramón Sosamontes demagogically warned that "it would be very dangerous for soldiers to roam around the country, with no logical explanation or constitutional mandate."

The demonstration in which Cárdenas made his demands, like similar ones around the state, were organized by the PRD, together with openly terrorist or proto-terrorist groups such as "500 Years of Indigenous, Black, and Popular Resistance," the Workers Party (PT), and UOCEZ, FEUG, CDP, and others (see profile).

Together with the states of Tabasco and Oaxaca, Guerrero is one of the primary targets of this international destabilization apparatus, for two reasons. First, it is the national center for the trafficking of drugs and weapons. A report prepared by the National Defense Secretariat (Sedena) on Mexico's anti-drug fight affirms that "Guerrero occupies first place in drug production," and "is distinguished by the largest production of drugs within the region considered to have the highest incidence [of drugs] in the Republic of Mexico, that is, the area sloping down to the Pacific Ocean."

Second, since the 1960s, the state of Guerrero has been a base of operations for pro-Cuban guerrillas, such as Lucio Cabañas and his PDLP, and Genaro Vázquez, founder of the ACNR.

The "Internet International" also opened a new flank over the last few months in the neighboring state of Morelos, which raised the coordination of the "environmentalist" terrorist apparatus with their "indigenist" comrades to a new level. On Sept. 3, in the tourist-dominated town of Tepoztlán, a large group of enraged townspeople, whipped up by the PRD's environmentalist machine, assaulted the police and kidnapped the Guerrero government undersecretary and three other officials, holding them prisoner in the town for several hours. The protesters charged that the planned building of a golf course and tourist center would dry up the region's already-scarce water supply and threaten the traditional, bucolic lifestyle of the area's "Indians." In a matter of hours, an entire network of national and international ecology groups sprang up out of nowhere, offering their support to the townspeople. Among the supporters were Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, and Friends of the Earth.

Morelos is of strategic importance, lying north of Guerrero, directly on the route to Mexico City.

A manufactured insurgency

In the case of Chiapas, the Zapatista National Liberation Army's (EZLN) base is not the state's peasant or Indian communities, but rather the hundreds of NGOs which British Intelligence has deployed to back the separatist insurgency, both nationally and internationally. For every peasant or Indian which the Zapatistas use as cannon fodder, there are at least a dozen non-governmental organizations mobilized to promote the "indigenous cause." The same is true of Guerrero: The destabilization there is based on the activation of dozens of NGOs to provoke insurrection in a state which, like the others of southern Mexico, has an indigenous population which can be used as cannon fodder for the agents of the "Internet International."

In his 1993 book *Utopia Disarmed,* Mexican Jorge Castañeda, a São Paulo Forum ideologue, underscores the importance of this international propaganda machine when he discusses how Guerrero's guerrillas operated in the 1960s. He notes that "had Cabañas and Vázquez received outside help, to break their isolation and increase their meager resources, and had the urban middle-class student movement been more developed and committed, history might have taken a different turn."

Today, such "outside help" is visible everywhere. The parliamentary fractions of both the PRD and the PT in the National Congress announced that letters were being sent to NGOs in the United States and Europe, denouncing events in Guerrero and accusing the state government of "human rights violations." On July 15, Joseph Manso, political affairs secretary at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City, traveled to the state to gather "information on human rights violations for the State Department's annual report."

The American diplomat met with representatives of the OCSS, with the Voice of the Voiceless Human Rights Commission (created at the urging of the EZLN and its National Democratic Convention), and with the mayor of Atoyac, among other opposition groups.

On July 16, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS), accepted a PRD denunciation of the Aguas Blancas events, and began to discuss making a possible "recommendation" on the case to the Mexican government. On Aug. 14, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) rejected the Guerrero government's account of what happened, and ruled that the ambush was perpetrated by the police "which fired at will and finished off the survivors with a final shot." It demanded the removal and "legal action" against 22 state officials, including the government secretary and attorney general, as well as the naming of a special prosecutor to investigate the incident and its aftermath.

Indiscriminate shootouts

After the Guerrero incidents, it appeared that the "Chiapas model" of armed, separatist insurrection would be successfully extended to another state. Nonetheless, and despite all of the propaganda and media warfare, reality at least partially imposed itself.

On July 7, ten days after the Aguas Blancas shootout, five agents of the state's motorized police were ambushed and massacred. Governor Figueroa denounced the activities of the Revolutionary Workers Party-Clandestine Union of the People and the PDLP. At the same time, for a full week in different parts of the state, there were public statements of *support* for the state government and denunciations of several terrorist incidents (kidnaps, murders, robberies, etc.).

In many municipalities, the PRD itself split, and some of its members supported the governor.

Another of the events "not foreseen" by the supporters of a new Chiapas, was the massacre of 12 peasants one week after the Aguas Blancas shootout, apparently related to family feuding, or an execution by drug traffickers. On July 16, there were three more murders. Two of the dead, who were OCSS leaders, "were involved in previous investigations of murders, armed robbery, and kidnapping," according to the police report. The third, a PRD member, was apparently killed by an enemy from his own party.

On Sept. 27, four more peasants were murdered by individuals "dressed in military uniforms," according to eyewitnesses. The next day, three other people were killed by individuals identifying themselves as members of the judicial police.

Immediately, the PRD's top leader in Guerrero, Sen. Félix Salgado Macedonio, demanded the Army's withdrawal "from some towns irritated by its presence." But he was forced to admit, speaking from the Senate, that "we don't even know whether the dead were PRDers or PRI members. . . . Hooded ones enter homes carrying high-caliber weapons, take the residents out and kill them. And this causes concern at Sedena, which fears the resurgence of guerrilla groups."

The PRD: masons and jacobins against the State

Name of group: Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD).

Headquarters: Mexico, D.F., Mexico. Other bastions are in the states of Michoacán, Guerrero, and Tabasco.

Founded: 1989, by a coalition of "ex"-communists, "ex"-terrorists, and social-democratic dissidents from the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), controlled by former President, Luis Echeverría Alvarez (1970-76).

Locations of operations, areas active: Throughout Mexico, particularly in the central and southern states of Michoacán, Guerrero, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Mexico City.

Universities: National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Metropolitan Autonomous University (UAM), Autonomous University of Puebla, Autonomous University of Guerrero, Agricultural University of Chapingo, Benito Juárez University of Oaxaca, and others.

Rural areas: depressed agricultural areas; among organizations of collective farmers (*ejidatarios*); in the country's primary indigenous zones.

Major terrorist actions: Rather than direct involvement in terrorism, the PRD serves as apologist for the terrorist actions of other allied groups, and is also frequently involved in violent confrontations with police and opposing political groups.

In 1988, in Tabasco, violent attacks on installations of Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex).

In 1989, in Guerrero, provoked violent confrontations with police in the takeover of several mayoral offices, plus sit-ins and marches.

On Jan. 1, 1994, the PRD's armed wing, the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), launched insurrection in Chiapas.

Throughout 1994, invasions of more than 1,000 farms in Chiapas, as part of the Zapatista strategy of "liberating" territory and declaring it to be "autonomous."

Throughout 1994, takeovers of mayoral offices and confrontations with militants of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) in Chiapas.

January 1995: violent confrontations with PRI militants in Villahermosa, Tabasco, to overthrow Governor-elect Roberto Madrazo Pintado.

June 1995: shootout with state police, in Aguas Blancas, Guerrero.

Aug. 6, 1995: takeover of mayor's office in Tepoztlán, Morelos.

Oct. 2, 1995: burning of six buses at the Plaza de la Constitución (Zócalo) in Mexico City.

Trademark terror signatures: The PRD presents itself as the "defender of human rights" of terrorists and promoter of their cause, without taking direct responsibility for terrorist actions. From 1988 to 1991 in Mexico City, it organized a coalition of terrorists and proto-terrorist groups, such as the Neighborhood Assembly, the Francisco Villa Urban Popular Movement, the (now-defunct) Urban Route 100 Transportation Workers Union, the National Education Workers Coordinator (CENTE), and the University Student Council (CEU) of the UNAM, among others. Mexico City Mayor Manuel Camacho Solís coordinated all of these.

Leaders' names and aliases: Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano, Presidential candidate in 1988 and 1994; Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, PRD president.

Groups allied nationally or internationally: The PRD is the political and electoral arm of the narco-terrorist, indigenist, and ecological groups associated with the EZLN (see EZLN profile).

Nationally: National Democratic Convention (CND); "El Barzón" National Union of Agricultural, Business, and Industrial Producers and Service Providers.

Internationally: founding member of the São Paulo Forum, and member of working group since 1991; Socialist International; Cuban Communist Party; Inter-American Dialogue; National Endowment for Democracy (NED); Rainbow Coalition of the U.S. Democratic Party.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Because its component groups are not united by any principle, the PRD represents an amalgam of different ideologies, bound together by their philosophical and political hostility to the Vatican.

Masonry: Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's faction has historically been identified with the thinking of his father, the late President Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas: "Masonry [is] to act as citizens within socialist criteria, at the vanguard of Mexico's social movement." According to General Cárdenas's biographer, Luis Suárez, the general "at certain times stimulated . . . the spread of Protestantism in order to free Mexican believers—without eliminating God—from dependence on the Vatican."

Theology of liberation: General Cárdenas developed a close relationship with the "red bishop" of Cuernavaca, Sergio Méndez Arceo, who introduced liberation theology to Mexico. In 1970, Cárdenas told Méndez Arceo: "If in converting itself, the church doesn't transform Mexico, we won't transform it, because we are too close to it."

Socialism: The "ex"-communists who joined the PRD had abjured "Marxism," proposing instead a "Mexican socialism," or "autochthonous socialism." Another strong faction, currently led by Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, identifies with the international social democracy, typified by Germany's Willy Brandt, Sweden's Olof Palme, and Spain's Felipe González.

Feminism and homosexuality: promoted by PRD leaders Ifigenia Martínez, Amalia García, and Laura Itzel Castillo, as well as by the Trotskyist faction led by Argentine Adolfo Gilly (Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's primary ideologue, and member of the editorial board of the São Paulo Forum's magazine *América Libre*), who advocates the "unification of new social movements" which seek "global rights" such as "the diversity of sexual options," "ethnic minorities," etc.

Indigenism: The PRD's statutes promote "indigenous autonomy."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: former President Luis Echeverría Alvarez; Fidel Castro; Adolfo Gilly, Trotskyist intellectual and Zapatista; Pablo González Casanova, UNAM rector during the Echeverría administration (1970-76), member of the Zapatista National Democratic Convention, and on the editorial board of São Paulo Forum magazine, *América Libre;* Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas.

Current number of cadres: *La Jornada* correspondents who attended the PRD's national convention, Aug. 23-27, 1995 in Cuernavaca, Morelos, reported that "several hundred" attended. Other media reported the attendance of only 300 delegates from around the country.

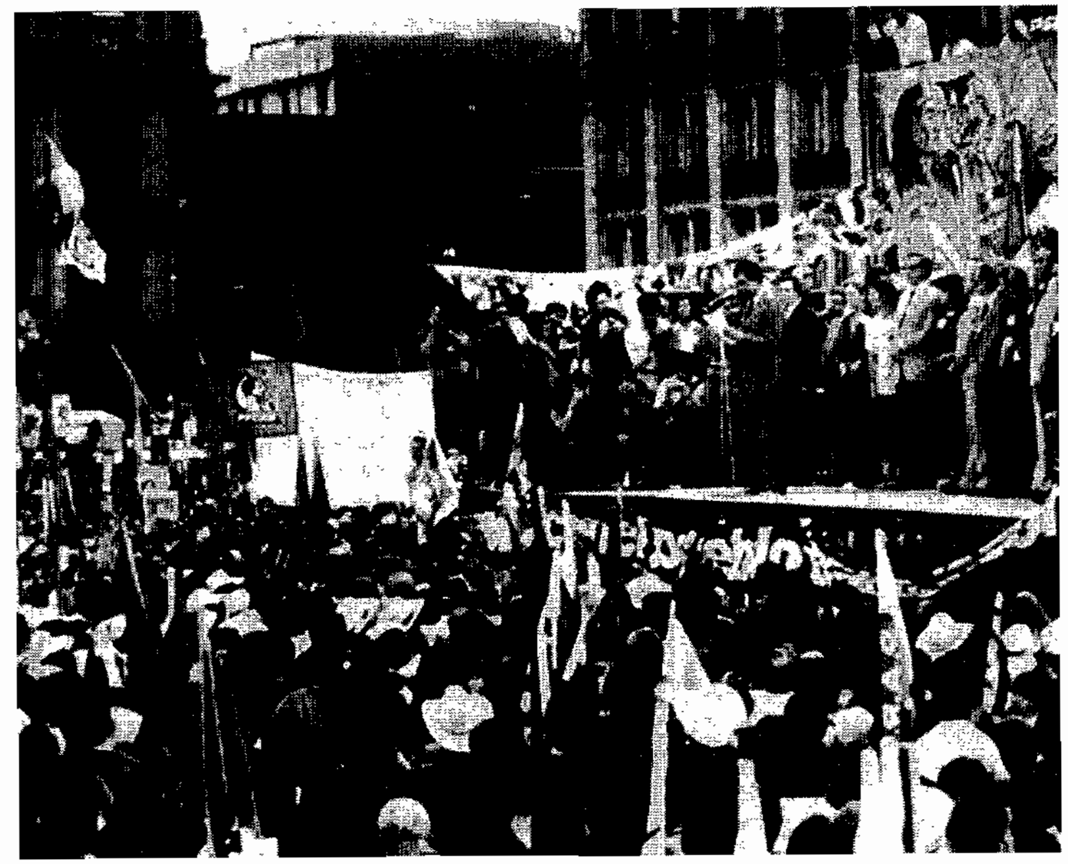
Training: Most PRD activists with narco-terrorist backgrounds were trained in Moscow, North Korea, China, Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

Known drug connections/involvement: Leaders such as Ifigenia Martínez, Sen. Heberto Castillo, as well as Jorge Castañeda, the party's ideologue and international propagandist, have all advocated drug legalization. Journalist Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's close ally, is also an important proponent of legalization.

Cárdenas has been accused of involvement with Oliver North in drug-running schemes through the state of Michoacán in the 1980s, when Cárdenas was governor of that state (see Terry Reed and John Cummings, *Compromised: Clinton, Bush and the CIA*).

Known arms suppliers/routes: See EZLN profile.

Known political supporters/advocates: former President Luis Echeverría Alvarez, (1970-76); associate of the Club of Rome; identified by many political figures as the architect of the 1968 student riots, organized from his position as government secretary under then-President, Gustavo Díaz Ordaz; presided over a known KGB front, the World Peace Council; promoter of the United Nations' one worldist policies; admirer of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, whom



Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas addresses a 1988 Presidential election campaign rally. When his bid for the Presidency failed, Cárdenas and his supporters formed the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD). Today, it functions as the electoral arm of the Zapatista insurgents.

he invited to Mexico while President (1970-76).

Manuel Camacho Solís, former mayor of the Federal District (1988-93), which post he used to bring multibillionaire speculator George Soros to Mexico; former foreign minister (December 1993-January 1994); former Chiapas peace commissioner (January-June, 1994); linked to former President Luis Echeverría; member of the United Nations' Commission for Global Governability; one of the primary promoters of ecologism in Mexico.

Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, former head of the now-defunct Federal Security Directorate; former government undersecretary (1970-82); former director of the Federal Roads and Bridges Agency (1982-85); former governor of Veracruz (1985-88); former government secretary (1988-93); personal friend of Fidel Castro, whom he saw off on the vessel *Granma*, from Tuxpán, Veracruz, in 1958; his chief of advisers is the former Argentine Montonero leader, Abal Medina; self-proclaimed friend of all of Ibero-America's narco-terrorist groups and personalities.

Manlio Fabio Beltrones, former government undersecretary (1988-91); governor of Sonora (1991-); protégé of Gutiérrez Barrios.

Known funding: National Endowment for Democracy (NED); Mexican government funds allocated to registered political parties.

Thumbnail historical profile: In 1986, former President Luis Echeverría, controller of the PRI's masonic, social democratic faction, quietly created the "Democratic Current," which, under the rubric of democratizing the PRI, exerted pressure for Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano to be named the party's Presidential candidate. Failing in this objective, Echeverría and his group decided that a group of the PRI's social democrats, led by Cárdenas, Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, Ifigenia Martínez, and later, in 1989, Rodolfo González Guevara, would leave the PRI (August-September 1987) to launch Cárdenas's Presidential candidacy, which was subsequently registered under the name of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM). All of the registered and unregistered communist parties, as well as some disoriented nationalist groups, rallied around Cárdenas's candidacy, in the so-called National Democratic Front (FDN).

When this strategy failed (July-December 1988), part of the FDN abandoned Cárdenas; the other part, led by the Mexican Unified Socialist Party (PSUM, formerly the Mexican Communist Party, PCM), and the Mexican Workers' Party (PMT), decided in 1989 to create the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), with a simple change of name as a registered party, from the PSUM to the PRD.

The PRD was thus made up of a coalition of communist political fiefdoms, the most important of which were:

1. The ex-PRI, social democratic, Echeverristas: Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, Ifigenia Martínez, Rodolfo González Guevara. The latter, according to his own statements, comes out of the Comintern's "Bukharinite" faction of the 1920s.

2. The entire leadership of the former Mexican Communist Party, led by Pablo Gómez, Arnoldo Martínez Verdugo, Valentín Campa, Danzos Palomino, and others.

3. A faction of the old Trotskyist Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT), led by Adolfo Gilly and Rosario Ibarra de Piedra.

4. Former members of the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Movement (MAR), September 23 Communist League (LC23S), the guerrilla movement of Lucio Cabañas and Genaro Vázquez, etc., led by Rosalbina Garavito (former LC23S), formerly a leader of the PRD's parliamentary fraction.

5. Elements of liberation theology, headquartered at the Center for Social Communication (Cencos), run by José Alvarez Icaza.

6. Entities directly dependent on the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and the Inter-American Dialogue, such as the Social Democratic Party of Luis and Edmundo Sánchez Aguilar (recently split from the PRD), and Mariclaire Acosta, leader of the National Network of Civil Human Rights Organizations (see "Cárdenas, the Mexican Aristide," in *EIR*'s Special Report *Shining Path North Explodes in Mexico*, January 1994).

Since Jan. 1, 1994, the PRD has led the defense of the EZLN's "human rights" and is currently its electoral arm. For example, in the August 1994 gubernatorial campaign in Chiapas, the EZLN's candidate, Amado Avendaño, ran on the PRD's ticket. The same thing happened with the senatorial campaign of Irma Serrano, the satanic cabaret performer and promoter of the EZLN internationally.

During the PRD's most recent national convention, in August 1994, the majority voted against Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's strategy of overthrowing President Ernesto Zedillo and installing a "national salvation government," instead backing Porfirio Muñoz Ledo's strategy of "negotiated democracy," otherwise known as dressing the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Historically speaking, the Party of the Democratic Revolution's leadership, and Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas in particular, identify with: 1) the nineteenth-century Mazzinian faction of Lord Palmerston's political zoo, within Benito Juárez's Mexican Liberal Party (PLM), and particularly with the anarchist, agrarian Ponciano Arriaga, known as *los puros*—"the pure ones"; 2) the anarcho-socialist, jacobin faction of the 1910 Mexican Revolution led by Ricardo Flores Magón; with the jacobins of the 1917 Constituent Assembly, who elaborated all of the anticlerical and collectivist agrarian laws of the 1917 Constitution; and with the father of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas, President from 1934-40.

EZLN terrorists: a foreign invasion of Mexico

Name of group: Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN).

Headquarters and important fronts: Lacandón Jungle, Montes Azules National Park, and the Highlands of Chiapas, state of Chiapas, Mexico.

Founded: 1984, as the National Liberation Forces, with a background going back to 1969.

Locations of operations, areas active: Chiapas state (Lacandón Jungle, Chiapas Highlands, coast). Significant presence within and in the environs of two protected national parks: Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, and Lagunas de Montebello National Park. The EZLN has a "security corridor" between Chiapas and the British Commonwealth's Belize, according to the Mexican magazine *Siempre*. Also, it is said that "Sub-commander Marcos" has a safehouse in Belize. Urban safehouses are maintained in Mexico City and elsewhere.

Major terrorist actions:

December 1992: kidnapped collective farmer Mariano Encino, from Atamira township, who was tortured to death.

March 1993: kidnapped two military officers in San Isidro El Ocotal, Chiapas. Their remains were found in March 1993, with signs of having been mutilated by an electric chainsaw, burned, and buried in graves covered with lime.

Jan. 1, 1994: armed uprising, proclamation of the "Declaration of the Lacandón Jungle," in which they declared war on the Mexican Army and Executive branch. The municipal seats of San Cristóbal, Ocosingo, Las Margaritas, and Altamirano, were seized by force.

January 1994: bombing of the Plaza Universidad shopping center in Mexico City, in coordination with Procup (see below).

January 1994: dynamite attack, overturning electricity towers in Michoacán and Puebla.

January 1994: failed rocket attack on the Number One Military Camp in Mexico City.

September 1994: EZLN declared Yajalón and Simojovel as "autonomous" municipalities, and banned any presence of the national or state government (eliminate health and education services) and anything related to "the presence of the white man."

December 1994: EZLN returned to seize the municipal offices of Simojovel with armed commandos.

February 1995: Farmer Gustavo Mar Kanter is kidnapped, tortured, and murdered by quartering.

Modus operandi: They operate anomymously, using masks to cover their faces, and they use bloody "Pol Pot" and "Shining Path"-style terrorist methods. They use sophisticated communications technology (radios, cellular phones, the Internet) to coordinate and publicize their actions. They put an emphasis on publicity coups with the media, for example, inviting journalists to conduct interviews in the Chiapas jungle. They carry out pre-Columbian noctural ceremonies (snail-like formations by torchlight), such as that at which the leadership baton was passed to "Marcos" after he drank blood from a cup.

Leaders' names and aliases: Samuel Ruiz, bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas (a.k.a. "The Mayan Prince"); Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente (a.k.a. "Subcommander Marcos"); Fernando Yáñez Muñoz (a.k.a. "Commander Germán"); Commander Tacho; Commander Ramona; Commander Trini.

The following were arrested by the Mexican authorities in EZLN safehouses in Mexico City, Mexico State, and at the EZLN arsenal in the town of Yanga, Veracruz: Javier Elorriaga; Fernando Domínguez Paredes; Gerardo López López; Gonzalo Sánchez Navarrete; Luis Sánchez Navarrete; José Martínez González; Martín Trujillo Barajas; Ricardo Hernández López; Hilario Martínez Hernández; Alvaro Castillo Granados; Patricia Jiménez Sánchez; Ofelia Martínez Guerrero; Ofelia Hernández Hernández; Brida Rodríguez Acosta; Rosa Hernández Hernández; and Hermelinda García Zepahua.

Groups allied nationally or internationally: The EZLN is paradigmatic of the new structure of international narco-terrorism: a small group of terrorists whose primary power base lies in the non-governmental organizations, national and international, mobilized to defend it. In February 1994, "Marcos" sent a letter to the NGOs which said: "We know that the so-called non-governmental organizations have become a key part of the movement for a dignified peace. . . . The fact that we have decided to trust our lives and our freedom to the NGOs is because we see in them the future to which we aspire, a future that will make not only war, but also armies, unnecessary."

Nationally: All the "civic" organizations mobilized to support the EZLN since January 1994 are closely interlinked. There are three "mother" organizations which operate on a national level: the National Center of Social Communication (Cencos) of José Alvarez Icaza; Eureka (Committee in Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Disappeared, and Political Exiles) of Rosario Ibarra de Piedra; and Convergence of Civil Organizations for Democracy, also known as the Civic Alliance. All of the nearly 200 organizations and personalities that the EZLN counts as its "advisers" in its dialogue with the federal government, come from these three groups.

"Convergence" (or Civic Alliance) was created at the request of the Mexican Academy of Human Rights, run by Sergio Aguayo Quezada, who receives funds from the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy (NED). It was formed as an umbrella for non-governmental organizations that created "Observation '94," supposedly to oversee the August 1994 Presidential elections. For that event, they received approximately $1 million from the U.S. State Department. On Aug. 27, 1995, the Civic Alliance held a "national consultation" for the EZLN, so that "civil society" could vote on whether the EZLN should become a political force or should continue as an armed group.

These organizations coordinated the EZLN's National Democratic Convention (CND) ("Aguascalientes Convention"), held Aug. 14-16, 1994, and its subsequent meetings, and also held the Mexican Caravan for All (which then established itself as an NGO), supposedly to "break the military encirclement" of the EZLN in Chiapas and to bring them food, clothing, and medicine.

They have also engendered the "All Rights for All Network" and the Human Rights Commission's "Voice of the Voiceless," which includes the most radical groups on the state or regional level which are not yet duly registered as NGOs.

Rosario Ibarra's Eureka and Alvarez Icaza's Cencos maintain relations with clandestine terrorist groups. Within the state-level organizations are individuals who appear on the steering committees of the EZLN's National Democratic Convention and/or in some other organizaton, be it human rights, indigenist, or environmentalist.

Other members of this EZLN network include: Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD); Workers Party (PT); Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT).

Of the 254 NGOs listed in the directorate of the Mexican Academy of Human Rights, approximately 90% make up the EZLN's support network. These include: Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights (Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi); Indigenous Rights Center (Cedhiac), José Avilés Arriola; Mexican Institute for Communal Development (INDEC), Carlos Núñez Hurtado; Self-Managed Popular Research and Education, A.C., Mérida, Yucatán; Defense Committee for Indigenous Freedoms, Palenque, Chiapas (María Mayers).

Other major allied groups include: Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Human Rights Center (Father Pablo Romo Sedano); Independent Proletarian Movement (MPI), Ricardo Barco López; Ex Urban Route 100 Unified Autotransport Workers Union (Sutaur-100), Ricardo Barco López; Revolutionary Workers' Party-Clandestine Union of the People (Procup), Felipe Martínez Soriano; Popular Revolutionary Union (UPREZ); Emiliano Zapata Communal Landowners' Union (UCEZ); Party of the Poor (PDLP); Emiliano Zapata Front; ACNR and allied groups from Guerrero (see profile); National Education Workers' Coordinator (CNTE), Section 31; Neighborhood Assembly of Mexico City (Luis Campos); National Coordinator of Coffee Producers' Organizations (CNOC); El Barzón (both factions, one run by Juan José Quirinos and Alfonso Ramírez Cuéllar, and the other by Maximiliano Barbosa); Union of Roof Tenants (CCAT-UCAI); Group of the 100 (Homero Aridjis, Ofelia Medina); The Peoples' Team (Carlos Heredia).

Internationally: The following are only some of the global networks activated in support of the EZLN:

São Paulo Forum; Revolutionary International Movement (RIM); Shining Path; ETA; Coordinator of Indigenous Nations and Organizations of the Continent (CONIC); Pax Christi; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; Inter-American Dialogue; U.N. High Commission for Refugees.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); Greenpeace; Earth First!; Friends of the Earth; Native Forest Network; *The Ecologist* magazine (Teddy Goldsmith).

A network of Oscar Arnulfo Romero Solidarity Committees and centers, led by the Belgium-based Coordination of the European Network of O.A. Romero Committees, which operate in Berlin, Bonn, and Münster, Germany; Paris; Lucerne, Switzerland; Albacete, Aragon, Madrid, Valladolid, and Zaragoza, Spain.

Germany: Adveniat; Edition ID-Archiv Berlin Amsterdam; Editorial Nautilus, Hamburg; International Youth Social Service (IJGD), Berlin; Misereor; Solidarity with Latin America, Dusseldorf; Society for Endangered Peoples.

Belgium: Ecumenical Center for International Liaisons (COELI); Louvain-la-Nueve Tricontinental Center (CETRI); Center for Latin America (SAGO); Justice and Peace Commission of the Dutch-Belgian Province of the missionary fathers of Steyl (SVD); Mutual Aid and Fraternity (Catholic agency); Committee for Missionary Studies (CMI); Latin American Cooperation (Slacal); Latin American Christians Abroad (CLE); Catholic-National Worker Youth (KAJ); Pax Christi-Pis Flamenco; University Parish of the Dominican Fathers in Ghent; Priests and Clergymen for Justice and Peace; Support Groups for Human Rights in the Church; Center for Equal Opportunity and the Fight Against Racism; Uruguayan-Argentine Socio-Cultural Association; Argentine Cultural Circuit; Support Group for Justice and Peace in Guatemala; SEIN Youth Group.

Denmark: Solidarist Action, Copenhagen.

Spain: Chiapas "consulates" in rebellion of the Amado Avedaño "Transition Government," Santander and Barcelona; Solidarity with the Zapatista Rebellion Collective, Barcelona; United Left; Spanish Communist Party; Spanish Association for Human Rights; Institute for Dynamic Personal Interaction; Faith and Secularism Institute; Solidarity Committee with Zaire and Central Africa; Open-Air Center of Popular Culture; Center for Social Volunteers; Intermon Zaragoza; Pignatelli Center, Zaragoza; Peace Research Seminar; Youth Mission; Verapaz Collective, Valladolid; Local Youth Council, Valladolid; Christian Popular Worker Youth; Christian Fraternity Council of the Ill and Disabled; Catholic Action Worker Brotherhood (HOAC); Nuns Collective in Worker and Marginal Neighborhoods; Christian Popular Communities; Little Sisters of the Assumption; Apostolic-Lay Cooperation; Hispanic American Christians of the South; Pilarica Parish Community; St. Thomas of Villanueva Parish; Consolata Youth-Missionary Group.

France: Trotskyist Workers Struggle (LO) party; Ecumenical Help Service (Cimade); Support Committee for Chiapas People in Struggle; Solidarity Committee with the Peoples of Central America (Cosopac); Mexico Today Study Group (GRAM); Zapata Association.

Ireland: El Salvador Awareness-Romero House; Irish Committee for Support of El Salvador; Viatores Christi-Latin American Committee.

Switzerland: Swiss Evangelical Churches Aid (HEKS); Caritas of Switzerland; Bern Declaration, Zurich; Third World Solidarity Association (Bern); Guatemala Network, Bern; Interteam, Lucerne; Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT); Lay Missionaries, Vilare sur Glane; Christian Solidarity with Central America (Csocri); World Christian Life Community.

Canada: International Centre on Human Rights (Ed Broadbent); Canada-Mexico Solidarity Network; Eyes on Chiapas, British Columbia.

United States: Cultural Survival; Conversion for Reclaiming Earth in the Americas (CREA), Philip Wheaton; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Maryknoll; South and Meso American Indian Information Center (SAIIC); American Indian Movement; Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES); National Lawyers Guild; New England Central American Solidarity Network; National Commission for Democracy in Mexico; Mexican Information Service for Social Justice, Washington, D.C.

Arizona: People for Peace Chiapas Coalition, Tucson; Tonatierra, Tempe.

California: Chiapas Support Committee, Berkeley; Global Exchange, San Francisco; Mexicans Without Borders, San Francisco; Mexico Information Project, Los Angeles; La Raza Rights Coalition, San Diego; San Diegans for Dignity, Democracy and Peace in Mexico; Zapatista Solidarity Coalition, Sacramento.

Colorado: Tierra Amarilla Youth Brigade, Denver.

Illinois: Chicago Coalition against Proposition 187; Interfaith Network for Peace with Justice and Dignity, DeKalb; Without Borders, Chicago.

Massachusetts (Boston): Community Church; Grassroots International; July 26th Coalition; Latin America and Caribbean Solidarity Association; Latinos for Change; Tonatzin Committee in Support of the Native Peoples of Chiapas; Veterans for Peace-Smedly Butler Bridge.

Michigan: Organization in Solidarity with Central America, Detroit.

Minnesota: Committee in Minnesota in Solidarity with the Defense of Human Rights in Mexico, Minneapolis; Northern Front, Minneapolis; Taos Amistad, Taos.

Montana: Comrades in Mexico, Missoula.

New Mexico: Southwest Network for Environment and Economic Justice, Albuquerque.

New York: El Chacon, Binghamton; Peace Group, New York City; New York Resource Center; Oswego Interfaith Peace Group.

Oregon: Chiapas Urgent Call, Portland; MECHA, Eugene; Survival Center, Eugene.

Tennessee: Friends of the Zapatistas, Knoxville.

Texas: Austin Committee in Solidarity with Chiapas and Mexico; San Antonio Committee in Solidarity with the Mexican People; Houston Committee in Solidarity with the Mexican People; Paso del Norte Mexico Solidarity Committee, El Paso.

Virginia: Appalachian Women Empowered, Gate City; Exiled Mexicans for Democracy, Norfolk.

Vermont: Burlington Peace and Justice Center.

Washington: Coalition in Solidarity with Indigenous People of Chiapas, Olympia; Emergency Coalition against Repression in Mexico, Seattle; Media Island International, Olympia.

Wisconsin: Central America Solidarity Coalition, Racine.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: indigenist separatism synthesized in the British and French schools of "Action Anthropology," hostility to the nation-state and to Christianity. Premised on theology of liberation, which proposes indigenist autochthonous (pagan) churches, and on French existentialist structuralism.

Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente (a.k.a. "Marcos") is a graduate of the philosophy department at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), and carried out post-graduate studies at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the School of Mexican History and Anthropology. His university thesis was a diatribe against western culture and the family, in particular, against the figure of the father; Guillén bases his views on the theories of Marxist structuralist Louis Althusser, who, in an attack of psychological alienation, strangled his own wife; on Karl Marx; and on Michel Foucault, the existentialist philosopher and homosexual who died of AIDS in 1984.

About the EZLN's separatist ideology, "Marcos" explained in an interview with the Mexican dailiy *La Jornada* of Aug. 26, 1995: "Borders not only disappear, but are multiplying; and the armies not only do not dissolve into one larger one, but are splitting into many. There is the example of Yugoslavia, and the former Soviet Union and the Chechnya conflict. . . . In the case of the Mexican Army, it could be still more dramatic, because in Mexico one can distinguish totally different regions, as if they were nation-states."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: The EZLN

is a synthetic creation of four main international agencies at the service of British intelligence:

1. Action Anthropology, whose birthplace is the Sorbonne in France, which has deployed in Chiapas, together with Harvard University, for at least the past three decades;

2. Existentialist theology of liberation, a product of the Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger, run in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, by schismatic Bishop Samuel Ruiz García, who has been building his own "autochthonous indigenist church" in Chiapas since 1974;

3. The narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum; and

4. The non-governmental organizations (see above; also see *EIR*, March 31, 1995, for detailed elaboration).

Number of cadre: 8,000 catechists in the networks of Bishop Ruiz, who operate as organizers and coordinators of the EZLN, which itself has between 700 and 2,000 armed cadre.

Training: North Korea; Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow; the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany); Cuba; Nicaragua (it is believed that Marcos received training there in the early 1980s). Also working with the EZLN are guerrilla elements from Guatemala (URNG) and El Salvador (FMLN), trained in their respective countries. Inside Mexico, training is carried out inside national parks and in "neutral zones," in particular Lagunas de Montebello National Park, Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, and Agua Azul Cascades National Park.

Known drug connections/involvement: In the government's National Drug Control Program (1989-94 and 1944-2000), Chiapas is indicated as an important drug-trafficking zone, including the border area with Guatemala and Belize—precisely the EZLN's area of operations.

Brig. Gen. Manuel Fernando Badillo Trueba, operations deputy for the Army Chief of Staff, declared that "there are indications that the cartels count on the support of the EZLN in Chiapas, since the drug lords operate in the armed group's area of influence." The drugs are thrown from small airplanes in flight over areas of Chiapas such as: La Unión, Laguna de Santa Clara, Laguna de Baquelte, Nuevo Guerrero, San Miguel, Pico de Oro, Benemérito de las Américas. The areas of greatest concentration of cocaine "air launches" are along the coasts of Quintana Roo, Mexico, and Belize, a member of the British Commonwealth.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Throughout 1995, arsenals belonging to the EZLN have been uncovered in Guatemala (URNG), Nicaragua (Sandinistas), El Salvador (FMLN), and Costa Rica (a group of Mexicans and Central Americans.) Since the 1980s, the URNG of Rigoberta Menchú has maintained cross-border communications with the EZLN through guerrilla groups and Guatemalan refugees living in Chiapas and Tabasco. Belize is considered another important source of weapons.

Known political supporters/advocates: Manuel Camacho Solís has played a special role in the defense and promotion of the EZLN (see PRD profile), in particular when he served as Chiapas "peace commissioner" (January-June 1994), in charge of government negotiations with the EZLN. Also, sectors of the Catholic Church allied to Commander Samuel Ruiz.

Known funding: Misereor, the German Catholic organization, has admitted to donating $7.5 million to Bishop Samuel Ruiz over the last ten years. The German Catholic organization Adveniat has also made contributions. Part of these funds are used to buy sophisticated radio communications equipment for the Ruiz diocese, which Ruiz's deacons have put at the service of the EZLN.

The Mexican government is investigating the accounts of the Federal District during Camacho Solís's mayoralty, where it is suspected that "transfers of funds" to the EZLN, through the former transport union Sutaur-100, were carried out.

The National Coordinator of Coffee Producers' Organizations contribute percentages of their coffee exports as "donations," through priests allied to Bishop Ruiz. The coffee is exported to Japan, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, and the United States, at a yearly value of some $7 million.

The network of national and international NGOs has provided food and other material support, especially through the so-called Caravans. Of special importance in this is the International Red Cross, which, according to intercepted radio communications, provides medicines and food directly to the EZLN.

Thumbnail historical profile: The EZLN stems from the National Liberation Forces (FLN), formed in the early 1980s on the basis of the remnants of various guerrilla and urban terrorist organizations which operated in Mexico during the 1960s and 1970s: Revolutionary Action Movement (MAR); Zapatista Urban Front (FAZ); Revolutionary Student Front (FER); Lacandón Movement of Chiapas; Party of the Poor (PDLP) of Guerrero, led by Lucio Cabañas; Guerrero Civic Action, led by Genaro Vázquez Rojas; and the 23rd of September Communist League.

After the FLN were annihilated by the Mexican federal security forces of the Luis Echeverría government (1970-76), the survivors were exiled by the government to countries like Cuba, the Soviet Union (Patrice Lumumba University), East Germany, and North Korea. During the José López Portillo government (1976-82), an amnesty was passed allowing the guerrillas to return to the country and regroup.

One of these is the so-called Torreón Group, which as of 1974 formed several peasant organizations in Chiapas, such as OPEZ, Anciez, and Peasant Torch. Out of these came the EZLN. Peasant Torch received extensive political and material support during the Carlos Salinas de Gortari government (1988-94), in particular from the President's brother Raúl Salinas, and from the official social welfare organization which he controlled, Pronasol.

ACNR spreads drugs, terror in Guerrero

Name of group: Revolutionary National Civic Association (ACNR). Also appears as the Peasant Organization of the Southern Sierra (OCSS).

Headquarters: Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico; Iguala, Acapulco and Tlapa, Guerrero.

Founded: January 1983.

Locations of operations, areas active: The state of Guerrero, along the Pacific Coast of Mexico. This state is divided by the Balsas River. The concentration of guerrilla activity is in the area known as the Upper Balsas, bordering southern Puebla state and northern Oaxaca state, which forms what is known as the "Mixteco Knot" (conjunction of the Western Sierra Madre with the Eastern Sierra Madre). Also along the Balsas River basin, from the Mixteco Knot to the outlet of that river, which forms the border between Guerrero and Michoacán states, where the Lázaro Cárdenas-Las Truchas steel complex is located.

From the Michoacán-Guerrero border, along the Pacific Coast, to the port of Acapulco (which is known as the Great Coast of Guerrero). From Acapulco port, along the Pacific Coast to the southeast, to the border with Oaxaca state, an area known as the Small Coast.

Major terrorist actions: On June 28, 1995, members of the OCSS attacked police, when stopped at a roadblock; 17 members were killed in the resulting shoot-out.

Modus operandi: From April 1987 to 1990, they have carried out innumerable "civic" actions (seizures of mayoral offices, some with armed cadre; picket lines; meetings; university strikes; etc.) against state governor José Francisco Ruiz Massieu. Since 1989, these activities were staged under the name of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD).

From 1993 through today, under the governorship of Rubén Figueroa Alcócer, terrorist activity has notably increased, characterized by ambushes of police personnel, assassinations of municipal authorities, and attacks on peasant groups not allied to their movement.

Leaders' names and aliases: Founders include: Santos Méndez Bailón, Ismael and José Bracho Campos, Demóstenes Onofre Lozano Valdovinos, Antonio Sotelo Pérez (all belonging to the Peasant Execution Brigade of the Revolutionary Civic Association of Genaro Vázquez); Enrique Laviada Ruiz, Octaviano Santiago Dionisio, Ramón and Francisco Juventino, and Alfredo Camapana López (all belonging to the Armed Revolutionary People's Front, or FRAP, which operated in Jalisco during the 1970s); Tecua Salas, leader of "500 Years of Indian, Black and People's Resistance."

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

Nationally: PRD; Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT); EZLN; Revolutionary Clandestine Workers Party-Popular Unity (PROCUP); Party of the Poor (PDLP); Emiliano Zapata Front; "All Rights for Everyone" Network; Emiliano Zapata Worker/Peasant Union (UOCEZ); Democratic Union of Transport Workers (UTD); Emiliano Zapata Revolutionary Agrarian League (LAREZ); Popular Defense Committee (CDP); Sixth of March Movement; Union of Mexico's National Autonomous University Workers (Stunam); "Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez" Human Rights Center; Union of Autonomous University of Guerrero Workers (STUAG); Student Federation, Guerrero University (FEUG).

The ACNR is supported by several "civilian" groups in Guerrero, which it set up itself: the Southern Coordinator for Peace and Democracy; Human Rights Commission/"Voice of the Voiceless," Coyuca de Benítez; Guerrero Council for 500 Years of Indian, Black and People's Resistance; Nahua Council of Upper Balsas; Coalition of Collective Farms of Guerrero's Great Coast; Guerrero Student Union; Emiliano Zapata Southern Agrarian Revolutionary League.

Internationally: Cuban Communist Party; Amerindian Studies of Quebec, Canada; Coordinator of Indian Agencies and Nations of the Continent (CONIC); Peru's Shining Path.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Communists and Zapatistas ("we fight for the land, and also for power"); see historical profile, below.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Cuban Communist Party; Lucio Cabañas (guerrilla founder of the Party of the Poor which operated in Guerrero from 1969 to 1979); Genaro Vázquez Rojas (guerrilla founder of the Revolutionary Civic Association of Guerrero, which operated from 1969 to 1971).

Training: ACNR founders lived in exile in Cuba from 1972 to 1983. They trained in producing explosives, guerrilla tactics, and acts of mass terrorism. It is not confirmed whether they physically participated in the Cuban Army's legions in Angola, but they had the same kind of military training. Training camps and the hideouts of armed groups have been discovered in various Guerrero areas. Former members of the Route 100 Urban Transport Workers Union (Sutaur) have handed over evidence to the federal Attorney General's office which establishes that this union and the Independent Proletarian Movement (MPI) bought up land in this region which was adapted for guerrilla training.

Known drug connections: Guerrero state holds first place in the nation in the cultivation of poppy and in the production of opium gum, the base for the production of heroin. According to reports from the Ninth Military Region, 1995 is the year during which the most narcotics crops have ever been destroyed, and yet, more poppy is being found in ever larger areas. The same is happening with marijuana, which is being sown in increasingly more visible areas. This is a territory of drug trafficker Arellano Félix, who operates

in alliance with the opium mafias of Thailand.

According to reports from the Attorney General's office, plantings have increased along the Tenango mountain range, from which a great number of Balsas River tributaries flow. Poppy cultivation also extends toward the Upper Balsas, as well as in the Mixteca region of Oaxaca. These are the same areas of concentration of the ACNR guerrilla and of the operations of the Nahua Council of Upper Balsas, an "indigenist" organization linked to the EZLN.

Reports from the Guerrero state government and from the Ninth Military Region indicate that the number of 10- to 12-year-old children who are being arrested in the camps where the poppies are milked (Asian-style) is growing.

Marijuana cultivation is spreading along the Guerrero Great Coast and in the so-called Small Coast, where guerrilla training camps have been detected.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Probably through the drug trade and organized crime in the United States. A Feb. 8, 1994 memorandum from the Mexican Defense Ministry talks about an "imminent shipment of 2,000 AK-47 assault rifles, which will be sent from that country [the United States] to national territory." This shipment is part, says the memorandum, of "a larger shipment of nearly 20,000 weapons of this type, destined for the state of Guerrero." The report adds information that "allows one to presume the possibility of drug trafficking and general criminal activity that could be confused with a budding subversion."

The arms-contraband corridor is the same as that for opium gum traffic running from Guerrero to clandestine laboratories in the state of Nayarit (where clandestine arsenals have been found) and in the state of Sonora.

Known political supporters/advocates: The same support networks as for the EZLN (see EZLN profile).

Known funding: Drug trade, robberies, assaults, and kidnappings. Administration of restaurants and brothels in Acapulco and Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo.

Thumbnail historical profile: In January 1993, an amnesty by the government of José López Portillo (1976-82) permitted the return from Cuba of Santos Méndez Bailón, Ismael and José Bracho Campos, Demóstenes Onofre Lozano Valdovinos, and Antonio Sotelo Pérez. These men, belonging to the Peasant Execution Brigade of the guerrilla movement of Genaro Vázquez Rojas, had gone into exile in 1972, after the death of Vázquez Rojas. Their departure was protected by Cuernavaca Bishop Sergio Méndez Arceo.

The reception committee was composed of: Alvarez Icaza of Cencos (see EZLN profile); Graco Ramírez and Rafael Talamantes, then leaders of the Socialist Workers Party (PST); María Teresa Ulloa, leader of the Workers Union of the College of Mexico; Jaime Neri Ramírez, then director of the Teachers College and of personnel at the Autonomous University of Guerrero. This committee was the same which was enrolling Mexican youth to help in the reconstruction of Nicaragua after the victory of the Sandinistas.

Other members of the reception committee included: Enrique Laviada Ruiz, Octaviano Santiago Dionisio, Ramón and Francisco Juventino, and Alfredo Camapana López. These were all members of the Armed Revolutionary People's Front (FRAP), which operated in Jalisco in the 1970s together with the FER of Carlos Ramírez Ladewing. They, too, had received the benefit of José López Portillo's amnesty.

Upon their return, the exiles held meetings at the Teachers College with teachers and students, who created the National Coordinator of Education Workers (CENTE), where the ACNR declared itself formally established. During their visit to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, they held a meeting in the Number 2 High School of Iguala, where they were received by Félix Salgado Macedonio, at the time the leader of the student body there (today, Salgado Macedonio is a PRD senator). It was in this school that the exiles declared, "Perhaps we are too old to take up arms, but we have ideas. The fight begun by Genaro Vázquez is not over."

Teachers and university officials from the Autonomous University of Guerrero came to Chilpancingo, taking over the law school of the university then located at Calle Abasolo No. 33, in Chilpancingo. Between 1983 and 1985, they also controlled the rectory of that same university, forcing out PRDer Wences Reza and imposing José Enrique González Ruiz, who turned out to be an activist of Procup-PDLP.

Puerto Rico

The SPF's terrorist bridge to the U.S.

by Iván Gutiérrez del Arroyo

In less than two years of existence, the Puerto Rico New Independence Movement (NMIP) has established itself as the official subsidiary of the São Paulo Forum in Puerto Rico and within the Puerto Rican communities in major cities on the mainland, such as New York, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. This gives the SPF a terrorist capability within the United States proper, with all that that implies.

The NMIP is a New Age version of the old Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), which has incorporated radical environmentalism and violent opposition to any war on drugs, to its long-standing ties to Castro's Cuba. The drug angle is key, because the NMIP's central campaign today is to mobilize and threaten terrorist actions against the Clinton administration's plan to install a sophisticated radar on the island to give early warning of incoming drug flights. The planned radar is of strategic significance, because it will extend U.S. detection capabilities to cover the entire Caribbean Sea.

Radar proponents targeted

Since this plan was announced, the NMIP weekly *Claridad* has heaped a steady flow of invective upon anyone who wants to see the radar installed. In mid-July 1995, Julio A. Muriente Pérez, NMIP president, began to openly incite terrorist actions against the radar. "We Puerto Ricans know how to blow up towers," he bragged. Immediately afterwards, the "Vietnam Veterans and Families" (linked to and promoted by the NMIP) began a vigil at the site where the radar antennas are to be installed, and threatened to "fight for my land. . . . This will be my last battle as a forgotten Vietnam warrior." In mid-September, Filiberto Ojeda Ríos, an old Cuban agent of the terrorist Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS) and leader of the terrorist group "Los Macheteros," sent a video from hiding which calls for escalating military actions against the radar installations.

At the same time, *Claridad* and its "respectable" allies, such as Sen. Rubén Berríos Martínez, of the Socialist International, and Dr. Neftalí García, a leading environmentalist on the island financed by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), launched a publicity and electoral campaign to legalize drugs. In August 1995, NMIP head Muriente Pérez was in Buenos Aires at the continental São Paulo Forum seminar, where he also pushed the case for stopping the radar.

Is all of this a lot of hot air, or does it represent a credible terrorist threat?

A history of terrorism

A little history answers the question. In 1950, Puerto Rican terrorist Andrés Figueroa Cordero attempted to murder President Harry Truman. In 1954, a suicide commando group of four Puerto Rican terrorists shot up the U.S. House of Representatives, wounding five congressmen. In 1979, the four were pardoned by President Jimmy Carter, and a few days later, Rafael Cancel Miranda, head of the commando squad, declared to the international press that he was ready to do it all over again, but this time using grenades instead of bullets!

Since then, these four terrorists have not ceased to fight, first together with the PSP and now with the NMIP, for the release of 15 other Puerto Rican terrorists, members of the National Liberation Armed Forces (FALN) and the Macheteros who are in federal prison for "bombings and revolutionary thefts" on the island and on the United States mainland. Both groups call themselves Marxist-Leninist, but they emphasize that their methods and tactics of struggle are inspired by the suicidal terrorist actions of their predecessors in 1950 and 1954.

The fact is that the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, through its Cointelpro operations, played a decisive role in the formation of both groups.

Several months ago, Cancel Miranda became part of the steering committee of the Fifth Congress of the Peoples of America and the Caribbean, held in Managua, Nicaragua. This meeting was headed by the top leaders of the Sandinistas, including Daniel Ortega and Tomás Borge, and voted unanimously in favor of a resolution calling on President Clinton to free the 15 FALN and Macheteros terrorists. The head of the Macheteros, Ojeda Ríos, sent a taped message to the meeting from his place of hiding.

Such prominent members of the Episcopal Diocese of New York as the Rev. Paul Wright, the National Lawyers Guild, and many other international groups, have joined the campaign to free the 15 terrorists. They insist on classifying them as "prisoners of war," whose armed struggle has been characterized by respect for human life and for "symbolic bombings" in favor of "Puerto Rican separatism." At the same time, the pro-terrorist editorial house "Common Courage" recently published a book, *Prisoners of Colonialism: The Fight for Justice in Puerto Rico*, apologizing for the terrorists. Ironically, in the book, sociologist Ronald Fernández documents some of the FBI's Cointelpro operations to infiltrate and create the National Liberation Armed Forces and Macheteros.

NMIP: terrorism under the banner of independence

Name of group: Puerto Rican New Independence Movement (NMIP); previously, Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) and Pro-Independence Movement (MPI).

Headquarters: San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Founded: Oct. 29, 1993, in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Location of operations, areas active: NMIP organizes in the main districts and cities, including San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Bayamón, Caguas, Arecibo, Humacao, Carolina, and Aguadilla, as well as in towns in the interior, including Patillas and Barranquitas.

On the mainland, it has a committee in Washington, D.C. and maintains a presence in New York and Chicago. U.S. Reps. Luis Gutiérrez (D-Ill.) from Chicago, and Nydia Velázquez (D-N.Y.) from Brooklyn, were members of the PSP. Its weekly, *Claridad,* has two U.S. correspondents. Its primary focus is environmentalist, anti-military, pro-drug legalization, feminist, and for the freedom of "prisoners of war."

Major terrorist actions: The NMIP, like its predecessors, does not carry out direct terrorist activities. Rather, it creates a political environment to justify actions of fronts, carried out by "synthetic" terrorist groups such as the "Los Macheteros" and the National Liberation Armed Forces (FALN).

Modus operandi: Its primary activity is propagandistic, through *Claridad.* It defends terrorist groups such as "Los Macheteros," the FALN, and Greenpeace, whose collaboration with the Earth First! terrorists was confirmed by a Hamburg, Germany court; it promotes international campaigns to free the 15 Puerto Rican terrorists jailed in the United States; and it organizes against the installation of an anti-drug radar facility on the island. Its "Youth in Movement" camp in the island's interior, is a recruitment center for youths between 14 and 25, and is run by Doris Pizarro Claudio and Julio Santiago.

Leaders' names and aliases:

Julio A. Muriente Pérez, president and interim spokesman. Earlier he was vice president in charge of international affairs. He lived for some years in Cuba and Hungary as an official representative of the MPI-PSP, and is currently the official contact with the São Paulo Forum and with the Cuban Communist Party. He is the most open promoter of terrorism within the NMIP and *Claridad,* around a campaign to prevent the installation of the anti-drug radar.

Revda Eunice Santana Melecio, former president and spokeswoman for the NMIP. She shares a collective presidency of the World Council of Churches, and is in charge of Latin America and the Caribbean. Currently, she is a member of the women's section of the NMIP.

Genaro Rentas, former vice president in charge of organizational affairs (former member of the political commission of the MPI-PSP).

Carlos Gallisa, founder and first president and spokesman for the NMIP, former secretary general of the PSP, former member of the House of Representatives and vice president of the PIP.

Carmen Borges, in charge of the women's section.

Marilyn Pérez Cotto, interim director of *Claridad.*

Rev. Juan A. Franco, member of the international commission.

Olga Sanabría, member of the international commission.

Regional leaders: Doris Pizarro Claudio (San Juan); Remi Rodríguez (Ponce); Miguel Sánchez (Mayagüez); Pedro Adorno (Bayamón); Carlos Vega (Arecibo); Juan Luis Gómez (Carolina); Ismael Barreto y David Quiñónez (Aguadilla); José Carrasquillo (Humacao); Nelson Santiago (Patillas); Humberto Padillas (Barranquitas); Father Roberto Morales, of San José Episcopal Church of Arlington, Virginia (United States).

Groups allied nationally or internationally:

Nationally:

The Puerto Rican Peoples Army, a.k.a. "Los Macheteros," founded by former MPI member Filiberto Ojeda Ríos in 1970, upon returning from a nine-year stay in Cuba where he worked with the terrorist Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS) and received military training.

Its main activities are bombings of military and government installations, robberies and assassinations of law enforcement officers (e.g., two Puerto Rican policemen in 1978; two U.S. marines in 1979; an undercover agent in 1986; and the Wells Fargo robbery in Hartford, Connecticut at the end of the 1980s). They operate both in Puerto Rico and in the U.S. mainland.

Luis Colón Osorio, one of the founders and commanders of the Macheteros, under house arrest, received specialized training in explosives and weapons in East Germany, and then was discharged from the U.S. Army after having a nervous breakdown and for heroin addiction.

Another of the imprisoned Macheteros is Oscar López Rivera, former Vietnam War veteran where he received the bronze medal for heroism.

The FALN, a group created by the FBI's Counterintelligence Program (Cointelpro) with Vietnam veterans and students from Chicago's Northeastern University. Since 1974, it has carried out more than 120 bombings in the U.S., particularly against military and police facilities, banks, government offices in Washington, and businesses (for example, New York's historic Fraunces Tavern, in 1975). Eleven members of the FALN are serving lengthy prison terms in U.S. jails.

The Broad People's Movement (MAP), the green party of Puerto Rico, which favors drug legalization and whose founder Jorge A. Farinacci, is a lawyer for the Macheteros (he was arrested and accused of being a member); the Hostosian National Congress, whose slogan is "Defending the Environment Is Making the Fatherland"; the Puerto Rican Historians Association; the Teachers Federation; the Puerto Rican Workers Federation (CPT); the Coordinator of State Workers (CUTE); the National Union of Health Workers (UNTS); the Brotherhood of Non-Teaching Employees of the University of Puerto Rico; the Group for Productive Rights and the Organization of Women Law Students, of the Inter-American University; the Grand Orient National Lodge (Masonry) of Puerto Rico; Vietnam Veterans and Families against the anti-drug radar; the Committee to Rescue and Develop the Puerto Rican Island of Vieques, and the United Front for the Defense of Lajas Valley.

Internationally:

Member of the São Paulo Forum since 1995; World Wildlife Fund gave $65,000 in 1992 for an ecology project under Dr. Naftali García Martínez, president of the non-government organization Scientific and Technological Services (Secete), in which interim director of *Claridad* Marilyn Pérez Cotto also worked; Genetic Resources Action International (GRAIN), an NGO in Barcelona, Spain, where Nelson Alvarez Febles, a former member of the PSP central committee, also works; Greenpeace; the Ecology Action Pact of Latin America (PAEAL), which is made up of 13 environmentalist organizations from 10 countries, among others the Environmental Studies Group of Mexico, the Social Ecology Network of Uruguay, the Institute of Ecology Policy of Chile, the Ecology Workshop of Argentina, and the Ecology Association of Costa Rica; the Freedom for Puerto Rican Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War National Committee (Cnplppgp) of Chicago, which promotes Puerto Rican terrorists as "combatants in the clandestine movement for the liberation of Puerto Rico"; the Working Group for Hawaiian Sovereignty; the Ecumenical Peace Institute; the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL) and the National Lawyers Guild of the United States.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Marxism-Leninism on the model of Fidel Castro; anti-Catholic Masonry; more recently, it has adopted an environmentalist hue, along with the New Age/Heideggerian theology of liberation.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians: Main ideologues are Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Pedro Albizu Campos, and historic figures linked to the Jacobinism of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment, such as Puerto Rican Ramón Emeterio Betances (leader of the nationalist revolt against the Spanish in 1868) and the Cuban José Martí.

Current number of cadre: Possibly 1,000 members, with approximately 30-35 full-time members (5 with the political commission, 7 with *Claridad,* 11 in charge of key cities and districts; and 5 in charge of different sectors of the NMIP).

Training: Cuba; U.S. Army (see above).

Known drug connections/involvement: Direct links to drug-running are unknown; they organize for drug legalization, and against the anti-drug radar; they defend Rep. José Enrique Arraras, leader of the minority in the Congress who was expelled and then temporarily reinstated, who is a known drug-money launderer through his control of the real estate market and horse-breeding and horse-racing on the island.

Known arms suppliers: Weapons for the Macheteros and the FALN come from the FBI or are gotten through robberies of military installations, or are bought on the black market and paid for through bank robberies.

Known political supporters/advocates: U.S. Rep. Luis A. Gutiérrez, former PSP member from Chicago, met with President Clinton to formally request a pardon for the Puerto Rican terrorists; U.S. Rep. Nydia Velázquez, former PSP member from New York, has just visited the Puerto Rican terrorists in California jails; Australian Senators Nick Sherry and John Coales, and Australian Attorney General John Deven, who publicly back the campaign to free the Puerto Rican terrorists.

Financing: Sales of *Claridad;* cultural festivals; travel agencies, which promote cultural trips to Cuba; monthly fees paid by affiliates.

Thumbnail historical profile: In 1959, the MPI was founded by four main groups: dissidents of the social democratic Puerto Rican Independence Party, liberation theologists, Marxist-Leninist defenders of the Cuban Revolution, and dissidents of the Nationalist Party.

Until 1972, the MPI was a militant socialist group with inclinations toward Marxism-Leninism; along with the PN, it promoted electoral abstentionism and began to openly back "revolutionary violence" by terrorist groups like the Armed Liberation Commandos (CAL) and the MIRA, both created by the FBI and trained in Cuba. Openly defended the Communist guerrillas and the activities of the terrorist Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS) in *Claridad.*

Its main university leaders, such as the NMIP president Julio Muriente Pérez, publicly organize violent protests at the University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras.

In 1972-73, it became the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), an openly Marxist-Leninist and pro-terrorist group. After an electoral beating in 1976, in which it received only 10,000 votes, the PSP began to die slowly. After a political hibernation in the 1980s, a group of former PSPers, theology of liberation advocates, feminists, and environmentalists formed the NMIP on Oct. 29, 1993.

5. London's Terror Spree Seeks To Derail Mideast Peace

EIR Special Report

RIM: London's narco-terrorist international

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In parts I and II of this series, *EIR* presented a detailed profile of two major components of the new terrorist international:

1. The "afghansi" mujahideen apparatus of nominally Islamist mercenaries for hire, spawned by the Afghanistan War (1979-89), now engaged in an irregular warfare offensive stretching from North Africa into France and reaching the streets of America;

2. The São Paulo Forum, operationally headed by Cuba's Fidel Castro, but actually run out of London by the British Crown and its secret intelligence services, now conducting a war against every nation-state of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States.

The third, and concluding, part of this series, deals with the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM), an organization that could be called the "narco-terrorist international." We also provide a dossier on the Basque separatist-terrorist group ETA (Euskadi and Freedom), the model for the new brand of terrorism that is now emerging.

RIM has strong ties to both the "afghansis" and the São Paulo Forum. An amalgam of nominally Maoist terrorist organizations and guerrilla movements, it was founded in London in 1984. For years, its headquarters and publishing operations were located in the Russell House in Nottingham, England, named for the late Lord Bertrand Russell. RIM's journal, *A World to Win*, was published for years by Russell Press, an affiliate of the one-worldist Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

To this day, RIM enjoys the protection of the British Crown. Its current offices are located in London, which French government officials have recently labeled the "headquarters for world terrorism."

The Revolutionary Internationalist Movement can be understood as a revival of the mid-nineteenth-century Young Europe movement of British agent Giuseppe Mazzini, which was personally steered by British Foreign Minister Lord Palmerston (see *EIR*, April 15, 1994, "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo"). Mazzini and Palmerston manipulated radical ethnic movements of every stripe imaginable, to further the divide-and-conquer strategy of the British Empire. Today, among the dozen or so organizations that formally belong to RIM, one finds some of the most brutal narco-terrorist gangs in the world, beginning with Peru's Shining Path.



The Revolutionary Communist Party, one of the founding members of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM), shown here at a press conference in New York City in April 1982. RIM is a far-flung international network of narco-terrorist groups, Maoists, and separatists, headquartered in London.

Closely allied to RIM are the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)—both ruthless killer gangs that finance their activities by trafficking in Anatolian and Central Asian opium, in partnership with the "afghansis" in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Both the PKK and ASALA are important pawns in London's geopolitical destabilizations along the southern tier of the former Soviet Union. ASALA is ostensibly fighting for a "Greater Armenia," to be carved out of sections of Turkey and Azerbaijan; while the PKK pushes a separatist Kurdistan, cut from Iranian, Turkish, and Iraqi territory. Some of these disputed territories overlap, and often these gangs can be pitted one against the other—if it serves London's strategy.

At the same time, the PKK, ASALA, the Greek terrorist EOKA-B, and the Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (a formal member of RIM that has engaged in a campaign of terror against London's number-one geopolitical target in Europe: Germany) share training camps, weapons supplies, and narcotics-smuggling and money-laundering routes.

Sikh separatists who assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Oct. 31, 1984, are among the leading RIM allies in South Asia. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), who were behind the assassination of her son, former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and are another crucial component of the region's burgeoning guns-for-drugs trade, are also allied to RIM. These groups are also part of the "afghansi" apparatus, as we documented in Part I (*EIR*, Oct. 13), and both groups attended the founding conference of RIM in London in March 1984.

London's 'Mao' card

This worldwide association of killer gangs is tied together by the insane ideology of Maoism. One of the most brutal episodes in the history of the twentieth century was Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution (1966-76), which resulted in the decimation of China's scientific and intellectual elites, the depopulation of urban centers, and the enslavement and murder of tens of millions of people at the hands of the Revolutionary Guards. It was perhaps the most shocking instance of self-imposed malthusianism in modern history, and it spawned even more hideous rates of mass murder in Pol Pot's Cambodia. Mao's Cultural Revolution also set the stage for British pawn Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Revolution in Iran, with its own murderous Revolutionary Guards (Pasdaran) and its axiomatic rejection of all things western.

This assault against all expressions of modern civil society and scientific and technological progress, and this clinical case of mass suicide and mass brainwashing, also formed the model for the 1980s rise of Peru's Shining Path (*Sendero*

Luminoso). As the dossier below shows, Shining Path was synthetically created by a collection of Sorbonne-trained radical social engineers, out to brutalize and dehumanize the very Peruvian peasants they "recruited" to the revolution. Abimael Guzmán, Shining Path's "Chairman Gonzalo," was in China during the Cultural Revolution, along with fellow Sorbonne graduate Pol Pot, and much of the leadership of the Revolutionary Union (later, the Revolutionary Communist Party USA), the initiating agency of RIM.

But it would be a mistake to presume that any of these so-called revolutionaries were principally agents of the Chinese Communists, despite the Beijing training and the intimate ties to sections of the Chinese leadership. The use of Maoism as a "paradigm-shifting" ideology in the West was orchestrated top-down from London. The Chinese Communist leadership was itself greatly influenced during the 1920s by the work of Bertrand Russell and John Dewey, who traveled together through China for two years, left a hideous, lasting impact on the Chinese educational system, and trained the entire first generation of the Chinese Communist Party leadership (see article, p. 7).

The intelligence community controllers

During the mid-1960s, a group of London-trained agents and agents-of-influence propagandized for the "Cultural Revolution" among drug-infested student radicals in the West, creating groups like the Revolutionary Union (RU) and the October League in the United States and scores of Maoist sects in Europe.

Henry Kissinger, who as President Nixon's national security adviser, initiated the opening to China *in the midst of the Cultural Revolution*, had a personal hand in this effort, through his collaboration with William Hinton, the sponsor of the RU (and, later, of RIM), and the leading propagandist of Maoism in the United States.

Hinton had spent much of World War II in China as a propaganda analyst with the Office of War Information. He stayed on with the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration until 1953, during which time he wrote a laudatory account of life in a Chinese farming village during the consolidation of the Maoist Revolution. Hinton's notes were seized by U.S. Customs upon his return to the United States; he was placed under investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee; and the stage was set for him to emerge as a radical hero in 1967, when the first of his books propagandizing the Cultural Revolution, *Fanshen*, was published.

The entire Oxford and Cambridge University Orientalist apparatus mobilized to build up Hinton as the leading popular scholar on life in Maoist China. Cambridge University's Joseph Needham, perhaps the senior British intelligence officer for China, boosted *Fanshen* as "absolute necessity" reading; Oxford don Felix Greene (who trained RU founder and retired Air Force intelligence officer Capt. H. Bruce Franklin) blessed it as "the most important book that has yet been written about China at the time of the Communist Revolution"; and Edgar Snow, Britain's leading propagandist of the Maoist cause, labeled it the greatest sociological profile of rural China ever compiled.

Another pivotal figure in building up a synthetic Maoist ideology among western 1960s and '70s radicals was the Australian socialist Wilfred Burchett. He became the leading Asia correspondent for the U.S. *National Guardian*, a weekly radical newspaper that was originally launched by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe (SHAEF) as a propaganda organ for the immediate post-war "de-Nazification" program. Lord Russell played a prominent role in that effort, through a British intelligence "re-education" center at Wilton Park, England, which brainwashed a whole stratum of future German leaders. Burchett's British intelligence sponsor in this early phase was Cedric Belfrage.

In 1971, Burchett moved to Paris, where he served as a secret back channel for Henry Kissinger during the Vietnam peace talks. As a reward for his efforts, Kissinger lifted a longstanding U.S. travel ban on Burchett, and, in 1976, Burchett toured 25 college campuses all across the United States, adding his voice to the propaganda outpouring on the glories of Mao's "anti-bourgeois" Cultural Revolution.

The third patron of the RU was another leading Russellite, Paul Jacobs, the right-hand man of British ideologue Robert Maynard Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, the founder of the Aspin Institute for Humanistic Studies, and the head of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a training ground for future American radicals. Jacobs, a self-described "professional revolutionary," trained early RU cadre in labor insurgency, and arranged for the nascent Maoist group to get splashy news coverage for their role in a strike by workers at an oil refinery in Richmond, California.

During this formative period, Hinton and Kissinger also drew upon the sevices of some senior figures within the Canadian intelligence establishment, including Chester Ronning, Rev. James Endicott, and Paul Lin—all leading figures in Canada's extensive China lobby. RU members were brought to Canada and let in on the creation of a phony "Black September" Arab terrorist cell, operating under the cover of the Montreal offices of Middle East Airlines. They amassed a large cache of explosives, and planned to carry out terrorist attacks against Jewish-American targets, according to government files and eyewitness accounts provided in court proceedings. Kissinger apparently planned to use such "bloody shirt" terrorist incidents to bolster U.S. support for Israel at the same time that he was manipulating events toward a new Middle East war.

This was one of the first instances in which the Maoist networks were set loose on behalf of a British geopolitical game. As the accompanying report details, it was by no means the last.

The British role in creating Maoism

by Michael Billington

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, China became the training center for many of the emerging terrorist operations under British sponsorship across the globe. In that light, it is important to note that the British played a crucial role in the creation and nurture of the Communist Party of China, and what became known as Maoism, as one of the myriad parts of the "balance of power" structures created during the Versailles Treaty process following World War I. The British, at that historical turning point, were particularly concerned that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's foremost republican leader, might succeed in his ambition to modernize and unite China through his unique combination of the Confucian moral tradition, the Christian humanist tradition from the Renaissance, and the American System of Political Economy. Such a policy would have put China on a course to becoming a major power in the world, which would have severely disturbed London's preferred "balance." In practice, this "balance of power" kept the British in control, not by means of a superior culture, but by destroying any emerging power, while draining resources from subjugated colonies or semi-colonies.

Sun Yat-sen's program for China envisioned the development of all of Asia in collaboration with republican forces in Europe and the United States. This was considered to be the greatest conceivable danger to the continued world domination of British financial power. As was the usual British policy, while taking certain direct measures against Sun's organization, they also set in motion the creation of a radical counter-revolutionary force against Sun's Nationalist Party, to prevent the emergence of a strong republican China.

The result was Maoism, which, like the British-trained jacobins who created the Terror during the French Revolution, functioned over the next half-century to turn China back to a primitivist hell, culminating in the nightmare of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution. It was during the peak of that nightmare that the British deployed the leaders of nascent terrorist movements from around the world to China for training.

The British East India Company, which increasingly controlled China over the nineteenth century following the 1842 Opium War, actually began the process which led to Maoism in 1877, when they sent a young radical Chinese opium addict, Yen Fu, to England for training. Yen Fu's job was to translate the most important works of British empiricism, such as those of Herbert Spencer and Adam Smith, both to inundate the young intelligentsia of China with hedonistic, irrationalist dogma, and to give the Chinese the false impression that this British, Aristotelian philosophy was one and the same as "western thought," and in particular, that this actually anti-scientific ideology had been the basis of the development of modern science and industrial economies.

Although Sun Yat-sen, perhaps more than any other twentieth-century world leader, understood the evil of the British Empire and of British empiricist ideology, the majority of the young Chinese intellectuals in the early decades of the twentieth century were deeply influenced by British radical liberalism. However, when the Versailles Treaty confirmed Sun Yat-sen's most dire warnings about the British intentions to preserve and extend colonial power in China, the Chinese exploded in rage. A student revolt, similar to the Beijing Spring of 1989 that ended in the June 4 massacre at Tiananmen Square, spread from Beijing University throughout China. This uprising, launched on May 4, 1919, and the political movements of the following few years, are known to history as the May 4th Movement. The potential that this movement would lead to a republican nationalist upsurge in support of Dr. Sun and his ideas was considered a serious threat to the British-led colonial powers.

Russell and Dewey in China

To meet this "threat" required, primarily, cultural warfare. To this end, Britain deployed into China the most evil figure of the twentieth century, Bertrand Russell. He was joined by the founder of the American school of Pragmatism, John Dewey, whose life's work was the destruction of Classical education. Dewey doubled as a journalist and promoter of the policies of the Anglo-American banking houses running the rape of China—in particular, his friends at the House of Morgan.

Russell and Dewey, in China during the crucial 1919-21 period, together led the effort to turn the May 4th Movement away from the republican principles of Dr. Sun. The writings of both had already been translated and widely circulated in China during the 1910s. From their classes in Beijing and Shanghai, emerged the core leadership of a communist movement.

Sun Yat-sen had drawn on the best of the humanist traditions in both Chinese Confucian culture and western Christian culture, while rejecting the opposing oligarchical traditions of western Aristotelianism and its Chinese equivalent, Legalism and Taoism. Russell and Dewey did exactly the opposite. Confucianism and Christianity were blamed for backwardness in China, while Russell and Dewey insisted that any progress would depend upon the adoption of the libertarian, free-trade dogma of the British radical philosophers, and the return to the "pragmatic" form of government of the Legalists and the "anti-authoritarian" mysticism of Taoism.

Russell was sponsored on his trip by the Anti-Religion

Society, arriving immediately following a tour of Russia. While formally critical of some aspects of the Bolshevik leadership in Russia, he praised their organization and their purpose, while introducing Marxist and Leninist ideas to China through his classes. He argued that although Bolshevism could not prevail in western Europe, it could be usefully applied in China at its current stage of development. (Mao's later disagreement with Russell was limited to which *tactics* were best suited for the implementation of communism in China.)

Russell espoused the racist, colonialist notion of the "noble savage"—that the backward natives of colonial nations are actually far better off in their backwardness, without being subjected to the evils of scientific and technological development. British rule over these backward nations was considered an unwanted but necessary task—the "white man's burden."

Russell, like Mao after him, praised the Legalist Emperor Ch'in Shi-huang who had burned the Confucian Classics and buried the Confucian scholars alive. He despised the Confucian influence and its moral tradition, complaining that "the Chinese have not yet grasped that man's morals in the mass are the same everywhere: They do as much harm as they dare, and as much good as they must."

Russell proposed that "China needs a period of anarchy in order to work out her salvation."

The Cultural Revolution

Russell's work reached its fulfillment in the Cultural Revolution, under Mao: the destruction of the family as demanded by Russell, with children coerced to condemn their parents for crimes such as the pursuit of Classical learning (either western *or* Chinese); the destruction of advanced learning, as the schools were shut down and students sent to the country to "learn from the peasantry," in keeping with Dewey's dictate to "learn by doing"; Malthusian policies of birth control, with the initiation of the policy of limiting the number of children permitted each family; millions of youth, worked up into a frenzy of "anti-authoritarian" rage, wandered through the country in mobs, destroying books and objects of art, and torturing or killing whomever they chose. Mao's cohorts even carried out an "Anti-Confucius Campaign" against intellectuals and the Classics, praising the tyrant Ch'in Shi-huang for burying the Confucian scholars alive. Said Mao: "Emperor Ch'in buried alive only 460 scholars; we have buried 46,000 scholars. But haven't we killed counterrevolutionary intellectuals?"

It was during this era that Pol Pot of the Khmer Rouge, Abimael Guzmán of the Shining Path, and dozens of other terrorists came to China for training, usually under the sponsorship of London. Simultaneously, the emerging "liberation theology" movement launched into an international campaign to glorify Maoism, describing the Cultural Revolution as a utopian heaven.

RU/RCP: anatomy of a Maoist countergang

Name of group: Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), formerly Revolutionary Union (RU).

Also known as: Fight Back, Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, Revolutionary Communist Workers Brigade, Rich Off Our Backs, Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee, U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association, Revolution Books, China Books, Organizing Committee for a World Without Imperialism Contingent (WWIC), Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru, No Business As Usual.

Headquarters: 3449 North Sheffield, Chicago, Illinois. As of 1992, RCP had offices in 16 U.S. cities: Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco/Berkeley, Washington, Miami, Atlanta, Honolulu, Baltimore, Cambridge/Boston, Detroit, New York City, Cleveland, Portland, Oregon, Philadelphia, Houston, and Seattle.

Date of founding: Originally called Revolutionary Union, it was founded in 1969 as a Maoist splinter out of pro-terrorist RYM II faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Location of operations: In addition to U.S. cities listed above, RCP is active in western Europe, particularly in France, Germany, and England. As a result of 1981 criminal indictments of RCP National Chairman Robert Avakian and other leaders, for their break-in to White House grounds during a Presidential ceremony in the Rose Garden, Avakian and others fled the U.S. and have been living in exile in Paris.

Major terrorist actions:

August 1971: RU cell in Reading, Pennsylvania is running explosives to left- and right-wing terrorist groups, including the Weatherunderground, Puerto Rican terrorists, and Ku Klux Klan, throughout the United States and Canada. Explosives provided by Reading, Pa., RU leaders Bertram Jones, Thomas Kanger, and James Colbert, are used by KKK terrorist Charles Simms to blow up 14 schoolbuses in Pontiac, Michigan, to stop racial integration through busing.

1972: RU personnel are involved in the phony "Black September" Arab terrorist cell based in Montreal. Planned terrorist attacks against prominent American Jewish targets were foiled by diligent U.S. law enforcement. The cell's controllers include prominent Canadian China lobby figures James Endicott, Chester Ronning, and Paul Lin; and the phony "Black September" operation was authorized by National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger. One incident believed to be linked to RU-linked "Black September" cell is the summer 1973 shooting of Israeli Col. Josef Alan near Washington, D.C.

1972-1974: RU member Dr. Steven Levin helps create the Black Liberation Army (BLA) "cop killer" cell at Lincoln Detoxification Center, in New York's South Bronx. BLA terrorists on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted List are safehoused at Lincoln Detox.

1974-1975: RU founder, U.S. Air Force Intelligence Capt. H. Bruce Franklin, is a controller of Symbionese Liberation Army, which carries out assassination of Oakland, California School Superintendent Marcus Foster and kidnapping of newspaper heiress Patty Hearst.

Nov. 27, 1979: Revolutionary Communist Workers Brigade (RCWB) takes hostages at Selfridge Air Force Base in Michigan in support of Iranian "students" takeover of U.S. embassy in Teheran.

Dec. 5, 1979: RCP takes over Statue of Liberty, led by Fred Hanks, in support of Khomeini revolution.

April 25, 1980: W.E. Dubois Revolutionary Army issues a 20-page communiqué to Los Angeles Police threatening to assassinate prominent area residents, including the county sheriff, carry out arson in Beverly Hills, and bomb public sites, unless a "revolutionary black community fund" is set up. Communiqué references the shooting of Colonel Alan, prompting suspicion of RU involvement.

1981: RCP front group, Fight Back, is recruiting African-American GIs stationed in West Germany; provides information to Red Cells (RZ) used in the bombing of Ramstein U.S. Air Force Base, near Kaiserslautern, Germany.

Summer 1983: RCP terrorist training camps are held in Colorado, drawing in people from Iranian Student Association and Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). The group is known to be involved in heroin trafficking between California and Scandinavia. RCP is also linked by police with the Ohio-based Outlaws Motorcycle gang in trafficking of heavy weapons.

October 1983: Organizing Committee for a World Without Imperialism Contingent (WWIC) is founded to establish links between RCP and European terrorist underground, for the purpose of blocking deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Germany. RCP founder Clark Kissinger leads an eight-week tour of Germany over November-December. WWIC contingent includes members of Peru's Shining Path.

Autumn 1983: RCP contingent penetrates Mutlangen U.S. military base in West Germany where Pershing II intermediate-range missiles are stored.

Autumn 1983: RCP is linked to bombing of Pan American Airlines offices in Stuttgart, West Germany.

November 1983: RCP/WWIC members are involved, along with Red Cells and other German anarchist-terrorists, in assault against Vice President George Bush's caravan, during the latter's visit to Krefeld, Germany.

Nov. 22, 1983: RCP and Greenpeace conduct joint public meeting in Seattle, signaling an RCP move into alliance with eco-terrorist groups.

Jan. 11, 1984: Gen. Robert Ownby at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas, is assassinated, and the RCP is the chief suspect. It is already under investigation for infiltration of U.S. Army through its Fight Back front group. (An August 1983 Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) report identified Fort Sam Houston as the hub of a smuggling ring, stealing Army weapons for sale on the black market.)

Jan. 18, 1985: RCP's newspaper, *Revolutionary Worker*, calls for the assassination of President Reagan. RCP's call is seconded by RZ, Basque separatist ETA, Red Guerrilla Resistance, United Freedom Front (UFF), and British Columbia-based anarchist publishing house, Open Road.

March 12, 1984: RCP sponsors the founding conference of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM) in London (see dossier on RIM). U.S. law enforcement estimates at this time show RCP with hard-core underground membership of 100 people in the U.S., plus an unknown number of members infiltrated into the United States Army, mostly in West Germany. U.S. apparatus provides support and equipment to active terrorist groups. Avakian and other leaders are still living in exile in Paris.

May 1, 1984: RCP contingent participates in May Day March in Paris, joined by Peruvian Shining Path members.

April 29, 1985: RCP holds a nationwide day of direct action, involving its front group, No Business as Usual, and the UFF.

Nov. 15, 1985: RCP in Paris issues a leaflet in the name Sympathizers of RIM supporting Shining Path.

July 26, 1986: Fighting Troop terrorist group bombs Dornier Aerospace company offices in Immerstadt, Germany in support of Shining Path. Fight Back members of RCP in the U.S. Army are suspected of links to bombing.

Nov. 30, 1987: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California is bombed by Nuclear Liberation Front umbrella group with RCP participation. Simultaneous demonstrations at nearby Concord Naval Weapons Station by RCP and Greenpeace.

Dec. 7, 1987: PSA airlines flight 1771 crashes, killing president of Chevron Oil, three other company executives, and five West German SDI scientists. Police believe the plane was bombed, and suspect the RCP, given recent Livermore bombing and protests at Concord.

July 1991: Three nights of rioting in Washington, D.C. Hispanic neighborhood of Adams-Morgan are organized by RCP, which heavily penetrated the Hispanic community.

April 29, 1992: Los Angeles riots are triggered by RCP looting and trashing of downtown and government district. RCP, linked to Crips and Bloods narco-gangs responsible for rioting in South Central Los Angeles, circulates a leaflet featuring a statement by Carl Dix, RCP National spokesman, titled "It's Right To Rebel."

Summer 1992: Riots in "Little Haiti" section of Miami are instigated by RCP members, including Rolande Durancey, who is also personal spokeswoman for ousted Haitian

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the head of Haitian Center.

Trademark terror signatures: Agents provocateurs for street rioting; behind-the-scenes control over hard-core terrorist gangs in the U.S., such as the Black Liberation Army, Symbionese Liberation Army, National Liberation Armed Forces (FALN), and Germany's Red Cells, which engage in bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, and other acts of "blind terror."

Leaders:

- Robert Avakian: Founder of RU; son of National Lawyers Guild attorney and Alameda County, Calif. Superior Court Judge Spurgeon A. Avakian; *Ramparts* magazine writer; campaign manager for Peace and Freedom Party Presidential campaign of Eldridge Cleaver, 1968; unsuccessful 1968 candidate for Berkeley, Calif. city council on Peace and Freedom Party ticket (advocated white radicals arming black community for urban guerrilla warfare).
- Capt. H. Bruce Franklin (USAF-ret.): "Inside" controller of RU during 1969-70; Air Force Intelligence officer, assigned to Strategic Air Command, specializing in irregular warfare, 1950s; PhD. in English literature, concentrating in science fiction, futurology and linguistics; mid-1960s at Stanford University in Paris, associated with leading Sorbonne radicals, "converted" to Maoism, under tutelage of Felix Greene of London Institute for Race Relations at Stanford University in 1966; 1970, stages split out of RU to form Venceremos, which launches United Prisoners Union; 1972, UPU merges with Vacaville (Calif.) Prison's Black Cultural Association, forming Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA); 1973, recipient of Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship; sent to Italy, mid-1970s serving as "consultant" to NATO linguistics/mind control experimentation, which ran cells of Italian Red Brigades.
- Lt. Steven Levin: U.S. Army Intelligence officer involved in creating phony "GI radical" movement, 1964; founder of RU in San Francisco Bay area, 1969; at Lincoln Hospital Detoxification Center ("Lincoln Detox") in Bronx, N.Y., 1970-72, with other RU cadre, who created Black Liberation Army (BLA) cop killers through drug-enhanced behavior modification of hardened criminals using Maoist "self- and mutual criticism" techniques; redeployed to RU group in Reading, Pa. to participate in drug- and weapons-trafficking operations, sanctioned by National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger; later, staff physician at Chit Chat Farms, a behavior-modification center in Pottstown, Pa. owned by Kodak Corp.
- Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz: Founder of RU, 1969; cultural anthropologist and editor-in-chief of *Indigenous World*, newspaper of radical ethnic separatist apparatus; leading publicist for Guatemalan narco-terrorist URNG (Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity), headed by Rigoberta Menchú; 1983 attended U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva with Menchú.

Groups allied nationally and internationally: Revolutionary International Movement (RIM) (see separate dossier on RIM for full listing of member organizations), Black Liberation Army, Symbionese Liberation Army, Young Lords, FALN (Armed Forces for the National Liberation of Puerto Rico), Red Cells (West Germany), Anarchos Institute (Montreal), Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE, Sri Lanka), Medical Committee for Human Rights (U.S.), U.S.-Eurolinks, Organization of Communist Combatants (western Europe), Communist Combatant Cells (Belgium), Direct Action (France), ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia), ETA (Basque, Spain), Red Brigades (Italy), Nuclear Liberation Front, Kurdish Workers Party (PKK, Turkey), EOKA-B (Greece), *Indigenous World*.

Motivating ideology: Maoism.

Known controllers and theoreticians:

- William H. Hinton: Leading American-born Bertrand Russellite, whose seven books praising the Maoist revolution in China, and particularly the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), were crucial to organizing RU and other U.S. left-wing terrorist organizations following the breakup of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), major New Left movement. Served as consultant and back channel for Henry Kissinger during the early 1970s period of the Nixon administration's "China Card." Leading British Orientalists, including Joseph Needham, Felix Greene and Edgar Snow, helped build up Hinton through widely circulated laudatory reviews of all of his books. All the while, Hinton was part of a behind-the-scenes group exercising finger-tip control over RU, later RCP operations, which included arranging training for top cadres inside China.

Hinton was born on Feb. 2, 1919, served as a propaganda analyst with the Office of War Information (OWI) in China, 1945-46; National Farmers Union, Eastern Division organizer, 1946-1947; returned to China as technician with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, posted in Shansi Province, 1947-49, and in Beijing, 1949-53. His first and most famous book, *Fanshen: A Documentary of Revolution in a Chinese Village* (Monthly Review Press, 1967), was based on notes he took during 1948 stay in Long Bow village in Shansi Province. His notes were confiscated by the Customs Service when he returned to the U.S., making Hinton a *cause célèbre* among U.S. radicals and building up tremendous interest when book was finally published 1967. His 1971 lectures at the New York City New School for Social Research supporting Maoist Cultural Revolution, published as *Turning Point in China*, built RU organization. Chairman, U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association, 1974-76; 1975, lecturer in Oriental Studies at University of Pennsylvania; consultant, Beijing Ministry of Agriculture, 1978, 1985; United Nations Grasslands Project in Inner Mongolia, 1980-83; Food and Agricultural Organization United Nations, Agricultural Mechanization Project, 1985-91; Ministry of Forestry in Mexico, 1988, and Unicef, Beijing, 1991-92.

- Paul Jacobs: Pivotal figure in launching RU as the "leading Maoist" group in U.S. during the late 1960s, in 1969, he orchestrated RU involvement in the strike by the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union in Richmond, Calif.

Self-described "professional revolutionist, 1935-1940, attempting to overcome U.S. government by force and violence"; U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46; consultant to trade union movement, 1940-present; staff director, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, leading Russellite think-tank in U.S., 1956-69, founded by Robert Maynard Hutchins; research associate, University of California at Berkeley, 1962-72; director, Fund for the Republic Trade Union Project; author of 10 books on history of American radicalism, race relations, and trade union movement.

Current number of cadre: Estimate several hundred active members in the United States; larger "secret membership" made up of university professors and other professionals who maintain distance from the terrorist hard core, but provide support and direction. The core group of leaders lives in exile in France and England, where, through direction of Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM), they maintain contact with terrorist groups on every continent.

Training: Initially, members were sent to People's Republic of China for training; some members trained in Cuba via the Venceremos Brigades; more recently, terrorist training camps were set up in Colorado and other locations in U.S., plus personnel were sent to Peru and other locations where ongoing narco-insurgencies offered combat experience.

Known drug connections: RIM is made up of narco-insurgent groups like Shining Path financed through cocaine trafficking. From the outset, RU/RCP engaged in drug trafficking in factories, urban areas, etc. The Reading, Pa. RU operation was a major guns-for-drugs transit point for U.S. and Canada. It was suspected of ties to Chinese opium trafficking, and later involved with Iranian and other "Golden Crescent" Central Asia opium and heroin trafficking.

Known arms supplies: RU ran the Reading, Pa. weapons and explosives pipeline.

Known political supporters/advocates: Remnants of the "Gang of Four" faction in China; British Broadcasting Corp. writer Simon Strong, who acted as a publicist for the RCP and RIM via a *New York Times Magazine* story and 1992 book on Shining Path featuring RCP/RIM role. Robert Maynard Hutchins and American branch of Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, including Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and Fund for Peace; Bertrand Russell House, Great Britain.

Known funding: Early funding from the Chinese government; later, Soviet KGB financing is suspected.

History: Revolutionary Union was founded 1969 as hard-core Marxist-Leninist-Maoist countergang, with members recruited from remnants of SDS. It maintained "aboveground" presence in factories, on university campuses, while deploying an "underground" terrorist capability, controlling groups such as the Symbionese Liberation Army and Black Liberation Army.

Predominantly active in United States until 1980, when operations were shifted abroad. Founding cadre, including "national chairman" Robert Avakian, go into exile in Paris, establishing links to all western European terrorist cells. The other major European center of operations is London, where RCP operates out of Russell House, consolidating ties to British secret intelligence. In the mid-1980s, its links to Turkish guest-worker communities in Europe led to ties with Kurdish, Sikh, Ibero-American and other "Third World" separatist groups.

While maintaining hard-core Maoist beliefs, in the late-1980s, the RCP built ties to radical environmentalist groups like Greenpeace, and ethnic separatists. Following the January 1994 Zapatista insurrection in Chiapas, Mexico, RCP supports Zapatistas (EZLN).

RIM: Narco-terrorist merchants of death

Name: Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM). Also known as: A World to Win, Organizing Committee for a World Without Imperialism Contingent (WWIC).

Headquarters: 27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3XX, United Kingdom. Originally, RIM was headquartered at Russell House, Nottingham, England, and RIM's journal, *A World to Win*, was published for several years by Russell Press at the same address.

Date of founding: March 12, 1984.

Location of operations: United States, Canada, Mexico, Haiti, Peru, Colombia, Britain, France, Germany, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.

Major terrorist actions:

Spring 1985: French police arrest TKP/ML member Muzaffer Kacar in Strasbourg with a cache of explosives that had been stolen from a Belgian NATO facility in 1982.

Aug. 3, 1986: German police carry out a nationwide raid on Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) safehouses following a series of terrorist incidents.

See also separate dossiers of RCP and Shining Path.

Trademark terror signatures: Narco-terrorism; high-level political assassinations; mass murder; large-scale guerrilla warfare.

Leaders:

- Robert Avakian (see RU/RCP profile).
- Abimael Guzmán, a.k.a. "Chairman Gonzalo" (see

Shining Path profile).

Groups allied nationally and internationally:

Formally affiliated with RIM:

Central Reorganization Committee, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)

Ceylon Communist Party (Maoist)

Communist Party of Afghanistan

Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist) [BSD(ML)]

Communist Party of Peru (a.k.a. Sendero Luminoso, Shining Path)

Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML)

Haitian Revolutionary Internationalist Group

Marxist-Leninist Communist Organization of Tunisia

Nepal Communist Party (Mashal)

New Zealand Red Flag Group

Proletarian Party of Purba Bangla (PBSP, Bangladesh)

RedWorker Communist Organization (Italy)

Revolutionary Communist Group of Colombia

Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

Revolutionary Communist Union (Dominican Republic)

Union of Iran Communists (Sarbedaran).

Allied terrorist organizations:

Zapatista National Liberation Army, (EZLN, Mexico)

Kurdish Workers Party (PKK, Turkey)

Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE or Tamil Tigers, Sri Lanka)

Red Cells (RZ, Germany)

All India Sikh Student Federation

Direct Action (France)

Euskadi and Freedom (ETA, Basque provinces of Spain)

Communist Combatant Cells (Belgium)

Red Brigades (BR, Italy)

EOKA-B (Greece)

National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG).

Motivating ideology: Initially hard-core Maoist, now also supports ethnic separatism and radical environmentalism.

Known controllers and theoreticians: See RU/RCP and Shining Path profiles.

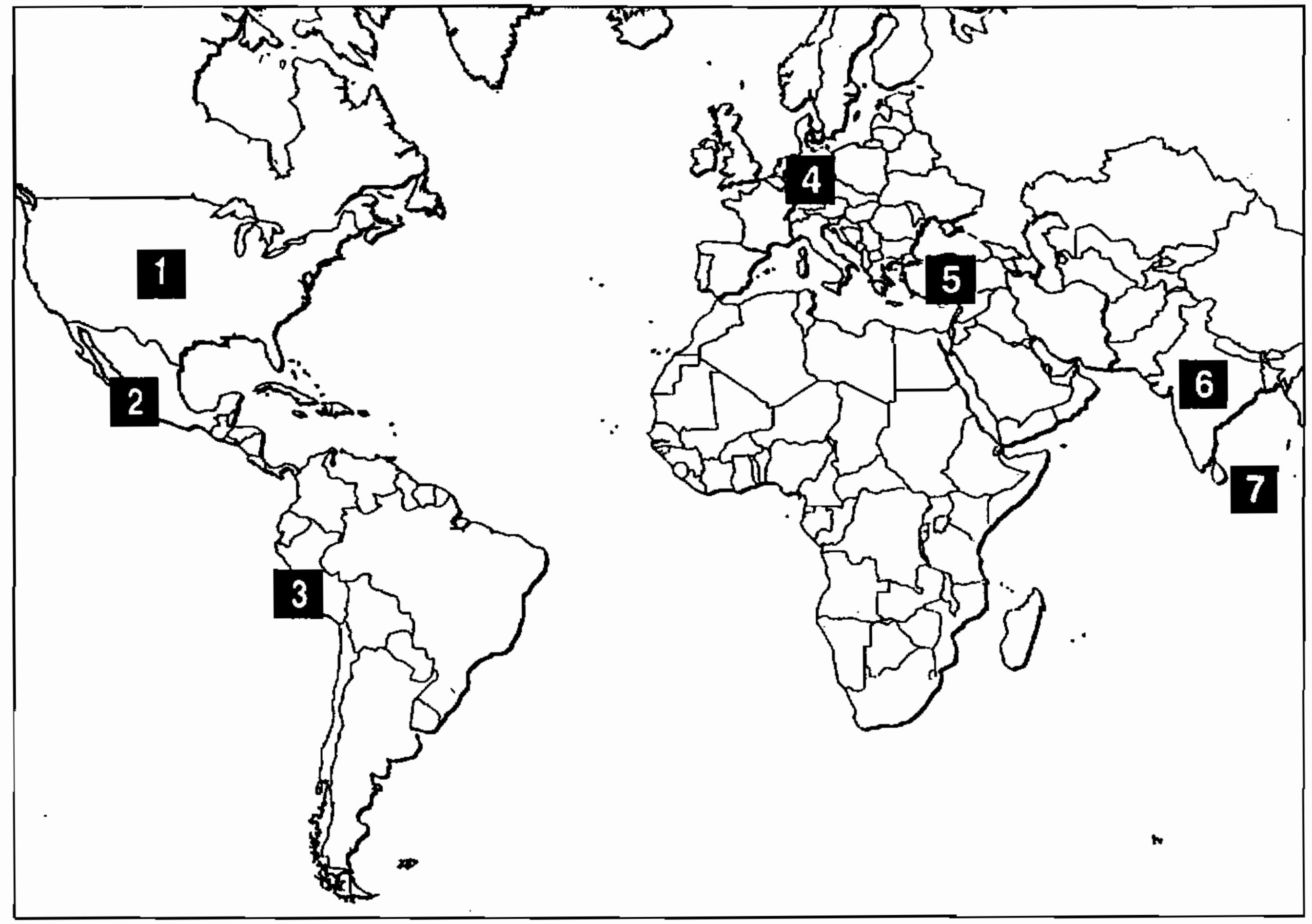
Current number of cadre: Combined membership of all the member-organizations of RIM numbers is in the thousands.

Training: Military and paramilitary training camps exist in every theater of operations. A joint training camp for TKP/ML, ASALA, and EOKA-B reportedly exists in Trodos Mountains in Greek Cyprus.

Known drug connections: RIM is genuinely a "narco-

MAP 1

Revolutionary Internationalist Movement: theaters of operation



1. United States: The Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) is particularly active in Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Miami, Chicago, and New York City, instigating racial and ethnic confrontations.

2. Mexico: The January 1995 edition of RIM's *A World to Win* features extensive coverage of and support for the Zapatista insurrection in Chiapas.

3. Peru: Shining Path narco-terrorist insurgency.

4. Western Europe: London is the headquarters of the RIM narco-terrorist international; members of the RIM leadership live in exile in Paris; terrorist operations target Germany, Turkey, and the Low Countries.

5. Turkey: RIM's TKP/ML has joined with the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) and the Armenian Secret Army (ASALA) in a terror campaign against the Turkish government, aimed, in part, at creation of a separatist Kurdistan.

6. India: Naxalite (Maoist) organizations have merged into various ethnic separatist insurgency groups, including Sikhs and Tamils.

7. Sri Lanka: Tamil Tigers (LTTE) are engaged in full-scale warfare against the government.

terrorist international." Virtually every member organization and close affiliates are engaged in narcotics trafficking to finance paramilitary operations. The Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka is a major trafficking organization (see *EIR*, Oct. 13, 1995). Shining Path's base of operations in the Upper Huallaga Valley of Peru is one of the world's largest coca producing regions; and the Senderistas provide "security" services to narcotics cartels in return for tens of millions of dollars per year in payments. ASALA has been identified by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as part of a vast heroin-smuggling ring between the West Coast of the United States and Scandinavia, known as the "Shoemakers Ring."

Known arms supplies: Drug revenues allow access to large supplies of weapons and explosives via traditional black market routes; the "Bulgarian Connection" provides weapons to member organizations operating in South and Central Asia; "afghansi" networks provide weapons to LTTE, Sikh, and Kurdish groups.

Known political supporters/advocates: International human rights lobby mobilized to defend Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán following his arrest in Peru in 1993. Center of Concerned Asian Scholars, a large academic front group based at Cornell University in New York, headed by RCP founder Clark Kissinger; *Indigenous World* magazine, headed by Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, RCP founder.

Sympathizers of RIM: East India Defense Committee; Cultural Association of Turkish Workers; Committee of Support for the Popular War in Peru; Federation of Turkish Workers in Germany.

Known funding: Member organizations are largely financed via revenues from illegal narcotics sales, weapons trafficking, kidnapping, and "peoples' taxes" (i.e., confiscation of land and property, and extortion of payments in theaters of operation).

History: RIM was founded March 12, 1984 at a conference in London called the "Second International Conference of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations." LTTE and Sikh organizations participated in the founding conference, and maintain collaboration with RIM, though not formally affiliated. Member organizations were actively involved in mobilization against American Euro-missile deployments in the early 1980s, and have been instrumental in destabilizations in West Germany and Turkey, via TKP/ML and PKK networks.

In spring 1985, at a meeting in Athens, the leadership of the TKP/ML met with representatives of ASALA and PKK to coordinate operations against the Turkish government, although the groups themselves sometimes engage in murderous rivalries.

Shining Path was integrated into RIM's European-based terrorist operations in November 1985, when two Senderista leaders, Maximiliano Durand Araujo and Hildebrando Pérez Huaranca traveled to Paris, Brussels, and Libya as part of a RIM delegation.

Shining Path: core of the RIM project

Name of group: Peruvian Communist Party-in the Shining Path of José Carlos Mariátegui; Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path; SL). A dissident faction has been dubbed by the press "Red Path."

Headquarters and important fronts: In the Upper Huallaga Valley, and a portion of the Apurímac Valley in Ayacucho, the latter including parts of the Apurímac national park.

Founded: Formally founded in 1970, as the PCP-Shining Path, but a core group had formed around Abimael Guzmán Reynoso at San Cristóbal de Huamanga National University, in Ayacucho, as early as 1964.

Locations of operations, areas active: From 1992 to 1994, the Peruvian government of Alberto Fujimori and the country's military conducted a successful counteroffensive against Shining Path, which by then had seized large portions of the country's Andean region and firmly established its terrorist grip on the capital, Lima, and other cities. As a result of the government's war, by mid-1995 Shining Path remained a viable force only in two key zones: the Upper Huallaga Valley, still the largest coca-growing zone in the world, and Huanta province, department of Ayacucho. Key controllers of its once-extensive support network in urban centers, however, remain active.

In the Upper Huallaga Valley, Shining Path's strongholds can be found in the towns of Aucayacu and Tocache, in the province of Leoncio Prado, Huánuco department; and in the province of Tocache, in San Martín department. Those posts are located along the west bank of the Huallaga River. In the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, SL is concentrated along the west bank of the Apurímac River (including in the protected nature reserve of the same name) near its convergence with the Mantaro River. SL presence extends to the left bank of the Ene River, formed by the confluence of the Mantaro and Apurímac, in the province of Satipo, Junín department.

Other areas, where it has a lesser presence, include: the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali department; the provinces of Azangaro and Melgar, Puño department; the province of Huancabamba, Piura department; the provinces of Bolívar and Huamachuco, La Libertad department.

Major terrorist actions:

May 17, 1980: First act of war, burning ballot boxes on the eve of the Presidential elections, in the town of Chuschi, Ayacucho.

Dec. 24, 1980: First "people's trial," forcing the employees of a Cuzco *hacienda* to watch as Shining Path terrorists beat its owners to death, and then stoned to death a teenage Indian employee who cried. Two days later, Shining Path draws national attention, when they hang a dog from a lamppost in Lima, with a sign, "Deng Xiaoping, Son of a Bitch."

March 2, 1982: Over 50 terrorists attack the prison of Ayacucho, releasing drug traffickers and 54 terrorists held there. The leader of the attack, Edith Lagos, is killed in the battle. Her funeral in Ayacucho is massive. Within a few months, the government is forced to declare Ayacucho an "emergency zone," under military control.

1982: Shining Path attacks on Lima's electric power grid throughout the year cause frequent blackouts of the capital. In one case, a 525-mile corridor on the coast, from Trujillo to Ica, is blacked out for 48 hours; 50 public offices are bombed on the first night of the blackout.

1983: SL sets off a powerful bomb in the offices of the then-governing party, Popular Action. The Bayer industrial plant in Lima is burned down, in the midst of a citywide blackout caused by SL sabotage of Lima's electrical system.

1985: In the midst of Presidential elections, the president of the national Electoral Council, Domingo García Rada, is attacked.

Over the next few years, political figures murdered by SL include the director of the country's largest jail, Miguel Castro; Agriculture Deputy Minister Rodrigo Franco Montes; the former president of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, Felipe S. Salaverry; former Labor Minister Orestes Rodríguez; former Army Commander Gen. Enrique López Albujar; Navy Vice Adm. Gerónimo Cafferata and Rear Adm. Carlos Ponce Canessa. In Bolivia, they assassinate Peruvian Naval attaché Juan Vega Llona.

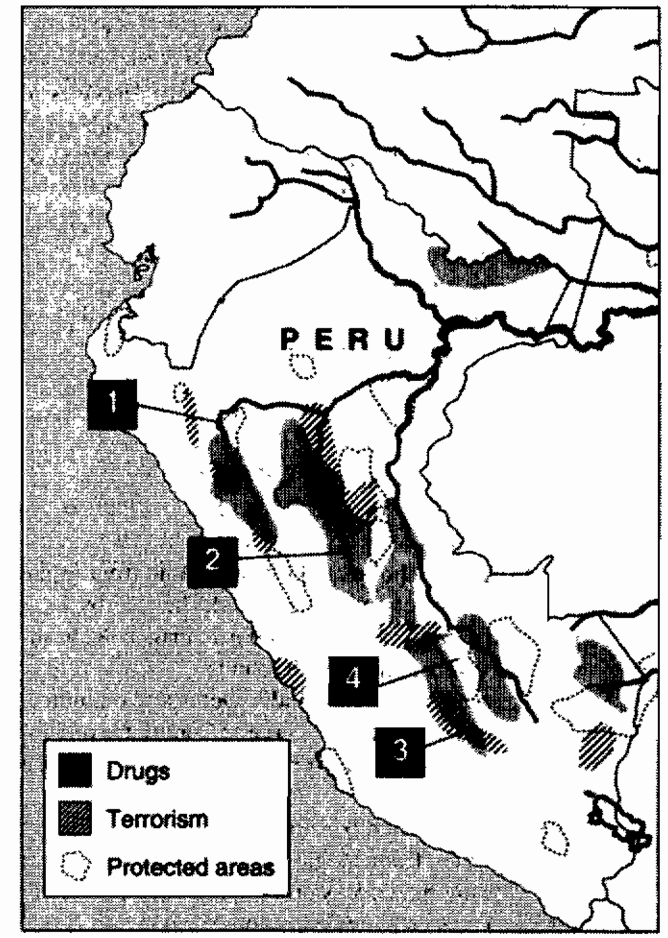
June 1986: Imprisoned SL terrorists seize control of three Lima prisons, in a simultaneous armed revolt. More than 250 of them die during the battle to suppress the uprising. The jails had been the command center for Lima terrorism; prior to the uprising, SL carried out 30-40 hits in Lima a month; for six months afterwards, almost none.

March 1989: SL takes over the city of Uchiza, in the Upper Huallaga Valley; 16 police officers are killed in the assault.

1990: The Cutivireni religious mission, in the Apurímac Valley, run by priest Mariano Gagnon, is attacked. Leaders of the mission are assassinated; Gagnon and some of the Asháninka natives at the mission flee, but others do not escape. Thus begins a campaign of genocide by Shining Path against the Asháninkas in the Apurímac, Ene, Perene, and Tambo valleys, who are enslaved and worked to death cultivating coca. At least 2,000 Asháninka Indians are assassinated for trying to escape these concentration camps, or even for falling ill. Another 5,000 Asháninka are held captive, of which some 3,550 are freed by the Army and by Asháninka self-defense units, in 1992-93; others are still being freed today.

MAP 2

Drugs, terrorism, and protected areas in Peru



1) Marañón River
2) Huallaga River
3) Apurímac River
4) Apurímac national park

August 1991: SL assassinates two Polish and one Italian priest in Ancash, and then dynamites the bodies.

In early 1992, the first car bomb is triggered in front of the headquarters of the Investigative Police, just 200 meters from the government palace.

February 1992: SL assassinates María Elena Moyano, and then dynamites her body, in Lima's largest slum, Villa El Salvador, for organizing against them.

May-July 1992: A succession of car bombs wracks Lima, culminating in the July 16, 1992 bomb on Tarata Street, in Lima, with nearly 40 deaths and several buildings demolished. A short time later, Shining Path sets off a car bomb against Channel 2-TV, with nearly 10 deaths. Police stations in Villa El Salvador and other poor Lima neighborhoods are assaulted, as are military posts surrounding the Raucana and Huaycán townships, just a few kilometers from the center of

Lima.

July 22-23, 1992: an "armed strike" (see below) on a national scale is successful.

March 14, 1994: A bomb explodes at the Lima home of prominent journalist Patricio Ricketts, an outspoken SL opponent who had warned that the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas, Mexico, threatened to revive "Senderismo" continentally.

May 24, 1995: A car bomb explodes against the María Angola Hotel; July 1, 1995, another against the home of congressional Vice President Víctor Joy Way.

Modus operandi: Shining Path uses the most extreme bestiality to impose its rule through terror, "recruiting" peasants on pain of death and perpetrating bloody "people's trials" against communities and individuals accused of being collaborators of the "rotten State." Typically, an SL column or unit would enter a targetted town, or area, gather its inhabitants, and select local officials, or anyone slightly more prosperous or educated than the rest. These would be "tried" and killed as exploiters of the people. The townspeople were often forced to participate in killing the victim, each ordered to cut off a body part, or watch as the victims burned to death.

With these methods, Shining Path tried to create "liberated zones," eliminating the presence of the State, and any idea of progress. They destroyed police stations, state offices, research and production centers; assassinated technicians, whether Peruvian or foreign; forced entire towns to refuse to send their produce to the cities; and tried thus to lay siege to the hated cities. Shining Path used car bombs, bombs, and mortars, as well as selective assassination. They incited confrontations between workers and residents, and the police. Sabotage of economic infrastructure was often directed against electricity transmission lines and generating plants. The climax of Shining Path's actions in the cities was the so-called "armed strikes," during which they would threaten to kill any person who attempted to go to work, use public transport, etc.

Leaders' names and aliases:

Abimael Guzmán Reynoso, "Presidente Gonzalo," "Puka Inti," prisoner
Antonio Díaz Martínez, deceased 1986
Elena Iparraguirre Revoredo, a.k.a. "Miriam," prisoner
Osmán Morote Barrionuevo, prisoner
Arturo Ostap Morote Barrionuevo
Teresa Durán Araujo
Augusta La Torre Carrasco, a.k.a. "Nora," deceased
Margie Clavo Peralta, prisoner
Elvia Zanabría Pacheco, deceased
María Pantoja Sánchez, prisoner
Rosa Angelica Salas Cruz, prisoner
Martha Huatay, prisoner
Laura Zambrano Padilla, a.k.a. "Comrade Meche"
Elizabeth Gonzáles Otoya, prisoner
Edmundo Cox Beuzeville, prisoner
Sybilla Arredondo de Arguedas, prisoner
Tito Valle Travesano, deceased
Yovanka Pardave Trujillo, deceased
Nelly Evans Risco, prisoner
Maritza Garrido Lecca, prisoner
Adolfo Olaechea Cahuas (in London)
Nancy Rocio Buchuck Gil (in London)
Maximiliano Durand Araujo (in Paris)
Luis Arce Borja (in Brussels)
Carlos La Torre, (in Sweden)
Dalia Carrasco Galdos (in Sweden)
Adolfo Mejía Giraldo (in Spain)
Luis Kawata (deserted, abroad)
Julio Casanova (deserted, abroad)

Of the so-called Red Path faction: Oscar Ramírez Durán, a.k.a. "Comrade Feliciano"; Pedro Quinteros Ayllon, a.k.a. "Luis"; José Luis Flores or Eulogio Cerdón Cardozo, a.k.a. "Artemio," all still at large.

Allied groups nationally or internationally:

Nationally: National Human Rights Coordinator, which defends those accused of terrorism; Institute of Popular Pedagogy (some of its members are in Shining Path); the Alpha and Omega cult. Several locals of the Union of Peruvian Education Workers (SUTEP) and Peruvian Peasant Federation (CCP) have been heavily infiltrated by SL.

Shining Path operated through a broad network of "generated organizations" which, because they functioned legally until April 5, 1992, provided critical legal, logistical, and financial support for the terrorists and their families, and permitted the recruitment of members. Any government action against these front groups or their leaders provoked an outcry from national and international human rights groups (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, etc.). These groups included: Popular Aid (in charge of SL prisoners), Movement of Classist Workers and Peasants, Federation of Revolutionary Students, Neighborhoods Movement, Movement of Popular Artists, Movement of Popular Intellectuals, Association of Democratic Lawyers. Another important medium was the César Vallejo Academy, headquarters of the Department of Organizational Support which enabled Shining Path to recruit cadre and cover its financial transactions.

Internationally: Revolutionary International Movement. RIM coordinates with the SL apparatus abroad, which functions under the cover of Support Committees for the Peruvian Revolution (CSRP), Sol-Peru Committees, and the Peoples Movements-Peru (MPP), in Spain, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and England.

SL's most important foreign headquarters were in Paris and London. Throughout the war, the head of its London operations was Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, a member of one of Peru's oldest and most traditional oligarchical families, who ran an 11-language translation service. Amongst the support structures set up by Olaechea, was a Musical Guerrilla Army, which in 1991 performed concerts in such places as the Old White House in Brixton and the Emerald Centre in Hammersmith, England. Typical lyrics were: "The people's blood has a beautiful aroma. . . . Chairman Gonzalo, Light of the Masses. . . . The blood of the armed people nourishes the armed struggle."

Repeated requests by the Peruvian government that the British government shut down SL organizing in Britain have been refused to this day. Olaechea began using a note from Buckingham Palace as his letter of introduction. Dated July 25, 1992, it read: "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

Peru Support Group, of London, was identified by the Peruvian government as part of SL's network abroad. The PSG has as its "sponsors" Lord Avebury, president of the British Parliament's Human Rights Commission, and a group of British clerics, including Michael Campbell-Johnston, England's Jesuit Provincial. PSG supporters covered for this role, by claiming that their meetings had been "hijacked" by Olaechea and SL.

Shining Path's European operations were run from France, under the direction of Maximiliano Durand Araujo, a nuclear physicist and top Shining Path leader slated to become the foreign minister of a planned government-in-exile. According to the Peruvian government, he put together an organization, which functioned as four separate branches, reporting directly to Durand without having any contact amongst themselves. These included: agitation, propaganda, and fundraising in university and intellectual circles, coordinated under the name of the José Carlos Mariátegui Study Circles, run by Durand's secretary, a Peruvian with the surname Nazarro Rúa; agitation and propaganda in cultural circles, through various theater and folkloric musical groups, headed by Hildebrando Pérez Huaranco; coordination of human rights and support group work, headed by French ex-priest Jean-Marie Mondet Isnard, now director of the publication *French-Peruvian Annals*, which promotes Shining Path ideology; economic support for Shining Path and RIM, coordinated by former Shining Path Lima Metropolitan Committee member Alberto Ruiz Eldredge Goicochea, also exiled in Paris.

Other French fronts for SL included: the Mariátegui Artistic Intellectual Front; the French-Peruvian Committee against Repression; Movement for the Liberation of Peru; the International Solidarity Committee with the Struggle of the Peruvian People.

Belgium: SL's newspaper, *Diario Internacional*, was published in Brussels, by Luis Arce Borja, chief of SL propaganda in Europe. Fronts included the Committee in Defense of Human Rights in Peru, Committee in Support of the Peruvian People, and International Popular Relief in Belgium.

Denmark: Support Group for the Liberation Struggle of the Peruvian People.

Germany: Peru Group; Amauta Circle, Berlin.

Spain: Union of the Marxist-Leninist Struggle; Association of Peruvian Hispanic Friends, headed by Javier Mújica Contreras; Cultural Front; a newsletter, *Chusqui*.

Sweden: Ayacucho, Peru Studies Circle; 4th of November Peruvian Group; Ayacucho Group, in Malmö and Stockholm; Ayacucho Literary Circle of SL; Popular Movement of Sweden; Latin American Cultural Coordinating Committee. Guzmán's in-laws (Shining Path supporters) and many other Shining Path terrorists live here with refugee status.

Switzerland: César Vallejo Peruvian Student Association, in Geneva.

United States: Shining Path's main ally, virtually since its origin, is the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP). After the arrest of Abimael Guzmán, a group linked to the RCP, led by Eriberto Ocasio, organized a campaign to "defend Guzmán's life," and sent several delegations of lawyers to Peru. According to Peruvian television, as recently as 1995, the RCP sent a delegation to visit the last Shining Path units, in the Upper Huallaga Valley.

Bolivia: The Ejercito Guerrillero Zárate Huillca and the Túpac Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK) are linked to the SL. The leadership of the EGTK has been jailed since 1992, but in November 1995, it went back into action. In June 1994, security forces in Ecuador broke up a group, Red Sun, believed to be linked to the SL.

Mexico: Shining Path maintains extensive networks, going back at least 17 years. These include: the José Carlos Mariátegui Cultural Center; Support Committee for the Peruvian People's War, headed by Mexican Gabriela Salas; Independent Proletarian Movement (MPI); the National Coordinator of Education Workers (CNTE); Free Center for Theatrical and Artistic Experimentation (CLETA), based in Mexico City; National Association of Democratic Lawyers. Main centers of Shining Path activity are reported to be in Mexico City and Chilpancingo, Guerrero, from where they reach into Oaxaca and Chiapas. Psychiatrist Fausto Trejo, active in left circles, plays a role in the Shining Path support apparatus.

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: Shining Path espouses the most radical Maoism, advocating a strategy of "prolonged people's war," following the Maoist slogan "from the countryside to the city." Shining Path places itself in line with Pol Pot of Cambodia and China's "Gang of Four," against "deviationists." This is combined with a radical racial rhetoric, taken from the work of the Nietzschean agent of the Comintern, José Carlos Mariátegui, promoting Indian "messianism" under the prophecy that "the Indians will come down from the hills and kick the white scabs into the sea."

Shining Path functions as a fascistic death-cult, steeping its members in rituals organized around slogans advocating rivers of blood, death, subjective myths, purifying fire, etc. Shining Path cadre—primarily youths forced into their ranks by terror and blackmail—were hardened into satanic killers, through repetitive brainwashing sessions, while all were required to "cross the river of blood," i.e., to kill, to prove themselves.

Party literature urges its members, "To die in order to invent the great subjective myth," and to work toward "the supreme moment, total deliverance of the purifying fire of armed struggle." Guzmán stated in a 1988 interview with SL's paper, *El Diario:* "Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao teach us what the quota is: to annihilate in order to preserve. If one has a clear plan, then one is capable of confronting any bloodbath—a bloodbath for which we have been preparing since 1980, because this bloodbath had to come." Shining Path indoctrination papers captured in Army raids echo the blood fixation: "The quota is the stamp of commitment to our revolution . . . with that blood of the people that runs in our country. . . . They form lakes of blood, we form pools. The blood strengthens us."

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians:

Abimael Guzmán Reynoso: Shining Path's founder and head, Guzmán ran Shining Path as a personality cult, under the *nom de guerre* of "President Gonzalo, the Fourth Sword of Marxism" (the first three were Lenin, Stalin, and Mao). Guzmán began as a philosophy professor, who wrote his master's thesis on the theory of space of Immanuel Kant, at the San Agustín University in Arequipa. Guzmán traveled to China for training twice in the 1960s, during its Cultural Revolution. He was reportedly selected by Mao Zedong and his widow, as one of ten international leaders to lead the second Cultural Revolution, but he chose to return to Peru to lead the Revolution there.

Antonio Díaz Martínez: Historic leader of Shining Path, anthropologist and agronomist trained at the Sorbonne in Paris, member of the Society of Americanists, of Jacques Soustelle. The Society stood up for him and Guzmán in the early 1970s, when they were arrested for inciting a student uprising. Díaz Martínez was social welfare director at the Huamanga University, when Guzmán worked as personnel director. He trained in China in the 1960s, and wrote a book entitled *Ayacucho, Hunger and Hope*. In 1993, Díaz Martínez was arrested and accused of instigating or executing some 100 terrorist attacks.

Efraín Morote Best: Anthropologist, specialist in "Andean myths," who had coordinated Peru's first Jungle Bilingual Education program, was brought in as dean of the University of Huamanga in 1962, when he hired Guzmán and Díaz Martínez; he sponsored Guzmán's takeover of the university. His sons Osmán and Ostap are members of the Shining Path Central Committee; his daughter married another CC member; he himself was an open apologist for Shining Path terror in the 1980s, yet when he was jailed in 1985 as one of the intellectual authors of Shining Path, political pressure forced his quick release.

Salvador Palomino: Danish-trained anthropologist from Ayacucho. Founded the South American Indian Council, which advocated the eradication of western civilization, by force, if necessary; supported by the Soviet Union in the 1980s. Palomino was arrested by the Peruvian police and accused of belonging to Shining Path in the mid-1980s, but was soon released.

Fernando Alarco Larrabure: Deceased. Psychiatrist, led Shining Path's Movement of Popular Intellectuals.

Pablo Macera, historian: Argues that 500 years of "ethnic oppression" justifies violence. Gave an interview to SL's paper, *El Diario*, on March 22, 1987.

Peruvian Army Maj. José Fernández Salvatecci (ret.): Intimate friend of Nicaragua's Tomás Borge, who also received military rank in the Sandinista Army. His wife is a member of SL.

Alberto Flores Galindo: liberation theology leader, now deceased. In 1987, he wrote: "The PCP-Shining Path was a kind of clear ray from heaven. Although the metaphor is a common one, there is no other which better summarizes the impression caused by the actions of a movement which appeared when the majority of the left had taken the electoral route and opted to respect some minimal laws of the democratic game."

J.C. Mariátegui: Founder of the Peruvian Communist Party in the 1920s, whose racialist arguments were adopted as Comintern policy. He is acknowledged by Shining Path as its inspiration. An avowed Nietzschean, Mariátegui's career was promoted by Emilio Segui, a former personal secretary of British agent Giuseppe Mazzini. Mariátegui argued that "the faith in indigenous renewal does not originate in a process of material westernization of the Quechua land. It is not civilization, the white alphabet, that uplifts the soul of the Indian. It is the myth, the idea of the socialist revolution."

Luis E. Valcárcel: Collaborator of Mariátegui and rabid indigenist, Valcárcel was the founder of anthropology in Peru, who trained several generations of Peruvian anthropologists and sponsored the arrival of numerous foreign anthropology projects (the Wenner Gren Foundation, Cornell University, and others). Participated in the founding of the University of Huamanga, birthplace of Shining Path. His work, *Tempest in the Andes*, contains the Shining Path's messianic prophecy, and examples of "people's trials."

José María Arguedas: Anthropologist and writer; student of Valcárcel, who worked with him in setting up the University of Huamanaga. Recognized by Shining Path as the cultural mouthpiece of Indian resistance, he wrote: "We are coming down from the peaks. We are enveloping this race which hates us so much." His widow, Sybilla Arredondo, was later convicted as a leader and moneybags of Shining Path.

Number of cadres: At its peak, Shining Path had between 5,000 and 7,000 armed cadre. Today, it is estimated to have 400.

Training: The first training sessions of students and professors at the University of Huamanga then involved in Shining Path was in survival techniques, and was held at the coca plantation of one Senator Parodi, in Ayacucho in 1964. Training in weapons was held in the area of San Francisco, in the Apurímac Valley, near the Apurímac reserve (in the late 1970s).

Guzmán and the other leaders who traveled to China in the 1960s and 1970s, received military training.

Known drug connections/involvement: Shining Path's areas of operation overlap those of drug trafficking and its smuggling corridors. In 1991, the Peruvian police released a set of seized Shining Path documents, in which SL detailed its regulations for relations with the coca growers, the drug traffickers, and their intermediaries in the Upper Huallaga Valley. Agreements included setting of prices, weights, storage, and the percentage of the profits that would go to Shining Path for each drug flight. Later, it was learned that Shining Path also undertook the preparation of cocaine paste and its storage in certain towns. Shining Path thus claimed to be defending the coca-growers in their dealings with the traffickers.

In July 1983, Shining Path attacked the offices of a coca-leaf eradication program in the Tingo María area, in the Upper Huallaga Valley. Two thousand valley residents, backed by Shining Path, defended their "right" to grow coca. In March 1989, sixteen policemen were assassinated in the seizure of Uchiza, Upper Huallaga. From then onward, the anti-drug fight declined. Shining Path's campaign was summed up: "An end to the eradication of coca crops!" They argued that the social base of the People's War was "the poor coca-growing peasantry."

On July 7, 1995, the head of the Huallaga Front of the Peruvian Army, Gen. E.P. Alfredo Rodríguez, said that Shining Path was experiencing "economic urgency" because of the blows suffered in Colombia by the Cali Cartel. He warned that the majority of its cadre were in the Huallaga: "Shining Path lives off its cut [from the narcos]; that's why they don't want to leave the area. Where does Shining Path hide? Wherever there is coca. They travel together. It is their main source of financing. . . . Shining Path handles 40-50% of all the drug trafficking activity in the area, for its share and for providing security."

Drug traffickers Abelardo Cachique Rivera and Limonier Chávez Penaherrera, arrested in 1995, admitted having given money, weapons, and equipment to Shining Path and to the Tupac Amarú Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). They were convicted by a military court for treason to the fatherland, for their role in terrorism.

Known arms suppliers/routes: Apart from collaboration with the drug trade, Shining Path murders police and military personnel to steal their weapons, or assaults mines to steal dynamite.

Ecologist networks opposed to the dominant faction in the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) accuse Peruvians responsible for the WWF in their country of providing weapons to Shining Path under cover of the culling of vicuñas from the Pampas Galeras National Reserve in Ayacucho, in 1979, months before the beginning of Shining Path violence. Although this charge is difficult to prove, it is known that the director of the Vicuña Project in charge of the culling, Antonio Brack Egg, is part of the team tied to the WWF in Peru which was led by Marc Dourojeanni. The latter worked intimately with Stefano Varese, an anthropologist who is part of the board of directors of Cultural Survival, in applying an environmentalist-indigenist policy to the Peruvian jungle. Stefano's brother Luis was a co-founder of the terrorist MRTA.

Political defenders and supporters:

The international human rights lobby: Amnesty International, Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), National Human Rights Commission have run unceasing campaigns against Peru's military as the primary cause of terror in the country, and demanding restrictions on its activities. They were accused by the Peruvian government of having been infiltrated by Shining Path and of serving as their "useful idiots." The director of Americas Watch, Juan Méndez, gave an interview to Shining Path's mouthpiece, *El Diario*, in December 1984, in which he accused the Armed Forces of genocide. Americas Watch issued a book, *Peru Under Fire*, in early 1992, which sought to mobilize an international campaign to prevent the Peruvian government from adopting anti-terror measures. In its July 1995 annual report on human rights, Amnesty International labeled Abimael Guzmán and the other SL leaders "political prisoners," and called for new trials for them.

British government: In 1992, during the worst of the Shining Path offensive, London's Channel 4, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, a dependency of the British Office of the Interior, coordinated with SL's "ambassador" in London, Adolfo Olaechea, to send two journalists to Peru. These contacted SL's units, and they filmed a report highly favorable to Shining Path, which Channel 4 broadcast on July 10, 1992, despite an official request from the Peruvian government not to give SL such free propaganda. The RCP then used the film to raise funds in the United States.

In December 1992, John Simpson, foreign affairs editor for the BBC, issued a "devastating televised report on Peru," attacking the Armed Forces that operate in the narco-terrorist zones for "corruption" and for "violation of human rights." Lord Avebury, head of the Human Rights Commission of the British Parliament, then called on Simpson to testify. Lord Avebury expressed his concern for the "lack of security" for civilians in the narco-terrorist zones, and denounced the "impunity" of the military and their "witchhunts" against the Shining Path networks abroad.

Woodrow Wilson Center: Maintains that Shining Path is a continuation of the peasants' just rebellions. Compares Shining Path to the "creole rebels" of the independence era. Howard Wiarda, a U.S. academic, has the same line.

Anthropological support: The core of the Shining Path project has been run from the outset by anthropological institutions and experts, starting from the decision to reopen the University of Huamanga as Peru's premier anthropological experiment. Others included:

The Society of Americanists: Played a key role in deploying "action anthropology" into support for "indigenous liberation movements" internationally, simultaneous with the

preparation of the Shining Path project. The Society's 39th International Congress, held in Lima in 1970, pressured the government to release Shining Path leaders Guzmán and Osmán Morote, then jailed for leading violent student riots in Ayacucho.

Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP): This Ford Foundation-financed "academic" center has served as the coordinating center of the "indigenist" project against the Peruvian nation-state, since its 1964 founding by Valcárcel's student and intimate colleague, José Matos Mar. The IEP became a center of Shining Path "experts," or "Senderologists," who have been dubbed "Shining Path lovers" by President Fujimori. Its current president, anthropologist and "Senderologist" Carlos Iván Degregori, used his "studies" as a cover to interview declared Shining Path terrorists. Degregori, who justifies Shining Path by claiming that it constitutes a response to the Spanish conquest, received his anthropology degree from the University of Huamanga, where he also served as a professor.

David Scott Palmer: Director of Latin American Studies Program at Boston University, this former director of Latin American Studies for the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute, has used his prominence as one of the U.S. leading "experts" on Shining Path, to legitimize the killer cult, arguing for dialogue, maintaining that Shining Path has no ties to the drug trade, and comparing Shining Path with Bolívar's liberating armies. Palmer wrote in his 1992 book, *Shining Path of Peru:* "I am forced to respect the dedication and zeal of the Shining Path leadership as it tries to forge a new and more meaningful reality. . . . Shining Path uses terror to further its revolutionary ends but is not a terrorist movement. The insurgency has rarely engaged in indiscriminate violence and should not be compared with Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge in this regard."

Palmer admits to knowing many members of Shining Path leadership, but asserts he has had no direct contact since Shining Path went underground in the late 1970s. His ties to Shining Path's Ayacucho base extend back to 1962, when he led the Peace Corps project at the University of Huamanga, and then worked in the Víctor Fajardo province in Ayacucho, one of the first sites of Shining Path activity. He is a close friend and collaborator of Peruvian "Senderologist" Gustavo Gorriti.

A team of British-trained psychiatrists has worked with the anthropological network, in creating the ideological underpinnings of Shining Path's terror. Head of the psychiatric division of this project is Max Hernández, graduate of the School for Community Mental Health of London's Tavistock Clinic (founded by British intelligence's psychological warfare division), former vice-president of the International Psychoanalytic Association, a British Council Scholar, and professor for decades at the University of San Marcos, a center of Shining Path recruitment. (A number of students and professors from San Marcos' Psychology Department have been arrested as Shining Path militants.) During the 1970s, Hernández founded the Interdisciplinary Seminar of Andean Studies (SIDEA), which produced studies of Indian myths and rebellions, modern-day drug use in Indian rituals, and psychoanalytical, race-based profiles of differing Peruvian populations, all of which argued that Peru had no national identity, but should be "deconstructed" into its racial components. Degregori, other leading IEP members, and Moises Lemlij, another Peruvian psychiatrist trained at Tavistock, are also members of SIDEA.

Hernández is also a member of the Peruvian Association of Studies for Peace, headed by Jesuit Felipe MacGregor, who argues that Shining Path is the natural response to the "structural violence" of Peruvian society. MacGregor is studying violence as a response to "cultural violence." Joining them in the Association is César Rodríguez Rabanal, another psychiatrist, who was also a founder of the Civic Committee against Impunity, an organization which attacks the Armed Forces, founded in memory of a group of Shining Path terrorists who were extralegally executed in 1992. Other promoters include priest Gustavo Gutiérrez (the putative father of Theology of Liberation), Victor Delfín, and Francisco Soberón.

La República newspaper: In 1982, promoted Shining Path leader Edith Lagos; was always the mouthpiece of Shining Path's psychological warfare; a regular platform for the mouthings of the "Senderologists."

Known funding: Primarily, the drug trade. Well-informed sources have told *EIR* that, at its height, Shining Path received some $60 million a month from the drug traffickers. The Huallaga Committee provided the executive leadership in Lima with dollars. SL also collected "quotas" from businessmen. Some funds were also provided by its European operatives and support networks.

Thumbnail historical profile: Shining Path brought the Peruvian State to its worst crisis this century. It was described by U.S. government spokesmen as one of the three worst genocides of this century, the "most lethal guerrilla movement in the world." The estimate is that SL's violence took nearly 30,000 lives and wreaked $25 billion worth of havoc on the Peruvian economy, as well as creating 1 million internal refugees.

Action anthropologists created, and ran, the bestial SL as part of a decades-long project to, in the words of anthropologist José Matos Mar, "forge a new face of Peru." That face was to be enraged "indigenism." Following World War II, teams of foreign anthropologists swarmed over Peru, under the direction of Luis Valcárcel, a close collaborator of French ethnographer and Society of Americanists' leader, Paul Rivet.

As teams from Cornell University, the Smithsonian Institution, the Americanist Society at the University of California at Berkeley, etc., profiled numerous regions of Peru, Valcárcel's leading disciple, Matos Mar, led a team of "young indigenists"—by vocation, not birth—in reviewing the centuries of reports on the demographics and religious practices of Peru's Indian populations contained in the archives of the Catholic Church. These combined activities put together a precise map of Peru's indigenous populations, stretching back for centuries.

In 1959, Valcárcel led the committee which established a new anthropological training center in Peru, based at the newly reopened University of Huamanga in Ayacucho, which received substantial foreign funding as well. It was there that Shining Path chief Abimael Guzmán used his posts as both professor in the university's teacher training program and director of personnel, to recruit and brainwash terrorist cadre for almost two decades before Shining Path fired a shot.

SL began to operate in the 1970s, in Huamanga, Ayacucho, mobilizing university and secondary-school students against the government, with burning of police stations and street riots. It was in Huamanga that they inaugurated the practice of seizing control of the administrative facilities of public universities and turning them into subversive platforms, all in the name of "university autonomy" and "co-government." The "Huamanga model" as exported to other universities.

The early days of the SL war began in Ayacucho and in the surrounding Andean region. In 1983, in part forced by the Peruvian Army offensive in Ayacucho, SL units descended from the Apurímac Valley to the jungle outskirts, ultimately arriving in the Huallaga Valley, where they concentrated their rural operations.

To the extent that the peasant population fled to Ayacucho and adjacent areas, and those that remained were organized into self-defense groups, SL's operations in Lima and other cities took on greater importance. SL transferred its terrorist methods to neighborhoods, unions, schools, universities; selective assassinations, bombings, and downing of electricity towers increased. The year 1992 was the key year for SL warfare: There were even rumors that an SL assault on Lima was imminent. SL began to use car bombs around this time. But at the same time, its bloody crimes led to rejection by the population.

On April 5, 1992, President Fujimori decreed a shutdown of the Congress and of the Supreme Court, which had been deliberately blocking the anti-terrorist effort. SL escalated its terror offensive, which threatened to climax in an "armed strike" slated for Oct. 12. But on Sept. 12, 1992, Abimael Guzmán and several top SL leaders were arrested. From that moment, the dismantling of Shining Path proceeded; nearly the entire Central Committee today sits in jail, and the "repentance law" has wrecked its units. In 1994, Guzmán and the imprisoned Shining Path leadership issued a call to remaining cadre to put down their weapons. This even further accelerated the group's collapse, but a dissident group, Red Path, continues to operate.

Nepali CP looks to armed revolution

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Unlike any other member of the London-based Revolutionary International Movement, the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) succeeded in coming into power, ruling this strategically placed Himalayan State, which borders both China and India, from 1994 through August 1995. Under the direction of former Prime Minister Man Mohan Adhikari, the CPN is a power to reckon with, and will remain so for some time. The nearby "Naxalite" parties of West Bengal in India, which are also formal and informal members of RIM, have largely submerged themselves into tribal and peasant insurgent movements, and continue as a dormant capability.

The Nepali communist movement is a product of the early 1950s. It started at a time when the landlord class, the Ranas, dominated Nepal's socio-political system, including the monarchy. Together with the democratic movement under the Nepali Congress party, the communists were a part of the anti-Rana movement, but unlike the Congress party, began drawing on the support of China, which had become communist in 1949.

The movement received a setback in 1960, when the ten-year-old democratic system that freed Nepal from the vise-like grip of the Ranas came to an end. King Mahendra dismissed the duly elected government of the Nepali Congress party, arrested Prime Minister B.P. Koirala and most of his colleagues, and announced a new "partyless *panchayat* system" which continued into 1990. All parties were banned. The CPN went underground, but was less seriously hampered than the formerly ruling Congress party. CPN meetings were held within Nepal, party manifestos were freely distributed, and journals reflecting the views of various of its factions were regularly published.

Beijing vs. Delhi

It is not clear why the CPN enjoyed these privileges that were not granted to the Congress party. But, there is no question that King Mahendra, in the wake of growing tensions between India and China, was getting closer to the militarily more powerful Beijing, and it is no secret that Beijing had close contacts with the CPN. Those were, of course, still the days when Mao Zedong was chanting "the eastern sky is red," and pro-China forces were furnished with arms and money throughout South Asia, including Nepal.

Soon, however, the CPN went through the split which hit almost every communist party in the region, in the wake of

must take precedence over the political. Krutwig's references were Marxist-Leninist; he applied to the "revolutionist struggle," the lessons of the operations of Mao Zedong and Ho Chi Minh, and of the French counter-guerrilla expert, Trinquier.

Xavier Arzalluz: now President of the PNV, a former Jesuit seminarian, former president of the Basque provinces. Neither condemning nor condoning terrorism, his publicly expressed view is that the deaths are unfortunate, to be regretted, but understandable given the nature of the "oppressive" Spanish state. Arzalluz and the more openly pro-terror Herri Batasuna press for the same aims and objectives as ETA: the dissolution of Spain and the separation of the Basque provinces.

Number of cadres: ETA has been almost entirely dismantled, and rebuilt, several times, e.g., 1963 and 1975. At the time of writing, there are 500 Etarras in Spanish jails. According to specialists, the number of actual terrorists would be not more than 50 in Spain, and there would be not more than five trained gunmen. This would mean there are about 10 extant commando units, each composed of between four to six people.

Since 1982, when the Socialists came to power, several hundred Etarras were taken *manu militari* from Spain on Interior Ministry flights, and dispersed to Cape Verde (off the Coast of Senegal), São Tomé (off West Africa), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and various South American countries in pursuance of the policy of Rafael Vera and Julián Sancristóbal, respectively secretary and undersecretary of state for the interior until 1994.

The commandos operating in Spain, are based in France, as is the 200-300 person support network. Support for ETA among the intellectual elite is much more pronounced in France than in Spain. The safehouses are located in France. Following the successive waves of crackdown since the Giscard Presidency, the safehouses have been moved farther and farther from the border. Brittany is now an important center.

The ETA electoral front, Herri Batasuna, controls about 20% of the vote in the Basque Provinces, and can bring up to 200,000 persons out into the street in wild demonstrations.

Spanish America would now appear to be the epicenter of ETA.

Training background: During World War II, the Pyrenees were a kind of no-man's land. The principal escape route from the Gestapo out of western Europe, was to flee into Spain, where Franco, advised by Admiral Canaris, head of the Abwehr, maintained an "open-door, closed-eye" policy. Thousands escaped certain death at Nazi hands in this way.

American and British commandos were dropped into the Pyrenees, in pursuit of their wartime missions. However, the British, and certain American factions, had another agenda for the postwar period: Like occupied Germany after the war, France and Spain were to be "reconstructed." The nation-state of Spain would have to be torn down, and Franco overthrown.

During the war, these Anglo-Saxon commandos established certain contacts in the Pyrenees to convey munitions and arms. A small number, perhaps 10-15 specialists, stayed behind after the end of the war. They were in contact with Republican networks on both sides of the border. This is well shown by Gregorio Morán in his book *Los españoles que dejaron de serlo* (*The Spaniards Who Are Spaniards No Longer*), published around 1975. These commandos were the seed for ETA.

In the 1960s and into the mid-'70s, Etarras were being trained in Libya, in Algeria (central barracks of the land army), and in Palestinian camps. At that time, there was a significant Soviet input into Herri Batasuna, And there were also rumors that Etarras had been trained in East Germany.

Known drug connections: The Basque Provinces have one of the highest proportions of narcotics addicts relative to the population in the western world, higher even than New York or Glasgow.

Around 1985-86, a medical doctor attached to the Health Services of the Government of Vizcaya Province, held several press conferences at Bilbao, where he said that he had arrived at the conviction that ETA was principally a narcotics-trafficking network. He alleged that ETA financed its terrorist activities through the sale of narcotics. TIR trucks from Holland and Belgium were alleged to be a main source of these substances.

Otherwise, the narcotics trade in Spain is controlled by the Colombian cartels.

Known arms suppliers/routes: In the 1960s, weapons procurement for ETA, was simply on the international black market. The British-made Sten gun was used in many attacks; the Israeli "Maretta," and the famous Czech hand guns, also. Today, the weapons mainly used are the Firebird and the Sisauer gun. In the late 1980s, a great many attacks were by grenade launcher; this was the Belgian-made Mecar.

The principal source of weapons for ETA in the 1970s and 1980s, was the Fabrique Nationale Herstal in Belgium. Apparently a cell in FNH purloined the weapons and got them out on TIR trucks. Belgium has been, since the Spanish Civil War, an important center for Republican refugees, just as it was a recruitment center for communists leaving to fight on the Republican side. Not only Ernst Mandel's Trotskyites but a gaggle of extreme-left and extreme-right groups, including fanatical right-wing Flemish separatist organizations form the screen behind which terrorist operations can be run.

Czech explosives, before the fall of communism, were used in a number of bomb attacks. Before 1989, i.e., before the bargain-basement sale of East bloc weapons systems, which has made their appearance commonplace, there were almost always to be found in caches, weapons and munitions from East bloc countries.

Known political supporters/advocates: The founders of ETA, Julen de Madariaga, Federico Krutwig Sagredo, Alvarez Emparanza "Beltza" and their associates, were all at or around the Jesuit University of Deusto in 1950. This is the university which historically has trained the Basque elite.

Political support for ETA, came from certain lawyers' collectives for "human rights," around the person of Fernando de Salas (died 1993), founder of the main civil liberties group. These lawyers' collectives, linked to the Anglo-Saxon Liberal circles which had forced out Juan Antonio Suances from the Industry Ministry in 1958, sprang up, with Anglo-Saxon backing and publicity, in the 1960s; their task was to focus opposition to Spanish leader Francisco Franco, using examples of police brutality as their springboard.

De Salas's group, whose mouthpiece was the Madrid daily newspaper *El País* in the 1980s, ran a strident campaign against the Civil Guard, the police, and the judicial authorities in the Basque Provinces, presented as hangovers from the Franquist state, *ergo*, "fascists." *El País* has on its board, Jesús Aguirre, a defrocked Jesuit married to one of the most powerful women in Spain, the Duchess of Alba, and the man who launched the Conservative Revolution platform in Spain, Ortega y Spottorno, the son of writer José Ortega y Gasset.

Another board member is Jesús de Polanco, head of a textbook publishing empire in South America. His brother was a prominent businessman in Mexico.

At present, ETA's biggest political crutch is the press group, El Mundo, owned by Italian financier Gianni Agnelli and by the London *Guardian*. Beginning in 1987, the newspaper *El Mundo* has run a campaign to tear down the structure of State security, by systematically watergating the key policemen, Civil Guardsmen, and Interior Ministry officials involved in the anti-terror struggle. A specialty of *El Mundo* is publishing documents pilfered from the headquarters of military intelligence. The director of *El Mundo*, Pedro J. Ramírez, was formerly director of *Diario 16*, an intelligence leak-sheet. About five or six years ago, Ramírez made a number of trips to France to meet with ETA leaders such as Txomin, with whom he later published interviews.

Known funding:

Narcotics traffic: Between approximately 1990 and 1994, possibly corresponding to the fall of communism, about 20 people were assassinated in the Basque Provinces by ETA, which had targeted them by posters and wall writings, as alleged "dope dealers." Some of the victims are said to have been eliminated because they were freelancing onto ETA's patch of the dope racket.

"Revolutionary tax": extortion letters regularly go out to every businessman in the Basque Provinces. It is believed that almost all firms in the Basque Provinces pay to this protection racket. Only 18 businessmen are known to have gone to the police to protest. In the last two years, over 100 Madrid business leaders have also received extortion letters, but in Madrid, they went to the police.

The extortion racket is based on the French side of the border. Every weekend, businessmen would cross over with large sums in cash, and pay them to middlemen of the border towns. This was quite open until about 1985. The income of the revolutionary tax must be estimated, conservatively, at several tens of millions of dollars a year. It would appear to make its way, according to specialists, mainly to South America via Caribbean banks.

A network of businesses: These include restaurant chains, in Spanish America, which are money-laundering fronts (see *EIR*, Nov. 10, p. 15). There are well-known ones in Punta del Este and Montevideo (Uruguay).

Kidnapping: Over the last 20 years, dozens of prominent businessmen, and in some cases their children, have been kidnapped. Ransom monies amounting to millions, in some cases tens of millions of dollars, have been paid over the French side of the border. In the kidnapping of wealthy Mexicans, such as Harp Helu in April 1994, the ETA was mentioned as a possible agency. In the Losada kidnapping in Mexico, there seems to be little doubt that ETA was involved. The Spanish businessmen abducted or subjected to the "revolutionary tax" in Mexico, were not Basque.

Thumbnail historical profile: The Basque Provinces are known as "Provincia de Loyola." The Basque-born Ignacio de Loyola "got revelation" for his future mission, at the Benedictine Monastery of Lazcano, which also seems to have informed the "theology" of de Barandiarán. Lazcano was stormed by the Civil Guard on orders of Franco in the late 1950s, for harboring terrorists.

Nothing was ever written in book form in the Basque language, until the year 1534. In the seventeenth century, the Jesuits chose to work among the villagers in remote areas, with newly translated missals in Basque. This language, a historical curiosity, had no written form until that time. It is estimated that not more than 3% of the Basque population speak that language as their native tongue, and then, only in the most remote and inaccessible areas. Only 15% of the population could be described as somewhat "bilingual," although the PNV has got a frenetic campaign going to force people to send their children to Basque language classes.

In the 1890s, a wealthy, socially prominent Basque, Sabino de Arana (1865-1903), son of a notorious Carlist leader, also "got revelation." His credo filled in the Oxford anthropologists' mastersheet with Basque references: The Basques were a superior race. The Spaniards, particularly the Andalusians (*maketos* or "darkies"), were a racially impure nightmare. The Basques should develop their own alphabet and orthography.

Sabino de Arana was denounced, in his day, by other Basque industrialists, as an obscurantist madman in foreign employ. However, he had access to almost unlimited funds, and was able to launch, in 1894, the Partido Nacionalista Vasco, PNV.

The Basque Provinces, though ringed by the redoubtable Pyrenees, are no bucolic backwater. As the crossing point into France, these provinces were, historically, the most im-

bued with French ideas about the State, and about the necessity for industry, science, and, generally, progress. The discovery of a great quantity of iron ore made Bilbao into an industrial center, by the end of the eighteenth century. That city also has a marvelous deep-water port, which is now containerized and very modern.

Clever, disciplined, and very hard-working, the Basques also developed during the twentieth century, a mountain agriculture which is a chief supplier of hard cheese and first-class pork products to the rest of Spain.

England was not happy with the industrial development of Spain. By the late nineteenth century, it was pursuing a policy of getting direct control over the great iron mines and steel mills, by marrying off its daughters to the heirs to the Basque steel fortunes, and buying its way into the Basque banking structures and newspapers. At one point, 70% of all iron ore from the Basque Provinces made its way to England. In Catalonia, British intelligence operated through the alumni of the Free School of Ensenanza, a nursery for Anglophile, Liberal politicians, tying Catalonia to it by a thousand personal and cultural affinities. In the Basque Provinces, England finally opted for far more radical methods.

The PNV played a key role in the British geopolitical gameplan for world domination: Its job was to weaken Spain from within so that Britain could dismantle Spain's remaining power in its former colonies with the assistance of the British Empire's American stooge, Theodore Roosevelt. The "Roosevelt Corollary" of the Monroe Doctrine was the use of military force against republics which were considered inferior because they were Catholic and allegedly rejected the Protestant notion of progress.

Arana was ecstatic over the U.S. victory in the Teddy Roosevelt-led Spanish-American War against Spain in the Caribbean and Philippines, writing: "The more Spain is ruined and prostrate, the more closely we can hope for our triumph. . . . If we were to see this Latin nation torn to pieces by an internal conflagration or an international war, we would celebrate this with enjoyment and true glee." Leaving no doubt as to the intended beneficiary of this anti-Spanish rage, the PNV adopted a green version of the British Union Jack as its flag.

Under political leader Joaquín Costa (1880 and 1890s) and head of State Miguel Primo de Rivera (1923-30), great infrastructure projects were launched in Spain. This was not the best recruiting period for an anti-Spanish movement.

During the Civil War (1937-38), for a number of reasons, the Basque Provinces tended toward the Republican side. Brutal behavior by the Nationalists during the war, and most especially, the savagery of the *Requetes* (declared Carlists, provocateurs fighting on the Nationalist side) turned the Basque Provinces against Madrid.

In 1913, José Miguel de Barandiarán left for Leipzig, to study the Psychology of Peoples under Professor Wundt. By 1919, he was the Ethnology correspondent of Professor Schmidt's *Anthropos* review in Vienna. In 1921, the Society for Eusko-Folklore was set up. A close contact was Paul Rivière, the French ethnographer of the Musée de l'Homme, who created Peru's Shining Path. Under the German occupation of France, de Barandiarán moved to Biarritz. The Frankfurt am Main race science Research Institute for Cultural Morphology invited him to contribute articles on a regular basis, in 1941.

The Basques themselves were not psychologically prepared to push for independence, nor would any Spanish leader, whether Costa, Primo de Rivera, or Franco, stand for it. So, a shift in the belief structure of the intellectual classes had to be prepared. Emphasis was laid on the magical, on witchcraft, a sign of Basque originality, as one can see from the works of Julio Caro Baroja, most instrumental in this paradigm shift.

ETA itself emerged at Deusto University at Vitoria out of a group called *Ekin* (Action), formed at Deusto in 1952; the original members included Federico Krutwig Sagredo ("Francisco Sarrailh"), Benito del Valle, Alvarez Emparanza ("Txillardegui"), and Julen Madariaga. They merged with the youth sector of the PNV in 1955, Euzko Gastedi. At first, this was a "non-confessional patriotic movement." On July 31, 1959, ETA was founded.

1960: World Basque Congress: Krutwig stands up and calls for "guerrilla war" to "free" the provinces. Pandemonium breaks out. *Enbata*, the French Basque movement, is formed. It is outlawed and dissolved by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1974.

1961: First terrorist attempt by ETA; a train fails to derail. Arrests and repression, as planned, follow.

May 1962: The first ETA assembly models the movement on Algeria, Cuba, and Vietnam.

March 1963: The second ETA assembly includes delegates from other European and Ibero-American countries. Leader "Goitziri" publishes their bible, *Insurrección*.

1964: Third ETA assembly: Goitziri explains that money and propaganda must precede armed struggle and revolutionist war.

1965: Several hundred thousand pesetas are stolen at gunpoint from a bank employee at San Sebastián. Krutwig introduces Vietnamese methods and calls himself a Marxist-Leninist. The fourth ETA assembly decides to deliberately engage the spiral of action-repression.

1966: Zumalde "El Cabra," a dissident member of ETA, goes out into the hills of Onate with a group of fellow terrorists to prepare armed actions. Among them, is something which the EZLN is later to practice: the occupation of an entire village, using only three real machine guns. The 27 others were of paint and pasteboard.

1967: ETA carries out its first bank robbery. At the fifth ETA assembly, the faction known as ETA-Zarra wins: All contact to other Spanish extreme groups should be broken off in favor of a Basque-only policy. "Txabi" and "Beltza" emerge as the new leaders. Symbols of the Phalange are attacked all over the Basque Provinces. Krutwig and Madariaga flee Spain into exile. Communist influence rises in the trade unions as wages are frozen and strikes break out.

1968: The police chief Melitón Manzanas is murdered before his wife and daughter on the steps of his home. ETA refers to the Uruguayan Tupamaros: Popular struggle and armed struggle are "one and the same."

1970: At the Burgos Trial, Franco puts 20 Etarras at once on trial and demands the death penalty, but backs down following a worldwide uproar. Sixth ETA assembly expels Madariaga and Krutwig as dissidents. ETA propaganda against the *maketos* ("darkies"), the Andalusians, in the Basque police force, is intense.

1971: Basque industrialist Zabala is kidnapped, purportedly to support workers in a union conflict. An internal debate arises in ETA: Should only "Spanish" industrialists be kidnapped, or also "Basque"? The decision, clearly guided by the British move to deindustrialize the Basque Provinces, was to destroy Basque industry by terrorizing its leaders and forcing them to flee the province. Since 1971, some 25% of all industries have left, and a still higher proportion of all qualified engineers and professionals.

1973: Felipe Huarte is kidnapped, again on the pretext of supporting a labor conflict. Fifty million pesetas ransom are demanded. The Huarte family was the wealthiest in Navarre, which ETA claims is Basque. The only Spanish group which refuses to condemn the terror attacks is the Revolutionary Communist League (LCR).

1973: The Spanish government decides to build the first Basque atomic reactor in the Basque Provinces, Lemoniz. Westinghouse and Iberduero are involved. Three more Basque reactors were to be built. ETA goes "green." Graffiti goes up in Basque language: *Zentral Nuklearik EZ*, "No to the Nuclear Reactor."

1977: In December, ETA attacks the reactor, scaling the high walls.

1978: Thirty bomb and other attacks are carried out against Iberduero. Over the next decade, the chief engineers of the project are murdered, but the reactor is built. The Navarre-Basque highway is subjected to a similar ETA campaign, but it is also completed in 1995 after a 10-year effort, during which two engineers are murdered.

1979: The government of Adolfo Suárez, in approving the text of the new Spanish Constitution, makes the former provinces into autonomies. Each Autonomy will have a president. The word "nation" is used ambiguously in two different meanings: the Spanish nation, and supposedly within it, the Basque and Catalan "nations."

About 500 people had been killed by the time Franco died in 1975. But, when Franco died, how to present the terrorism of ETA as an "anti-fascist" movement? The terror attacks became directed against all organs of the State, the new enemy. This "justified" continuing the attacks after the Socialist Party came to power in 1982.

By now, about 1,000 people have been murdered. Since the Socialist Party came to power in 1982, the attacks have become ever more terrible and in the mode of blind terror.

Recent strategy: Over the last three years or so, the strategy has shifted to one of intimidating the Basque people as a whole. "Wanted" posters went up this year all over Pamplona, which is in Navarre and therefore not Basque, showing Jaime Ignacio del Burgo, the head of the Popular Party there, in the sights of a rifle. During elections this summer (1995), similar posters went up all over the Basque Provinces, targeting King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe González, and other leading figures.

At these elections, Herri Batasuna poll watchers arrived wearing t-shirts with pro-ETA messages. Thanks to KAS and LAB, its youth and labor fronts, respectively, ETA and Herri Batasuna have got spy networks throughout the most volatile sector of the population. Within minutes, they can bring a threatening crowd out into the streets. Over the last year, virtually every weekend there have been riots by masked Batasuneros against the police forces. Millions of dollars of damage have been done to State property.

Some specialists believe that ETA is now sending "the base" (about 3,000 people) out into the streets, because the decision has been taken to keep only a small number of actual terrorists, operational inside Spain.

6. Put Britain on The List of States Sponsoring Terrorism

EIR Investigation

Put Britain on the list of states sponsoring terrorism

The following memorandum, dated Jan. 11, 2000, was prepared for delivery to U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. It is a request to launch an investigation, pursuant to placing Great Britain on the list of states sponsoring terrorism.

To: Hon. Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
From: The Editors, Executive Intelligence Review
C.C.: Hon. William Cohen, Secretary of Defense
Hon. Janet Reno, Attorney General
Hon. George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence
Hon. Louis Freeh, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Hon. Jesse Helms, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hon. Joseph Biden, Ranking Democrat, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Hon. Benjamin Gilman, Chairman, House International Relations Committee
Hon. Sam Gejdenson, Ranking Democrat, House International Relations Committee

This is a formal request for you to initiate a review of the role of the government of Great Britain in supporting international terrorism, to determine whether Britain should be added to the list of nations sanctioned by the United States government for lending support to international terrorist organizations.

This issue has been recently highlighted, as the result of the December 1999 Indian Airlines hijacking, and the response of the British government to the request of one of the freed Kashmiri terrorists, Ahmed Omar Sheikh, to be given safe passage to England. Mr. Sheikh, a British national, was tried and convicted in India, for his role in the kidnapping of four British nationals and an American in 1995. He was sentenced to five years in prison in November 1998. Initially, the British government announced that it would provide Mr. Sheikh with safe passage to Britain, and would not prosecute him or make any effort to extradite him back to India.

However, long before the Sheikh case, *Executive Intelligence Review* has documented a pattern of British involvement in harboring international terrorists, dating back to 1995. As of this writing, no fewer than a dozen governments—many of them leading allies of the United States—have filed formal diplomatic protests with the British Foreign Office, over specific instances of British official support for terrorist groups, targetting those nations.

Criteria for evaluating whether Britain should be sanctioned

U.S. Government policy on sanctions against states sponsoring terrorism has been set by a series of Congressional acts, including, but not limited to: the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAAA), the Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989 (ATAEAA), the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1996, and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996.

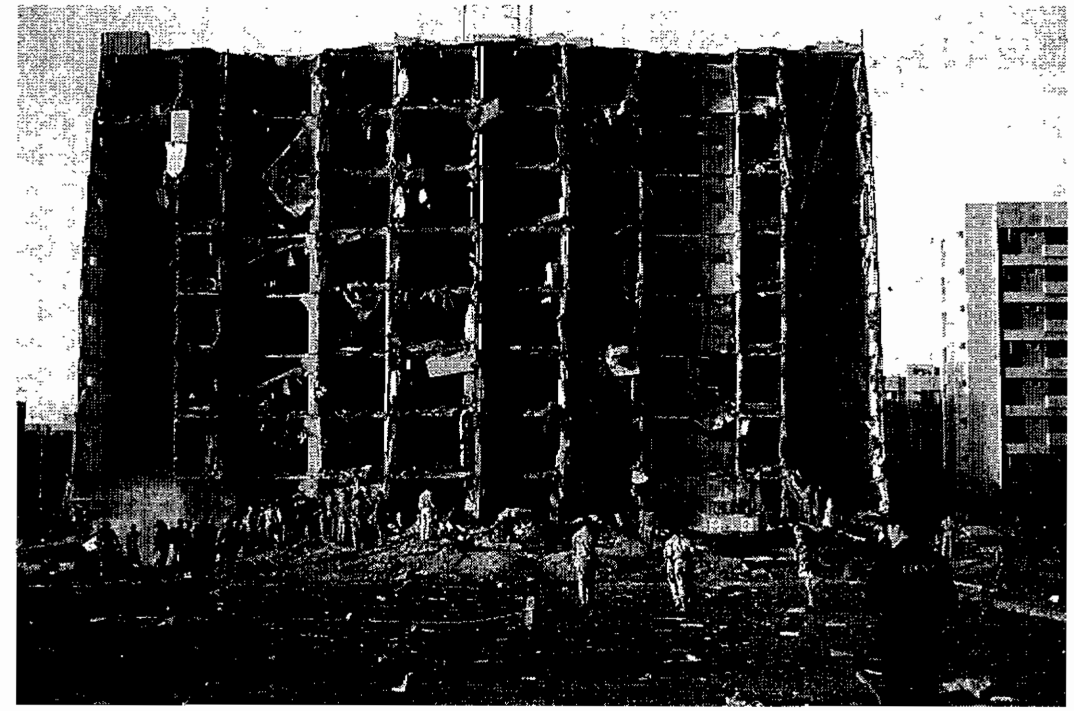
It is our understanding that, while the Congress has given the Secretary of State broad discretion in designating a country as a state sponsor of terrorism, the legislative history of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has specified seven criteria which should guide the Secretary's action.

These criteria are:

1. Does the state provide terrorists sanctuary from extradition or prosecution?

2. Does the state provide terrorists with weapons and other means of conducting violence?

3. Does the state provide logistical support to terrorists?



The U.S. military barracks, Khobar Towers, in Dharan, Saudi Arabia, was bombed on June 25, 1996. Mohammed al-Massari, head of the London-based Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights and an associate of terrorist kingpin Osama bin Laden, described the attack as "intellectually justified," and said there would be more to come. The British government granted him "exceptional leave" to remain in the U.K.

4. Does the state permit terrorists to maintain safehouses and headquarters on its territory?

5. Does the state provide training and other material assistance to terrorists?

6. Does the state provide financial backing to terrorist organizations?

7. Does the state provide diplomatic services, including travel documents, that could aid in the commission of terrorist acts?

As of this writing, the State Department currently designates seven countries as state sponsors of terrorism: Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Cuba, and North Korea. In the case of Syria, which is presently engaged in peace negotiations with Israel, the primary reason the regime remains on the list is that several designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are headquartered in Damascus.

In the State Department Authorization Act of October 1991, specific procedures were spelled out for the President to remove a country from the list of state sponsors of terrorism. Congress has a 45-day period to pass a joint resolution overriding such a Presidential decision to remove a state from the list, which carries with it a number of significant sanctions.

The case against Great Britain

The following documentary time line is intended to provide an outline of the evidence that we wish the appropriate officials at the U.S. State Department to review, to make a determination whether Great Britain should be added to the list of states sponsoring terrorism, according to the criteria outlined above.

• In July 1998, a former British MI5 officer, David Shayler, revealed that, in February 1996, British security services financed and supported a London-based Islamic terrorist group, in an attempted assassination against Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. The action, Shayler charged, in an interview with the British *Daily Mail,* was sanctioned by then-Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind. The incident described by Shayler did, in fact, occur. Although Qaddafi escaped without injury, the bomb, planted along a road where the Libyan leader was travelling, killed several innocent bystanders. In an Aug. 5, 1998 interview with BBC, Shayler charged, "We paid £100,000 to carry out the murder of a foreign head of state. That is apart from the fact that the money was used to kill innocent people, because the bomb exploded at the wrong time. In fact, this is hideous funding of international terrorism." According to Shayler's BBC interview, MI6 provided the funds to an Arab agent inside Libya, with instructions to carry out the attack.

In fact, in 1996, a previously unknown Libyan "Islamist" group appeared in London to claim responsibility for the attempted assassination of Qaddafi.

• On June 25, 1996, a bomb blew up the U.S. military barracks in Dharan, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 American soldiers. The next day, Saudi expatriate Mohammed al-Massari, the head of the London-based Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights, was interviewed on BBC. He warned the United States to expect more terror attacks, which he described as "intellectually justified." The U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia "is obviously not welcomed by a substantial fraction of the population there," he warned, "and

they are ready to go to the execution stand for it." He concluded, "There are so many underground parties—so many splinter groups, many of them made up of people who fought in Afghanistan. . . . I expect more of the same."

Despite the fact that al-Massari has repeatedly called for the overthrow of the House of Saud and the creation of an Islamic revolutionary state, he has been given "exceptional leave" to remain in Britain. In April 1996, the British Home Office granted al-Massari a four-year refugee permit to remain on British soil.

Al-Massari is allied with the well-known Saudi expatriate Osama bin Laden, who, to this day, maintains a residence in the wealthy London suburb of Wembly. And London is the headquarters of bin Laden's Advise and Reform Commission, run by the London-based Khalid al-Fawwaz.

Bin Laden has been given regular access to BBC and a variety of major British newspapers, to spread his calls for *jihad* against the United States. Thus, in July 1996, bin Laden told the London *Independent,* "What happened in Khobar [the U.S. Army barracks that was bombed on June 25] is a clear proof of the enormous rage of the Saudi population against them. Resistance against America will spread in many places through Muslim lands."

- On Jan. 25, 1997, Tory Member of Parliament Nigel Waterson introduced legislation to ban foreign terrorists from operating on British soil. His "Conspiracy and Incitement Bill," according to his press release, would have for the first time banned British residents from plotting and conducting terrorist operations overseas. Waterson proposed the bill in the aftermath of a scandal over Britain providing safe haven for Saudi terrorist Mohammed al-Massari, who claimed credit for the bombing of U.S. military sites in Saudi Arabia in June 1996.

On Feb. 14, 1997, Labour MP George Galloway succeeded in blocking Waterson's bill from getting out of committee. Galloway, in a speech before the committee that was printed in the House of Commons official proceedings, stated, "The Bill will change political asylum in this country in a profound and dangerous way. It will change a state of affairs that has existed since Napoleon's time. . . . We are all in favor of controlling terrorism in Britain. Surely not a single honorable Member has any truck with terrorism here, but we are talking about terrorism in other countries. . . . The legislation is rushed in response to a specific, and, for the government, highly embarrassing refugee case—that of Professor al-Massari, who was a thorn in the side of the government of Saudi Arabia. . . . By definition, a tyranny can be removed only by extraordinary measures. Inevitably, in conditions of extreme repression, the leadership of such movements will gravitate to countries such as ours where freedom and liberty prevail. The bill will criminalize such people, even though they have not broken any law in Britain or caused any harm to the Queen's peace in her realm. They will fall open to prosecution in this country under the Bill because they are inciting, supporting, or organizing events in distant tyrannies, which are clearly offenses under the laws of such tyrants."

- On Nov. 17, 1997, the Gamaa al-Islamiya (Islamic Group) carried out a massacre of tourists in Luxor, Egypt, in which 62 people were killed. Since 1992, terrorist attacks by the Islamic Group have claimed at least 92 lives. Yet, the leaders of the organization have been provided with political asylum in Britain, and repeated efforts by the Egyptian government to have them extradited back to Egypt have met with stern rebuffs by Tory and Labour governments alike.

On Dec. 14, 1997, British Ambassador to Egypt David Baltherwick was summoned by Egypt's Foreign Minister Amr Moussa and handed an official note, demanding that Britain "stop providing a safe haven to terrorists, and cooperate with Egypt to counter terrorism." In an interview with the London *Times* the same day, the Foreign Minister "called on Britain to stop the flow of money from Islamic radicals in London to terrorist groups in Egypt, and to ban preachers in British mosques calling for the assassination of foreign leaders." The *Times* added that Moussa "was outraged by reports that £2.5 million had come from exiles in Britain to the outlawed Gamaa al-Islamiya," and noted that the Egyptian government "has blamed the Luxor massacre on terrorists funded and encouraged from abroad, and identified Britain as the main center for radicals plotting assassinations."

To substantiate the charges against Britain, the Egyptian State Information Service posted a "Call to Combat Terrorism" on its official web site. The document read, in part, "Hereunder, is a list of some of the wanted masterminds of terrorism, who are currently enjoying secure and convenient asylum in some world capitals." The "wanted list" consisted of photographs and biographical data on 14 men, linked to the Luxor massacre and other earlier incidents of terrorism. The first seven individuals listed were all, at the time, residing in London. They are:

Yasser al Sirri: "Sentenced to death in the assassination attempt on the life of former Prime Minister Dr. Atef Sidqi; founded the Media Observatory in London as mouthpiece for the New Vanguards of Conquest."

Adel Abdel Bari: "At present, heads Egyptian Human Rights Defense Office, affiliated to Media Observatory in London, the mouthpiece for the outlawed Jihad Organization."

Mustafa Hamzah: "Commander of the military branch of the outlawed 'Islamic Group.' "

Tharwat Shehata: "Sentenced to death in the assassination attempt on Dr. Atef Sidqi, former Prime Minister; associated with, and in charge of financing extremist elements abroad; involved in reactivating the outlawed 'Jihad Organization' abroad."

Osama Khalifa: "Accused no. 1 in the case involving domestic and foreign activities of the outlawed Islamic Group."

Refa Mousa.

Mohamed el Islambouli: "One of the principal leaders of the Islamic Group; sentenced to death in the case of the outlawed organization of 'Returnees from Afghanistan.' "

Groups banned by United States are headquartered in London

Shortly before the Luxor massacre, on Oct. 8, 1997, the U.S. State Department, in compliance with the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1996, released a list of 30 Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), banned from operating on U.S. soil.

Of the 30 groups named, six maintain headquarters in Britain. They are: the Islamic Group (Egypt), Al-Jihad (Egypt), Hamas (Israel, Palestinian Authority), Armed Islamic Group (Algeria, France), Kurdish Workers Party (Turkey), and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka).

The Islamic Group, and its subsidiary arm, Islamic Jihad, are headquartered in London. In February 1997, the British government formally granted permission to Abel Abdel Majid and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri to establish Islamic Group fundraising and media offices in London, under the names International Bureau for the Defense of the Egyptian People and the Islamic Observatory. Abdel Majid was implicated in the October 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and he subsequently masterminded the escape of two prisoners jailed for the assassination. In 1991, he fled to Britain and immediately was granted political asylum. He has coordinated the Islamic Group's overseas operations ever since. In fact, he was sentenced to death *in absentia* for the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan in November 1995, in which 15 diplomats were killed.

Abdel Tawfiq al Sirri, the co-director of the movement, has also been granted political asylum in Britain, despite the fact that he was also sentenced to death *in absentia* for his part in the 1993 attempted assassination of Egyptian Prime Minister Atif Sidqi.

In September 1997, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who is in jail in the United States for his role in the Feb. 28, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, issued an order, as the spiritual leader of the Islamic Group, calling for an immediate cease-fire. The six members of the ruling council of Islamic Group residing in Egypt endorsed the Sheikh's order, but the remaining six council member, living in London, rejected the order. Two months later, the massacre at Luxor took place.

Similarly, the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA), which was responsible for the assassination of Algerian President Mohamed Boudiaf on June 29, 1992, has its international



headquarters in London. Sheikh Abu Qatabda and Abu Musab communicate military orders to GIA terrorists operating in Algeria and France via the London-based party organ, *Al Ansar.* Sheikh Abu Qatabda was granted political asylum in Britain in 1992, after spending years working in Peshawar, Pakistan with various Afghani mujahideen groups. A third London-based GIA leader, Abou Farres, oversees operations targetted against France. He was granted asylum in Britain in 1992, after he was condemned to death in Algeria for acknowledging responsibility for a bombing at Algiers airport, which killed nine people and wounded 125. Farres was believed responsible, from his base in London, for the July-September 1995 string of blind terrorist acts in France, including bombings of three Paris train and subway stations and an open-air market.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), known as the "Tamil Tigers," have carried out a decade-long terror campaign against the government of Sri Lanka, in which they have killed an estimated 130,000 people. In addition, LTTE was responsible for the suicide-bomber murder of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 21, 1991, and the similar assassination of Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa on May 1, 1993.

Since 1984, the LTTE International Secretariat has been located in London. The official spokesman for the Secretariat is Anton Balsingham, an Oxford University graduate and former British Foreign Office employee. The group's suicide-bomber division, the Black Tigers, which killed Rajiv Gandhi, is run by Pampan Ajith, out of LTTE London headquarters; another elite suicide-bomber cell, the Sky Tigers, which employs light aircraft, is coordinated by Dr. Maheswaran, also based in London.

Most of the marching orders for terrorist operations in the Indian subcontinent are delivered from London, via a string of LTTE publications, including *Tamil Nation* and *Hot Spring,* published in London, and *Network* and *Kalathil,* published in Surrey. The organization's chief fundraiser and banker, Lawrence Tilagar, is also based in London.

Similarly, the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, maintains its publishing operations in London, including its monthly organ, *Filisteen al-Muslima.* In 1996, this publication issued a *fatwa* (religious ruling), calling for terrorist attacks against Israel. On Feb. 25 and March 3, shortly after the *fatwa* was published, Hamas suicide bombers blew up two Jerusalem buses and a Tel Aviv market, killing 55 people. Funding of these terrorists, who are part of the military wing, Izeddin al Kassam, comes from London, where Interpal is the chief money arm of the group.

In the case of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), the British government played an even more direct role in supporting the 17-year war against the Turkish government by the Kurdish separatists. An estimated 19,000 people have been killed in Southeast Turkey since the PKK launched its terror war in 1983. In May 1995, after the PKK was expelled from Germany, for seizing control of Turkish diplomatic buildings in 18 European cities, the British government licensed MED-TV in London, through which the PKK broadcasts four hours a day into its enclaves inside Turkey, and all over Europe. In a March 1996 broadcast, PKK leader Apo Ocalan called for the execution of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel. And when the PKK held its founding "parliament in exile" in Belgium in 1995, three members of the British House of Lords either attended or sent personal telegrams of endorsement. The three were Lord Hylton, Lord Avebury, and Baroness Gould.

The same Lord Avebury has been an active backer of the Peru Support Group in London, which has served as a major international fundraising front for the Peruvian narco-terrorist group Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso). When Adolfo Héctor Olaechea was dispatched by Shining Path to London in July 1992, to establish the "foreign affairs bureau," he received a letter of recognition from Buckingham Palace, which he circulated widely. The letter read in part, "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to acknowledge receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

In addition to the six FTOs who have their headquarters in Britain, an additional 16 groups on the State Department's 1997 list either receive funding from groups based in Britain, or receive military training and logistical support from groups operating freely from British soil. Those groups are: the Abu Nidal Organization (Palestinian Authority), Harkat ul-Ansar (India), Mujahideen e Khalq (Iran), Kach (Israel, Palestinian Authority), Kahane Chai (Israel, Palestinian Authority), Abu Sayyaf (Philippines), Hezbollah (Israel, Lebanon), Khmer Rouge (Cambodia), ELN (Colombia), FARC (Colombia), Shining Path (Peru), MRTA (Peru), Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (Israel, Palestinian Authority), Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi (Israel, Palestinian Authority), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (Israel, Palestinian Authority), PFLP-General Command (Israel, Palestinian Authority).

The 'fatwa' against American targets

On Feb. 10, 1998, a group of well-known London-based "Islamists" and Islamic organizations issued a *fatwa,* calling for terrorist attacks against American targets. It was signed by Saudi terrorist supporter Mohammed Al-Massari and Omar Bakri, head of the Al-Muhajiroon, and was endorsed by 60 organizations that are based in the United Kingdom. It instructed Muslims living in the United States: "You have first to renounce the residency or acquire citizenship, then start military activities if physically capable. You are then at liberty to fight them everywhere in the world or re-enter the realm clandestinely and wreak havoc, obviously facing charges as spy, terrorist, etc."

On Feb. 23, 1998, a second *fatwa* was issued, entitled "World Islamic Front's Statement Urging Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders." It called for killing Americans because of their "occupation of the holy Arab Peninsula and Jerusalem" and their "oppressing the Muslim nations," and concluded, "in compliance with God's order, we issue the following *fatwa* to all Muslims: The ruling to kill the Americans and their allies—civilian and military—is an individual duty for every Muslim who can do it in any country in which it is possible to do it, in order to liberate the al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Mosque [Mecca] from their grip, and in order for their armies to move out of the lands of Islam, defeated, and unable to threaten any Muslims. We—with God's help—call on every Muslim who believes in God and wishes to be rewarded to comply with God's order to kill the Americans."

The *fatwa,* which was widely reported in the London-based Arabic daily *Al Quds al Arabi,* was signed by Sheikh Osama bin Laden, who, despite his current residence in Afghanistan, continues to maintain a lavish mansion in London; Ayman al Zawahiri, head of the Islamic Group behind the November 1997 massacre at Luxor, Egypt; Abu Yasser Rifai Ahmad Taha, another leader of the Islamic Group, residing in London; and Sheikh Mir Hamza, secretary of the Jamiat ul Ulema e, of Pakistan.

The two *fatwas* were the subject of testimony by an official of the Central Intelligence Agency on Feb. 23, 1998, before the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, chaired by Sen. John Kyl (R-Ariz.). At Senator Kyl's request, the CIA Counterterrorism Center provided the subcommittee with a declassified memorandum, titled "Fatwas or Religious Rulings by Militant Islamic Groups Against the United States." The memorandum stated that "a coalition of Islamic groups in London, and terrorist financier Osama bin Laden, have issued separate *fatwas,* or religious rulings, calling for attacks on U.S. persons and interests worldwide, and on those of U.S. allies. . . . Both *fatwas* call for attacks to continue until U.S. forces retreat from Saudi Arabia and Jerusalem. The *fatwa* from the groups in london also calls for attacks until sanctions on Iraq are lifted. These *fatwas* are the first from these groups that explicitly justify attacks on American civilians anywhere in the world. Both groups have hinted in the past that civilians are legitimate targets, but this is the first religious ruling sanctifying such attacks."

Two days before the Aug. 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya, the Islamic Jihad issued a declaration, targetting American interests all over the world. The communiqué accused the CIA of cooperating with Egyptian officials to capture three members of the group in Albania, and extradite them to Egypt where they faced prosecution on capital offenses.

Within hours of the two bombings, a number of London-based groups issued endorsements of the bombings. Supporters of Sharia, headed by Abu Hamza Al-Misri, an Egyptian who was convicted of a capital offense in Egypt, but who enjoys political asylum in London, issued one of the most virulent "endorsements." Omar Bakri, the head of Al-Muhajiroon, as well as the Islamic Observation Center, the Islamic Jihad organization's official propaganda and fundraising organization in London, also endorsed the bombings. The Islamic Observation Center was officially licensed by the British government in 1996 to carry out activities in Britain.

Attacks on Yemen

In the third week of December 1998, a London-based terrorist group was planning to launch operations to destabilize the Republic of Yemen. Members of the Ansar Al-Sharia, directed from London by Mustafa Kamel (a.k.a. Abu Hamza Al-Masri, a British citizen and former Afghansi "mujahid," who trains groups of young people for terrorist activities at his Finsbury Mosque in north London, were arrested on Dec. 23, 1998 in Yemen, as they were planning armed terrorist operations. These terrorists were in contact with the Islamic Army of Abeen-Aden (affiliated with the London-based Egyptian Islamic Jihad), which had kidnapped 16 British and Australian tourists a few days earlier.

A rescue operation on Dec. 29 by the Yemeni security forces resulted in the kidnappers killing three British hostages and one Australian; 12 tourists were freed. British press and, later, government officials, accused the Yemeni security forces of "provoking the murders," because they refused to negotiate with the terrorists.

In response, the Yemeni authorities did not mince words. In one day, Yemen kicked out the British Scotland Yard officers who had been invited to observe the investigations, withdrew its application to join the British Commonwealth, and announced that a group of British citizens had been arrested while attempting a massive terror-bombing campaign in Aden.

On Jan. 25, Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh demanded from British Prime Minister Tony Blair that Abu Hamza Al-Masri be handed over for trial in Yemen on charges of carrying out terrorist acts in Yemen and several other Arab states. This was expressed in an official message Saleh sent to Blair, conveyed by the British Ambassador to Yemen, Victor Henderson. The London-based daily *Al-Hayat* reported that, according to government sources in Sanaa, Yemen's capital, the message from President Saleh stressed that the Yemeni government has the right to demand that the British government hand over Abu Hamza, and evidence and documents which prove its description of Abu Hamza as a "terrorist" and "extremist."

However, British law does not consider it a crime for individuals and groups based in Britain to plan, incite, or conduct terrorist operations outside Her Majesty's domains.

Abu Hamza's case is even more complicated, because he

is not only an asylum seeker, but has British citizenship. The Yemeni request came in the context of investigations conducted by the Yemeni security authorities into the group whose members were arrested on Dec. 23, including five British citizens (one of them the son of Abu Hamza) and one French citizen, who were in possession of weapons and explosives and were said to be involved in carrying out "terrorist and destructive plans which undermine Yemen's security and stability."

The Yemeni investigations found that Abu Hamza has relations with this group, in addition to his "firm links to the Islamic Army of Aden," led by Abu Hassan al-Muhdar, who is in custody. Al-Muhdar's group carried out the kidnapping of the tourists in December 1998. The Yemeni government sources added that the message of the Yemeni President to the British Prime Minister expressed Yemen's great regret over the "terrorist activities carried out by Abu Hamza al-Masri" and others from the British territories, acts which it said undermine Yemen's security and stability, as well as similar terrorist acts in several Arab states.

Eight days earlier, Abu Hamza called for killing Yemeni officials if the Yemeni authorities sentenced the kidnappers to death. Replying to a question from the Qatari al-Jazira satellite TV network on Jan. 14, he said: "If Zein al-Abidin al-Muhdar were to be executed, there will be revenge acts and massacres."

Abu Hamza stated in a televised debate on Jan. 18 that he had been contacted by the leader of the group that carried out the kidnapping before the rescue operation, "and asked me for advice." Abu Hamza accordingly issued a communiqué and threatened the Yemeni authorities.

The target of these operations has been the government of the Republic of Yemen itself. Abu Hamza made this clear in the televised debate, in which he said that the ultimate goal is to overthrow the secular regime in Sanaa, and that there are supporters in Yemen who are ready to fight for establishing an Islamic state. Al-Muhdar, during his trial in Yemen, confirmed that the objective of his group is to overthrow every secular government in the region.

Formal diplomatic protests to London

This British harboring of international terrorist groups has not gone unnoticed by the nations that have been the targets of this brutality. To date, the British Foreign Office has received formal diplomatic protests from at least ten victimized countries. These include:

Egypt: British asylum for the Islamic Group and Islamic Jihad has been a persistent reason for Egyptian complaints to the British government. In April 1996, Egyptian Interior Minister Hasan al-Alfi told the British Arabic weekly *Al-Wasat,* "All terrorists come from London. They exist in other European countries, but they start from London." On Aug. 29, the government daily *Al-Ahram* reported that the British chargé d'affaires in Cairo was summoned by the Deputy Foreign Minister, and given a letter for Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind, protesting Britain's "double standard policy" and "support for international terrorism." An official of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was quoted in the paper, saying, "The asylum law in Britain has provided a safe-haven for terrorists."

Egypt has been particularly incensed that the British have allowed the Islamic Group/Islamic Jihad to use London as their home-base. Continual demands that Britain extradite Islamic Group leaders Adel Abdul Majid and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri back to Cairo, where they have been sentenced to death *in absentia* for terrorist crimes, have been rejected.

On Feb. 13, 1997, Egyptian officials told *Al-Hayat,* that the Egyptian government remains "troubled" and "astonished" by Britain's decision to allow Abdul Majid to establish officially recognized centers in London, especially after the Egyptian Supreme Court released admissions from several members of the group, at the beginning of 1997, that they had received money and marching orders from Abdul Majid, to carry out bombings and assassinations throughout 1996.

These same officials told the paper that "this only further supports Egypt's belief that London has become the most prominent center for anti-Egypt Islamic extremist groups," and that there will continue to be talks on the highest levels "to know the reasons that made the British government allow the establishment of that [Islamic Group] office."

Following the Luxor massacre, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak launched a personal international crusade to spotlight the role of the British government in harboring and sponsoring the terrorists who have targetted Egypt.

Israel: On March 3, 1996, after a Hamas bomb exploded in a Jerusalem market, killing a dozen people, and a second bomb exploded in Tel Aviv, Israel's ambassador to London met with Foreign Minister Rifkind to demand that Britain stop protecting the group. In an account of that confrontation, the London *Express* reported the next day, "Israeli security sources say the fanatics behind the bombings are funded and controlled through secret cells operating here. Only days before the latest terror campaign began, military chiefs in Jerusalem detailed how Islamic groups raised £7 million in donations from British organizations. The ambassador, Moshe Raviv, yesterday shared Israel's latest information about the Hamas operations. A source at the Israeli embassy said last night, 'It is not the first time we have pointed out that Islamic terrorists are in Britain.' "

The British Foreign Office officially responded to the Israeli ambassador: "We have seen no proof to support allegations that funds raised by the Hamas in the U.K. are used directly in support of terrorist acts elsewhere."

In early September 1997, Shin Bet chief Ami Ayalon travelled to Britain, according to the *Sunday Telegraph,* after investigations determined that the two Hamas suicide bombers who killed 15 people in a Jerusalem market on July 30, arrived in Israel on British passports: "Israeli officials are said to have become increasingly frustrated by what they see as British foot-dragging in curbing the activities of Palestinian hard-liners. The Israeli government has made repeated calls for action to be taken against militants, said to be operating freely in the British capital."

France: In late 1995, the GIA's London headquarters ordered a terror war against France, leading France to loudly protest to the British government, according to the Nov. 6, 1995 London *Daily Telegraph,* in an article entitled "Britain Harbours Paris Bomber." On Nov. 3, 1995, the French daily *Le Figaro* wrote, under the headline "The Providential Fog of London," of the GIA's bombing spree: "The trail of Boualem Bensaid, GIA leader in Paris, leads to Great Britain. The British capital has served as logistical and financial base for the terrorists."

The next day, *Le Parisien* reported that the author of the GIA terror attack inside France was former Afghan mujahideen leader Abou Farres, who was given a residence visa in London, despite the fact that he was already wanted in connection with the bombing of the Algiers Airport. Farres's London-based organization, according to *Le Parisien,* recruits Islamic youth from the poor suburbs of Paris, and sends them to Afghanistan, where they are trained as terrorists.

Algeria also filed strong protests to the British Foreign Office over the harboring of the GIA in London.

Peru: The Peruvian government has made repeated requests to the British government, since 1992, demanding the extradition of Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, the London-based head of overseas operations for Shining Path, as well as the shutdown of its fundraising and support operations there. Both requests have been refused to this day. Moreover, in 1992, during the worst of the Shining Path offensive in Peru, Channel 4, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, a dependency of the British Home Office, coordinated with Olaechea to send two journalists to Peru, where they contacted Shining Path units, and filmed a highly favorable report. The film was broadcast throughout Britain by Channel 4 on July 10, 1992, despite an official protest from the Peruvian government.

Turkey: On Aug. 20, 1996, the Turkish government formally protested to the British government for allowing the Kurdish Workers Party to continue its London-based MED TV broadcasts into Turkey, despite documentation that the broadcasts were being used to convey marching orders to PKK terrorists there.

Germany: The Bonn government issued a diplomatic note to London, too, following a March 1996 MED TV broadcast in which PKK leader Apo Ocalan called for murdering German Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Kinkel. According to the German press, the Interior Ministry stated concerning the London station: "We have requested our colleagues in neighboring countries in Europe to put measures into effect in order to not compromise internal security in our own country."

Libya: On Feb. 7, 1997, the Libyan Foreign Ministry submitted an official protest to the British government, over Britain's permitting of the Militant Islamic Group to operate on British soil. The letter cited the recent assassination attempt against Colonel Qaddafi by members of the London-headquartered group, and read, in part, "The decision by Britain, which is a permanent member state of the [UN] Security Council, to shelter elements of that terrorist group who are wanted to stand trial in Libya and to enable them to openly announce their destructive intentions against a UN member state, namely Libya, . . . contravenes international charges and treaties."

Nigeria: On Feb. 28, 1997, the British government issued a denial that it had refused to extradite three Nigerians suspected of a series of bombings in the major city of Lagos in January 1997. The three men were leaders of the National Democratic Coalition (Nadeco).

Yemen: In January 1999, the government of Yemen filed formal diplomatic protests with Britain for the harboring of the terrorists who carried out bombings and kidnappings.

Russia: On Nov. 14, 1999, the Russian Foreign Ministry filed a formal protest to Andrew Wood, Britain's Ambassador in Moscow, after two Russian television journalists were brutally beaten as they attempted to film a London conference, where bin Laden's International Islamic Front, Ansar as-Shariah, Al-Muhajiroon, and other Islamist groups called for a *jihad* against Russia, in retaliation for the Russian military actions in Chechnya.

One of the victims of the beating, ORT cameraman Alexandr Panov, told *Kommersant* daily that he was "very surprised at the indifference of the British government. Some of the participants at the 'charity' event were people wanted by Interpol, but Scotland Yard, although evidently aware of their residence [in Britain], does not react."

On Nov. 10, 1999, the Russian government had already filed a formal diplomatic démarche via the Russian Embassy in London, protesting the attacks on the Russian journalists, and also the admissions by Sheikh Omar Bakri Mohammed, the head of the "political wing" of the bin Laden organization, Al Muhajiroon, that the group was recruiting Muslims in England to go to Chechnya to fight the Russian Army. Bakri's organization operates freely from offices in the London suburb of Lee Valley, where they occupy two rooms at a local computer center, and maintain their own Internet company. Bakri has admitted that "retired" British military officers are training new recruits in Lee Valley, before they are sent off to camps in Afghanistan or Pakistan, or are smuggled directly into Chechnya.

On Nov. 20, 1999, the *Daily Telegraph* admitted, following the release of the U.S. State Department's updated list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations, that "Britain is now an international center for Islamic militancy on a huge scale . . . and the capital is the home to a bewildering variety of radical Islamic fundamentalist movements, many of which make no secret of their commitment to violence and terrorism to achieve their goals."

India: In December 1999, following the conclusion of the Indian Airlines hijacking, the Indian government protested the fact that British officials publicly stated that they would allow one of the freed Kashmiri terrorists, Ahmed Omar Sheikh, to return to London, because there "were no charges filed against him in Britain." The British government, facing growing international pressure, apparently has backed down from this decision.

A century of British state-sponsored terror

In 1996, *EIR*'s coverage of the genocide in Africa, orchestrated and manipulated by the British Empire, with assistance from its modern-day pirates of raw materials cartels, included an excerpt from *Heart of Darkness,* the most famous work by Polish-British novelist Joseph Conrad (1857-1924) (see " 'Heart of Darkness': A Glimpse at Colonialism in Action," *EIR,* Jan. 3, 1997). Conrad's first-hand view of colonialism in Africa was based on his 1889 journey along the Congo River as master of the ship *Otago,* and is one of the most chilling indictments of colonialism that this author has ever read. It was this excerpt of *Heart of Darkness* that prompted me to look afresh at another of Conrad's books, *The Secret Agent* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1983 reprint), written in 1907 about terrorism, police agents, and imperial powers.

Conrad's powerfully written novel about political terrorism exposes the fact that *for more than 100 years,* the British have provided their territory as a haven for terrorists to plan attacks against other countries. As the accompanying dossier, delivered to U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, indicates, in the past several years, the British Crown, the Parliament, and the government have shunned requests for cooperation from 11 countries where brutal terrorist actions and mass murder have proven to have been planned in London. International pressure on Britain has led to attempts to change the laws in the British Parliament, but these efforts have been shot down in long-winded aristocratic rhetoric about Britain's tradition of providing a haven for victims of human rights violations. In Conrad's book, the central incident revolves around an international conference where the British were refusing to crack down against "political crimes." Such a conference did take place in 1898, in Milan.

The Secret Agent reminds us that terrorism is surrogate warfare, and a part of British imperial policy, which intelligence operatives call the "Great Game." Conrad focusses his plot, however, not so much on the British use of terrorism against other imperial powers, as on the attempt by the aristocratic "First Secretary" of another country's embassy to stage a spectacular terrorist act in order to give the British a taste of their own medicine, and shake them into signing an international convention against providing a haven for "political" criminals.

The bombing of the Royal Observatory

Conrad's story, though a work of fiction, is rooted in a real incident, the bungled bombing of the Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park, London in 1894, according to Martin Seymour-Smith, who wrote an Introduction in 1984 to one Penguin edition of *The Secret Agent.* According to Seymour-Smith, the facts behind the real incident, known as the "Greenwich Bomb Outrage," were these:

"A young man called Martial Bourdin was found in Greenwich Park, on a hill near the Royal Observatory 'in a kneeling posture, terribly mutilated' on the evening of 15 February 1894. There had been an explosion; Bourdin had set it off, and in so doing had killed himself. He had blown off one of his hands, and his guts were spilling from his body; he died in hospital very soon afterwards. . . . Bourdin had a brother-in-law called H.B. Samuels, who edited an anarchist paper. Samuels was in fact, like Verloc [the main character in Conrad's book], a police agent and, again like Verloc, he accompanied his not very intelligent dupe to the park. Bourdin . . . in some way set off the explosive he was carrying, which was supplied by Samuels, acting as *agent provocateur.* . . . Anarchists were not responsible for the Greenwich Bomb incident; they were as frightened about it as they are in *The Secret Agent.*"

Conrad's book captures the arrogant disdain that the oligarchy has, to this day, for the "common people." In his story, the retarded brother-in-law of the oligarchy's secret agent, Verloc, is killed in the bungled bomb incident. In grief, the victim's sister apparently dies in a suicide, after killing her police-agent husband.

Conrad wrote in 1920 that he received much criticism for writing such a "gloomy" piece, and came under suspicion as an anarchist sympathizer. No doubt, the secrets revealed in the book, even under the guise of fiction, were troublesome for the British and other countries which were facilitating terrorist acts. The tumultuous times in which the book was written included the assassinations of leaders who supported national sovereignty and republican ideas, including U.S. President William McKinley, gunned down by one of the British network's anarchists in 1901.

Preparing for the 1898 Conference of Milan

In the following excerpt, at the opening, Verloc is meeting his controller, the mysterious Mr. Vladimir, who lectures him:

" 'You give yourself for an "agent provocateur." The proper business of an "agent provocateur" is to provoke. As far as I can judge from your record kept here, you have done nothing to earn your money. . . .'

" 'Nothing!' exclaimed Verloc, stirring not a limb. . . . 'I have several times prevented what might have been—'

" '. . . Don't be absurd. The evil is already here. We don't want prevention—we want cure. . . . Isn't your society capable of anything else but printing this prophetic bosh. . . ? Why don't you do something? Look here. . . . You will have to earn your money. . . . No work, no pay. . . . When you cease to be useful you shall cease to be employed. Yes. Right off. Cut short. . . . You shall be chucked. . . .

" 'What we want is to administer a tonic to the Conference in Milan,' he [Vladimir] said airily. 'Its deliberations upon international action for the suppression of political crime don't seem to get anywhere. England lags. This country is absurd with its sentimental regard for individual liberty. It's intolerable to think that all your friends have got only to come over to—'

" 'In that way I have them all under my eye,' Mr. Verloc interrupted, huskily.

" 'It would be much more to the point to have them all under lock and key. England must be brought into line. The imbecile bourgeoisie of this country make themselves the accomplices of the very people whose aim is to drive them out of their houses to starve in ditches. And they have the political power still, if they only had the sense to use it for their preservation. I suppose you agree that the middle classes are stupid? . . . What they want just now is a jolly good scare. This is the psychological moment to set your friends to work. I have had you called here to develop to you my idea.'

"And Mr. Vladimir developed his idea from on high, with scorn and condescension, displaying at the same time an amount of ignorance . . . which filled the silent Mr. Verloc with inward consternation. . . .

" 'A series of outrages,' Mr. Vladimir continued, calmly, 'executed here in this country; not only *planned* here—that would not do—they would not mind. Your friends could set half the Continent on fire without influencing the public opinion here in favour of a universal repressive legislation. They will not look outside their backyard here.' "

The pathetic plot to entrap British public opinion is a miserable failure. The British Home Secretary covers up the entire affair; it seems that more than one of the members of Verloc's anarchist cell are on the payroll of the British.

Seymour-Smith reports that in the real Conference of Milan in 1898, Britain refused to give up its role as "haven for the oppressed," continuing to serve as the planning ground for terrorism for the next 102 years.

—Michele Steinberg

7. Exposed! CFR Bankers Plan for Financial Crash

EIR Economics

Exposed! CFR Bankers Plan for Financial Crash

by Richard Freeman

On July 12-13, while public media were assuring the credulous public of a "soft landing" for the U.S. economy, the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) held a conference at its exclusive mansion-headquarters on the East Side of Manhattan, entitled "The Next Financial Crisis: Warning Signs, Damage Control and Impact." For two days, several speakers told a high-powered audience of 250 people, comprised largely of bankers, investors, corporation officials, and policymakers, mostly from the United States, but also from Europe, of the possibility that the U.S. stock market, and potentially the world financial system, would melt down.

The conference occurred under the auspices of the CFR's "Financial Vulnerabilities Project," which the CFR established in 1999 to systematically look at such crises. Wall Street investment banker Roger Kubarych is the director of the project.

It is with a high degree of perverse irony, that these very policymakers who have put out, month after month, the monotonous story praising the soundness of the world financial system, and the abundant growth of the U.S. economy, are debating among themselves the possibility and deeper implications of the financial system shattering.

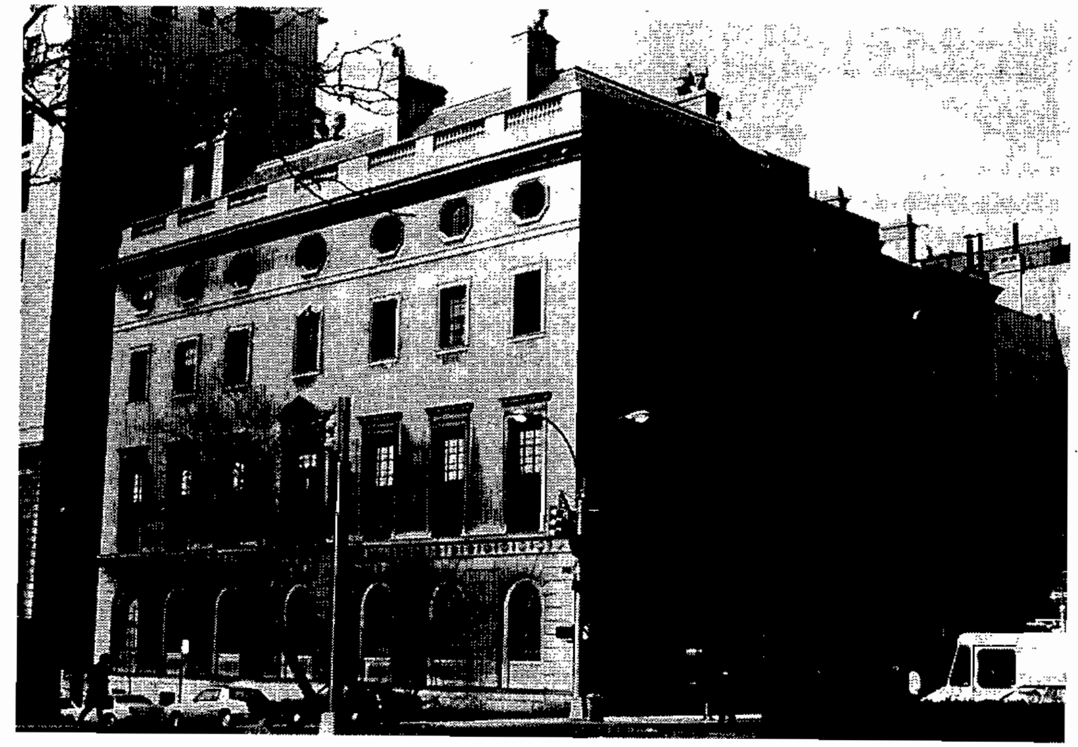
The conference featured discussion of the startling outcomes of a major event that the CFR Project had undertaken on Jan. 22: an eight-hour, war-game simulation of the simultaneous breakdown of major financial markets around the world. The simulation covered a period that would have unfolded over July 2-17, 2000.

What had been simulated, was a policy of pumping huge amounts of liquidity by the Federal Reserve, both through public sources and also through secret channels, to "keep the main markets open." The simulation was conducted such that "all the public would see, is that the Fed volume of loans to banks had gone up." Further, and darkly revealing, the CFR, according to its own testimony, the simulation began with a coup against the President of the United States.

While concentrating on the theme of financial meltdown of the "globalized" economy, there quickly emerged at the conference a dominant second theme for dealing with the crisis: the enunciated policy that many tens of millions of people in the Third World should be caused to die, by denying them any treatment for AIDS. Game-theorist Peter Schwartz, one of the more important figures at the conference, stated point-blank, "Those who have AIDS in Africa should die as quickly as possible. They should not be kept alive." Schwartz's anti-human game-theory played a major role in this CFR conference, and as it does in the Financial Vulnerabilities Project. Schwartz made no attempt to conceal his policy of genocide. As the financial crisis deepens, this is exactly the policy that the CFR is bringing to the fore.

The conference also presented an insight into the CFR itself as an institution, and its decision-making and policy-formulating processes. The CFR dictates significant elements of policy in America, including for the Democratic and Republican parties and official Washington. The British and American financier oligarchy created it in 1921 expressly for that purpose. But at the conference, while accurately identifying some aspects of the financial crisis, the CFR could offer no competent solution. Further, during the conference, the CFR increasingly subjected its members to the systems-analysis influence of game-theory and artificial intelligence. It was evident that the thinking, and policy-decision functions of the CFR have sharply deteriorated, relative to what it was 20 years ago—and they are supposed to be the top policymakers in the United States.

The treatment of the issue of AIDS in Africa was a singular "marker." It revealed a policy outlook of the London-Wall Street "leadership" in the last stages of a systemic breakdown.



The deans of the Eastern Establishment are worried—although they don't let on publicly. They met at the New York headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations to discuss "The Next Financial Crisis: Warning Signs, Damage Control and Impact," and to plan scenarios to make sure that they stay on top when the meltdown occurs.

The argument in favor of a new Black Death, given to this correspondent by Schwartz, are presented in the accompanying box.

The Meltdown Simulation

The July 12-13 conference was the third of a series of events originating in the CFR's Financial Vulnerabilities Project. Public and side discussions made clear that the events stemming from the misnamed "Asian financial crisis" of 1997-98, the Sept. 17, 1998 declaration by the Russian government of a moratorium on payment on its GKO Treasury debt, to the Sept. 23, 1998 blowout of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund, which carried more than $1.25 trillion in derivatives bets, and subsequent events, terrified people in CFR circles. Fearing another major crisis, they quickly put together the Financial Vulnerabilities Project.

On Jan. 22, 2000, the CFR Project held its second big event: a scenario of a global financial meltdown, run as a war-game simulation at its Manhattan headquarters.

For the simulation, the CFR conscripted 75 people, including bankers, former Treasury Secretaries, and former State Department officials. Participants were divided into four teams, sent into four rooms, with the ability to communicate with each other and with a command headquarters through the computers. The four teams covered 1) monetary-financial, which dealt with the functions of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; 2) economic and trade, which dealt with the functions of the U.S. Treasury Department; 3) regulatory matters; and 4) national security—nut case and former CIA director James Woolsey played the role of Secretary of Defense.

The game-players were hit with breakdowns in several markets, which increased in severity, and in some ways interacted, during the simulation. The market assumptions included: the Dow Jones Average Industrial Average falling by stages, from 10,000 to 7,100; the price of oil shooting up to $36 per barrel; the dollar plummeting against both the euro and the yen; the affiliate of a large British insurance company that was a big player in the equity derivatives market getting into trouble, causing panic in the derivatives market; Ukraine defaulting on payments to Russian oil companies, which increased the possibility of a Russia-Ukraine confrontation; and so on.

The simulation confirms that, despite media prattling, the highest levels of the financier oligarchy are making preparations for something that may be quite different than unlimited prosperity.

The CFR has not yet written up the outcome of the simulation, but one conference panel was a "report-back" by participants in the simulation meltdown. Three underlying assumptions of great significance, other than those which are strictly market-based, were divulged:

A Coup against the President

First, James Jones—a former U.S. Representative from Oklahoma, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico (1993-97), and now a lawyer at Manatt, Phelps & Phillips (the firm of former Democratic National Committee chairman Chuck Manatt)—played the role of National Security Adviser during the simu-

Killing Off Africa

At the conference, Peter Schwartz sounded a call for the murder of tens of millions of people in Africa. Schwartz directed two of the conference's sessions on "Scenario Planning and Simulation," and the war-game simulation chapter of his recent book, *The Art of the Long View,* had been used on Jan. 22 to run the New York Council on Foreign Relations' simulation of a financial meltdown. Schwartz was a director of the intelligence-linked Scenario Planning Department of Royal Dutch Shell, a key institution of the British oligarchy. He is the founder of *Wired* magazine and the founder and current head of the Global Business Network (GBN), both of which are at the forefront of the New Age-New Economy movement.

On July 13, Schwartz had the following exchange with *EIR:*

EIR: "You stated yesterday that we should not keep alive those who have AIDS in Africa. You are writing off part of that continent's population."

Schwartz: "In 1986, I did a study on this for AT&T, Royal Dutch Shell, and Volvo. We concluded that people who have AIDS in Africa should not be kept alive; they spread the disease. It is better they should die quickly."

EIR: "Why did you do the study?"

Schwartz: "Oh—no reason, it was just an intellectual study."

EIR: "Why not have those who have AIDS live in decent places where they will not transmit the disease—"

Schwartz: "Concentration camps!" [This is exactly what the Hollywood mafia and death lobby lied that Lyndon LaRouche was proposing when his movement put Proposition 64, for a program to fight AIDS and save lives, on the California ballot in 1986.]

EIR: "I'm talking about places where people would live in good housing, with special diets that give them 50% higher protein intake—"

Schwartz: "Concentration camps!"

EIR: "Concentration camps are places where people were worked to death, and then gassed."

Schwartz: "Oh, well. Well, the bubonic plague was very good: It killed people right away."

At this point, Robert Hormats, walking by, was stopped by Schwartz. Hormats was Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in the Carter Administration, and is now vice chairman of the International Division of Goldman Sachs, and very important in the Gore campaign. Schwartz buttonholed Hormats to tell him what he had been saying.

Hormats: "That's very interesting."

After Schwartz repeated to Hormats his argument for a massive AIDS die-off, Hormats concurred: "That is just natural selection at work. That's what we did with tuberculosis."

Schwartz to Hormats: "You know one of the people I work with, Joel Hyatt, is the top fundraiser for the DNC [Democratic National Committee]."

Hormats: "I didn't know that he's the top fundraiser."

Schwartz: "Yes, he's the top fundraiser for the DNC. He is the co-author with me of the book *The Long Boom.*"

lation. On July 12, Jones reported: "We assumed that the President of the United States was incapacitated. We assumed that either Clinton was depressed because he was denied his favorite part-time occupation—and I don't mean golf—or because Ronald Reagan was yearning for his old Hollywood movies. But we assumed the President was incapacitated. We had to decide whether to take powers from the President." That is, the CFR simulation started with a coup d'état against the U.S. President.

Second, a major objective of the exercise was to bail out the financial markets. According to an article in the March 10 issue of *Euromoney* magazine, written by an eyewitness reporter during the simulation, two of the largest mutual funds in America went to the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that they were experiencing redemption rates that could threaten their firms. The article reported, "They need an injection of cash to meet the payments without having to dump their portfolio on the market at fire-sale rates. . . . The regulators [a simulation team] approached blue-chip J.P. Morgan and discussed the Fed secretly guaranteeing a huge line of credit to the two funds. Morgan would take excess collateral, but it wouldn't be taking the credit risk of the mutual fund companies themselves. That would be borne by the Fed. Fed Chairman [Alan] Greenspan is uncomfortable, but agrees to the deal. 'All the public will see,' says one regulator reassuringly, 'is that the Fed's volume of loans to banks has gone up.' "

Such secret operations are exactly what Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* have said that the Fed is doing now. Furthermore, former World Bank Managing Director and Treasurer Jessica Einhorn, who played vice-chairman of the Fed during the simulation, reported at the conference that, in the simulation, "We kept the main markets open, and let other things go. We lowered rates and put in liquidity. The main thing was to create the perception of confidence."

Third, the simulation used Schwartz's book *The Art of the Long View,* particularly its last chapter, which is a formulation of game-theory and war-games in the context of the New Age and New Economy. This is particularly important, as game-theory was being applied specifically against the institution of the CFR itself.

Before we look at how game-theory, as an instrument to destroy the mind's cognitive capacities, and induce a controllable behavior, was developed in corporate and institutional settings by Schwartz, we look at the first session of the conference, to locate the wider view of the financial-economic discussion.

Setting a Breakdown into Motion

The first session of the July 12-13 conference situated elements that could help set a financial breakdown into motion. It featured Henry Kaufman, president since 1988 of Henry Kaufman & Co., and before that with Salomon Brothers investment bank, who has warned constantly about high U.S. debt levels. (Kubarych, the director of the "Financial Vulnerabilities Project," has been Kaufman's business partner for a dozen years, and it is likely that, through Kubarych, Kaufman had a lot to do with the CFR conference.) Kaufman stated, "Contagion can spread quickly through the financial system. Today we have far greater repercussions which happen quickly, as we saw in [crises] in 1987, '94, and '98." He added that the financial markets have completely changed, and "a bank is no longer a bank, a securities firm is no longer a securities firm." Hannes Androsch, Austria's former Finance Minister (1970-81), and Vice Chancellor in 1976 under Bruno Kreisky, was on the same panel. While Androsch defended liberalization of the financial and labor markets in Europe, he did say that international money markets need to be "tightly regulated." Instead of recognizing the need for such regulation, Kaufman lashed out at Androsch, saying that one cannot have advancement "under socialized markets. We will have to let markets prosper, and those who don't make it will fail."

Kaufman's foolishness notwithstanding, he at least admitted that existing financial conditions are dangerous.

In a session on July 13, Robert Shiller, economist at Yale University and author of *Irrational Exuberance,* said that there is a high-tech stock bubble, "and when it bursts, it will bring down the rest of the market." He said, "The tripling of the value of the capitalization of the [U.S.] stock market over the last five years is out of whack. There is no connection to productivity or anything. Nothing else has tripled."

Shiller warned that the market is unsustainable, and he later told *EIR,* "I believe that the market will come down sharply. The stock market crashed on Oct. 28-29, 1929. But that was not a one-day affair. The collapse extended into 1933. There was great tumultuousness. The same thing will happen today. This will not be a one-day event. It will fall on one day, but the fall will continue to extend over years. It will cause a decline in the economy." Shiller told the conference, "I know some foundations and endowments [managers] are in the audience. I hope your investment is in bonds."

Other conference speakers warned of a potential financial crisis, indicating a broader awareness of the crisis that has not been allowed to seep out to the public.

Game-Theory

But, instead of a fundamental solution to the crisis, participants were given a heavy dose of cognition-destroying game-theory and war-games. In this, Schwartz played a critical role.

Schwartz co-directed two workshops at the conference, on "scenario building and simulations." At one session, he described how he spread game-theory into Royal Dutch Shell, a firm that is a major part of British intelligence, and how it could be used today.

Schwartz utilized his experience at the Research Institute (where Age of Aquarius guru Willis Harman rules the roost) to become, in 1982, head of Royal Dutch Shell's intelligence-linked Scenario Planning Department, with a staff of 35 people. There, Schwartz introduced the company's seven-member Committee of Managing Directors to the idea that the price of oil might fall. He stated, "The idea was to present them with one outlook that would give them psychological comfort, so that they would feel comfortable considering other alternatives. This is something you should do in scenario planning. Include something that they will agree with. So, we presented the idea that the price of oil would go to $80 per barrel—which these individuals would like—and the idea that it would be $35 per barrel, and that it would be $15 per barrel." Then, said Schwartz, "we gave them a model, in which they could change the variables. Once a variable was changed, a result would be posted [to be visible]. At first they were reluctant to play with the model, but they did for an hour and a quarter. Then we scheduled another meeting for one hour, and it ran four hours. These managing directors are not the type to take an afternoon doing something like this, but they got into it." Schwartz asserted, "The key thing is not the specific outcome of the scenario. The key thing is that you change the functioning and behavior of the decision-makers."

Fundamentally, game-theory is but a variation of the systems analysis of John von Neumann and the statistical "information theory" of Norbert Wiener. By intent, game-theory destroys the creative power of human cognition. It is by definition, a linearized system of thought, in which the game "model" is a built upon a set of deductive axiomatic assumptions which pre-determine the outcome of the game. But, the human mind is not linearized. Uniquely, human creative reason generates an ordered series of discoveries of fundamental scientific principle. These necessarily lie outside the linearized model. Thus, game-theory outlaws this creative power of cognition. Schwartz's comment, that "the key thing is that you change the functioning and behavior of the decision-makers," exposes the fact that this is behavior modification.

At the CFR conference, Schwartz pointed out that the government of Singapore has a scenario-planning department, and that governments that have experimented with sce-

nario planning include "Singapore, Britain, and Germany. But not France; the French do things differently."

Joining Schwartz on the panel was four-star Adm. William Flanagan (ret.), who was commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet during 1994-96, and who has carried out information-theory modelling of war games, in the military and, now, in the private sector. Flanagan explained how, in the 1990s, information-theory-modelling war-gaming was brought into the U.S. military, gloating, "We turned the military around."

But this game theory/information theory/systems analysis has application far beyond the precincts of the CFR. It has been used to destroy America's schools, corporations, workplaces, and government, and as a shock to speed the shift of America from a productive economy into a speculation-based, Information Age wasteland.

'Perception Was Important'

It became clear at the conference that game-theory had had a destructive effect. This was illustrated by the report-back session on the Jan. 22 simulation, where various audience members who had participated in the simulation shared their experiences. Many stressed how "perception was important," and the "collegiality of the team," and "how the process of how we reached the decision was so important." These were policymakers, holding top posts, and their utterings were completely pathetic.

This clinically shows how far the policymaking and thinking processes coming from Washington and Wall Street have collapsed, and how fast nations must flee from this, if they are to survive.

This was further confirmed by the last session of the conference, at which the featured speaker was Ray Kurzweil, one of the principal proponents of "virtual reality" and author of *The Age of Spiritual Machines, When Computers Exceed Human Intelligence.* Maurice "Hank" Greenberg, head of the giant American International Group (AIG) insurance firm and vice chairman of the CFR, introduced Kurzweil as "the Thomas Edison of the computer age."

Kurzweil said that he would explain "why we will be spending most of our lives in virtual reality." He said that, within ten years, individuals will be able to have systems built into their eyeglasses that will give them virtual reality, and that it will soon be difficult to distinguish between virtual reality and reality. In this setting, "scientists" will "beam out sensory experiences" of one person to another person. In an attack on human cognition, he averred, "By about 2030, non-biological intelligence will be comparable to human intelligence. There will be no clear distinction between the two."

Kurzweil showed one lunatic time-line, depicting the development starting with the one-cell organism, extending through *homo sapiens,* through the launching of agriculture, the development of the heat-powered machine, and so on, and culminating with . . . the Internet. The CFR audience fawned all over him, asking such questions as, "Based on these technologies, where will the Dow Jones go?" "How can I invest?" and so on.

What Preparation for the Crash?

At the end of the conference, *EIR* asked Kubarych what steps the CFR now envisages should be taken in light of the simulation and conference. Kubarych said that a large majority of the 75 people who had participated in the project's simulation, had said that they "favored the *status quo,* and favored not recommending any changes." He said that a few "heavy-free-market types" among the 75 simulators favored letting those who fail in the next financial turbulence, to "take their lumps," while a few others favored some regulatory changes. When asked, "Well, what did the simulation teach you?" Kubarych said: "It taught us how to explore the weaknesses and vulnerabilities of the financial system, so that we would know them better and where they are." This is patently false. He added, "It taught us how we can crisis-manage it better." Thus, as the bankrupt system collapses, the CFR will not give it up, but will attempt to crisis-manage it.

The potential for financial breakdown was often accurately presented at the conference, but no solution was even remotely discussed. Schwartz's call to hasten the death of tens of millions of Africans, in the face of a financial crisis which the CFR knows to be intensifying, is the logical outcome of its thinking, and a frightening warning about the future.